"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat lower temperature today; Sunday partly cloudy, probably showers; moderate east winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,000. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY TOLD THAT WE STAND FOR FREEDOM OF THE SEAS, TO BE MAINTAINED 'WITHOUT COMPROMISE AND AT ANY COST'; ANY FURTHER OFFENSE WILL BE 'DELIBERATELY UNFRIENDLY'

WILSON LOOKS TO DEFENSES

Calls for Full Reports on the Condition of the Army and Navy.

GETS ADVICE OF EXPERTS

Intends That the Nation Shall Profit by Europe's Experiences in Modern Warfare.

WANTS INVINCIBLE NAVY

Already Developing New Army Program to be Submitted to Next Congress.

FAVORS MILITARY TRAINING

Would Provide a Citizen Soldiery in Every Way Consistent with Our Traditions.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson has called for reports on the subject of national defense. These will be made to him personally by the heads of the War and Navy Departments. The fact that this action had been taken became known here tonight after the release for publication of the note to Germany.

Without regard to present day controversies, the President, in association with various heads of departments, has been giving consideration for some time to the preparation of a reasonable and adequate naval program which he will propose to Congress at the proper time. He will study this subject on his visit to Cornish, N. H., and when he returns here may be prepared to discuss it with his advisors.

For the time being the President feels that it is desirable to drop all discussion of the controversy with Germany, now that the object of this week's visit to Washington has been accomplished, and he is turning to questions of permanent national policy.

Gets Views of Officers.

Practical advice concerning national defense from every available professional source is being sought. It is known in fact that the best minds of the military branches of the Government have been at work on these matters for some time. Men of the army and navy who have been most directly in touch with such conditions of defense as have been evolved out of modern experience have been called upon for their views. The President not only wishes advice from those who have knowledge of actual conditions of warfare existing in Europe today, but he is seeking light from those who are able to understand and comprehend all possible phases of altered conditions on both land and sea.

He particularly wishes the navy to stand upon equality with the most efficient and serviceable fighting sea force maintained by any power.

To Build Up the Army.

As to the army, it is known here that the President is preparing to incorporate in his next message to Congress a definite program relating to the development and equipment of this branch of the service. It will provide a plan for the proper military training of citizens in every way consistent with American traditions and national policy, and which the President believes will commend itself to all patriotic and political minds.

In this matter the President is working with the Secretary of War and his professional associates. It is understood that on this portion of the President's general national defense program some very definite conclusions already have been reached.

INDORSE STEPS FOR DEFENSE.

National Association of Manufacturers Would Arouse the Nation.

One of the strongest indorsements yet made by any Board of Directors in behalf of strengthening our national defense, according to the National Security League, was received last night at the national headquarters of the league at 31 Pine Street, this city, from the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, in session at Atlantic City. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, that the board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers express its conviction that the question of national defense is of the highest importance to the United States, and that, as shown by the official reports of Cabinet officers and the testimony of army and navy experts, ade-

Continued on Page 2.

Full Text of the President's Note to Germany

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 21, 1915.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard:

You are instructed to deliver textually the following Note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

The note of the Imperial German Government dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments, and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this Government has addressed to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination, for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent Governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be, against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstance and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack, and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this Government contends, and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government at this time, when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSING.

REJECT GERMAN PROPOSALS

We Shall Accept No Licensing of Ships for Our Commerce.

OTHER ISSUES PUT ASIDE

The Policy of England, for Example, Not Permitted to Complicate the Question.

LUSITANIA INCIDENT REVIVED

Expression of Confidence That Germany Will Yet Disavow That "Wanton Act."

RETALIATION IS ILLEGAL

And Persistence in "Illegal and Inhuman Acts" Is Declared to be Unpardonable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The final word has been said by the United States to Germany over the destruction of the Lusitania and the attacks on American merchant ships by German submarines. That is obvious from the tone and phraseology of the note of this Government, presented to the German Foreign Office today and furnished textually to the press by the State Department this evening.

The period of writing communications has passed. The relations of the two countries in future are to be determined by the manner in which the German Government observes the principles upon which this Government has insisted since Germany began her warfare against merchant vessels.

Germany is notified that the United States insists as solemnly as ever on the immunity of American citizens from jeopardy while proceeding on peaceable missions on the high seas. In the name of the long friendship between the two nations, the German Government is solemnly warned that a repetition of illegal acts of German submarines "must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

That is strong language in diplomatic intercourse. "Deliberately unfriendly" are the concluding words of the American note, and they are interpreted as the more significant for that reason.

For Freedom of the Seas.

But, while the United States declares regretfully that the German response to the second Lusitania note is "very unsatisfactory" and sounds the solemn warning against "deliberately unfriendly" acts of German submarines, it makes the important announcement that it invites the German Government to co-operate with it in obtaining the "same great object" for which both are contending—the freedom of the seas. Confidence is expressed that this object, which the German Government hoped might be accomplished in some measure before the war ended, can be accomplished within that period.

"The Government of the United States," says the American note, "not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way."

To be Contended For "at Any Cost."

The paragraphs in the American note referring to the desire of Germany and the United States for freedom of the seas are significant. By some they are regarded as possibly conveying a covert warning to Great Britain.

"The United States," it is declared, "will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

This Government has protested against and has declined to recognize the British policy of detaining American ships and American cargoes consigned for neutral ports in Europe, or even to concede the legality of the British long-distance blockade of German ports. The present note, however, expressly states that the policy of England is not to be permitted to complicate our issue with Germany.

The note is so worded as not to re-

GERARD DELIVERS NOTE TO VON JAGOW

Ambassador Walks to Foreign Office with the Document Wrapped in a Magazine.

BERLIN OFFICIALS SILENT

America's Final Word on Submarine Warfare So Far Withheld from German Press.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—The new American note to Germany reached here during the night and was delivered to the Foreign Office by Ambassador Gerard at 1:12 o'clock this afternoon.

Ambassador Gerard was closeted with Foreign Minister von Jagow for a half hour and discussed with him informally several aspects of the note, but the Ambassador afterward had nothing to say for publication.

The presentation of the note was an informal ceremony. Ambassador Gerard rolled the document in a copy of an engineering magazine and walked with it in his hand across the square from the Embassy to the Foreign Office, where of late he has been so frequent a visitor that a preliminary appointment was scarcely necessary.

The transmission of the note was accomplished this time without mishap. The last note was delayed several hours in transit.

The message was again fairly long, and was transmitted in seven sections.

The nature of the communication is being carefully guarded at the American Embassy.

The few officials of the Foreign Office who had seen the note asked tonight to be excused from commenting on it until they had had an opportunity for digesting its contents carefully.

Herr von Jagow made a direct report on the document to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor. The note probably will be published in Germany some time tomorrow. It was sent this afternoon to the Foreign Office manifolders, who made a number of copies of it. The work of translating it into German then began.

The newspapers here have published the British forecasts on the note, but refrain from commenting on it until they received the official text.

PRESIDENT RETURNS TO CORNISH FOR REST

Expected to Remain on Vacation Some Time—Lansing Also Leaves Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23. — President Wilson left Washington at 5:35 o'clock this afternoon for Cornish, N. H., in a private car attached to the Federal Express. He was accompanied by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., his physician. The Secret Service guards who accompany the President on his travels were on the train.

How long the President will remain away from Washington is expected to depend upon the exigencies of the German situation. At the White House it was said that he would be absent about a week, but it is believed that he will not return for a much longer period. There is nothing of consequence to require his presence here, and the very general opinion in well-informed circles is that the German Government will not be in any hurry to answer the latest American note, which is construed as not demanding a response, except with reference to the call for disavowal and reparation in the case of the Lusitania, and the indications are that Germany will be in no hurry to send a reply concerning these particulars.

Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, the President's daughters; Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, their guest, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President's cousin, who lives at the White House, are now at Cornish.

The President is in excellent health.

Secretary Lansing also left Washington this afternoon. He is on his way to Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., where he is to be the week-end guest of Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's intimate friend, who recently returned from a long stay in Europe.

Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the President, will leave Washington tomorrow to join his family at Avon, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The train bearing President Wilson and his party to Cornish arrived here at 8:40 tonight and left twenty minutes later for New York. The President, tired out from his close attention to the preparation of the note to Germany and other official duties, had retired before his train reached this city.

On the way from the White House to the railroad station today President Wilson personally carried a large leather bag containing important papers and other documents. He seemed to guard the bag very closely, and even after he went aboard the train he did not allow it out of his sight.

FOR THAT TIRED FEELING due to Summer heat, mental overwork or insomnia, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A refreshing tonic.—Advt.

GERARD TO ASK ORDUNA REPORT

American Ambassador Will Request German Account of Attack on Passenger Ship.

MALONE GETS AFFIDAVITS

Some by Americans, Giving This Government Grounds for Taking Up the Case.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Formal inquiry will be made at the Berlin Foreign Office by American Ambassador Gerard for the German official version of the recent attack by a submarine on the British liner Orduna as she was bound for New York with a score of American citizens among her passengers.

A report on an investigation conducted by Collector of Customs Dudley F. Malone at New York was presented to the State Department today. It submits affidavits of officers, seamen, and passengers, including Americans, declaring that the ship was attacked without warning.

Secretary Lansing will direct Ambassador Gerard to make his inquiry at Berlin for the information of the department. It is understood, however, that this incident will not affect the course of the American Government, as it happened before the dispatch of the note made public today, in which Germany was warned that any repetition by commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States must be regarded by this Government as "deliberately unfriendly."

All officials refused to discuss the report made by Collector Malone, but it is known that State Department officials did not feel they could address inquiries to Germany on statements made by British passengers alone. Now, in possession of statements by Americans, the United States will ask the Berlin Foreign Office for its version of the affair and developments will depend on the reply.

Mr. Malone presented the report in person and conferred with Secretary Lansing. Later he conferred with President Wilson at the White House. Mr. Malone said he did not discuss the Orduna case with the President.

The investigation was made on a statement to the State Department by William O. Thompson of Chicago, counsel for the Industrial Relations Commission, one of the Americans on the liner. Officials of the Treasury and State Departments will decide later if the report shall be made public.

ATTACK ON THE ORDUNA CAUSES STIR IN BERLIN

Diplomatists Said to Be Hopeful That America Will Suspend Judgment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—The Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily News says: "The case of the Orduna has, I learn, caused considerable annoyance among the Berlin opponents of the von Tirpitz school of piracy, and efforts are being made in diplomatic circles to soften the blow to America by suggesting the inadvisability of accepting British reports of the occurrence until the actual report of the Captain of the submarine is received.

"This, it is said, cannot arrive until the submarine returns to a German port."

ROOSEVELT SILENT ON WILSON'S NOTE

Declines Emphatically "for the Present" to Give Opinion on Message to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—On receiving this evening a copy of President Wilson's latest note to Germany, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt thanked the correspondent very kindly for the courtesy, smiled his very broadest smile, and then positively declined to comment in any way.

"I most emphatically must decline, for the present, to give an opinion of the last note to Germany," he said. "I have not had time to look it over carefully and must be excused from committing myself tonight."

Then the smile faded away into a serious expression that indicated there was no further use in trying to secure a statement.

RUSSIAN FORTS CHECK INVADERS

Nature of Country Also Hampers Austro-German Armies Fighting for Warsaw.

ITALIANS POUND GORIZIA

And Budapest Hears Fortress Will Be Given Up—French Press on in Vosges.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—The Austrians and Germans are pushing their three great attacks against the Russian armies defending Warsaw with undiminished energy, and at some points report that progress has been made.

They are operating, however, through country which the retiring troops have laid waste and in which what roads there are, are little suited for the movement of the heavy artillery which is necessary for the bombardment of the great fortresses that bar their way.

It is not expected, therefore, that decisive actions on any of the fronts will be fought for a few days yet, although the battle between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers, where the German Field Marshal, von Mackensen's army is advancing toward the Lublin-Chelm Railroad, has about reached a climax. Here, according to the German official communication issued this afternoon, the Germans have succeeded in breaking the obstinate resistance of the Russians at several points and forced them to retreat.

The Russians, however, have had lots of time to prepare a series of positions, and it is believed that they will make every effort to hold them until, if it becomes necessary, their army is able to retire from Warsaw.

Vistula a Formidable Barrier.

To the south of Warsaw, in front of the fortress of Ivangorod, the Russians have retired to the Vistula River, which, with its forts and lack of bridges, it is believed, must form a barrier which the Austrians and Germans will find it difficult to overcome.

The northern German army, under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, also is reported to have made progress, but it is stated that it has not yet been able to cross the Narew River, another natural defense of the Russian triangle behind the Polish capital. In fact, all along this front the Russians have resumed their counter-attacks from the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, but these, according to the German accounts, failed in their purpose. Before Rozan, another of the river fortresses, the Germans declare they have stormed and taken two fortified villages and captured a number of prisoners.

Opinion here is still divided as to whether Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander in Chief, will accept a decisive battle or is simply trying to inflict as heavy losses on the enemy as is possible before withdrawing from Warsaw and the whole Polish salient to Brest-Litovsk and the Bug River line.

Severe fighting is still going on in the Argonne and in the Vosges on the western battle front, but without causing material changes in the positions of the opposing armies.

It is reported unofficially that the Germans are massing troops at St. Mihiel for a more extended offensive, but the official communications do not indicate that a serious engagement has taken place there as yet. That the Germans will attempt an offensive here is considered by military observers here as quite likely, as they assert that the recent activity of the German Crown Prince's army shows that they are hoping to weaken the French hold on Verdun.

In the Italian theatre of operations the great battle along the Isonzo continues with unabated fury, and, according to General Cadorna's latest announcement, with slow but sure success for the Italians. A dispatch from Budapest says it is realized there that the fall of Gorizia is imminent, and that it has been decided to abandon the Austrian fortress at the next general assault by the invaders. The Vienna official report, however, still refuses to concede any advantage gained by the Italians at any part of the front.

RUSSIANS FIGHTING FIERCELY.

Petrograd Reports Terrific Attacks Along the Defense Lines.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—The furious, three-front battle for Warsaw is growing more intense daily. On July 22 the Germans smashed the entanglements at Gniewoszew, six miles southwest of Ivangorod, but are said to have been

Continued on Page 4.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Advt.

quire any immediate answer. A response is plainly suggested to the demand for disavowal of intention to have caused the deaths of American citizens on the Lusitania and for reparation on account of those deaths, but it is not expected that Germany will respond at once to these demands. In the view of this Government, the real answer to the note will be found in the sacrifice of American lives on the high seas, due to the activity of a German submarine, or in a continuance of the present conduct of the submarine warfare in avoiding the destruction without warning of American ships or ships of other nationalities that might be carrying American passengers. One outcome mght mean war; the other will mean a continuance of friendly relations.

Wilson Goes to Cornish.

Their anxiety relieved to a certain extent by the knowledge that the American note had been presented to the German Foreign Office and that no reply was to be expected from Germany within the immediate future, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing left Washington this afternoon, the President for his Summer place near Cornish, N. H., and the Secretary of State to visit Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's intimate friend and advisor, at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Mr. Lansing is expected to return to Washington next Monday, but the period of the President's stay at Cornish is problematical. While it is given out that the President will be away from the capital for about a week, the expectation here is that he will remain in the New Hampshire hills for a much longer period unless some exigency of the international situation should require his return to Washington sooner.

The case of the British passenger steamer Orduna, which was attacked by a German submarine on July 9, but managed to escape and reach New York in safety, assumed new importance today from two circumstances. One of these was that the American note to Germany appeared to lay down the dictum that any acts of German submarines in contravention of the rights of neutrals on the high seas, "when they affect American citizens," must be regarded by the United States "as deliberately unfriendly." This appears to mean that the United States Government does not maintain merely that American lives must be sacrificed through the act of a German submarine to make that act "deliberately unfriendly," but that a lesser violation of the principles for which this Government stands will be justification for regarding the offense as of the same "deliberately unfriendly" character.

Confirms Orduna Attack.

The other circumstance was that Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs at New York, presented to the Government today an official report which tended to confirm the allegation that a German submarine had endeavored to torpedo the Orduna without warning. In the interpretation placed on the appropriate paragraph of the American note, an effort to torpedo without warning a merchant vessel carrying American passengers is as much a "deliberately unfriendly" act as if the torpedo had struck its mark and sent the vessel to the bottom of the sea with the loss of the lives of some of the Americans on board.

Collector Malone presented his report to the Treasury Department, and afterward had a conference with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. The report was sent by the Treasury Department to the State Department, where it was said this afternoon that it would be made the basis of official inquiries of the German Government as to its knowledge of the alleged attempt to sink the Orduna. The report sustains the charges of officers and passengers that the German submarine fired a torpedo at the Orduna without calling on that vessel to halt and that the Orduna was first shelled by the guns of the submarine while the passenger ship was running away.

The importance of the matter lies in the evidence that no effort was made by the submarine to halt the Orduna before the torpedo was fired in order to give opportunity to ascertain the status of the British steamer and to enable those on board of her to reach places of safety. This procedure constitutes a violation of the main principle upon which the Government of the United States is insisting, and would appear to be a "deliberately unfriendly" act. What effect the Orduna incident will have on future relations of Germany and the United States will be dependent, however, on the consideration given by this Government to Germany's response to the inquiries to be made in Berlin.

Judged by what has been said in German newspapers the American note is bound to be a distinct disappointment to the German Government and the German people A more favorable response appeared to have been expected in that country. It is not believed here, however that the American representations will at this time, produce an acute phase in the rather critical situation involving the two Governments. Germany is not called on to answer any of the American representations except those pertaining to disavowal and reparation in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, and the opinion prevails in Washington that the German Government is not prepared at this time to make disavowal and offer reparation.

It is believed here that any acknowledgment by the German Government along these lines would be construed by the German people as an apology for the sinking of the Lusitania, which has been regarded throughout Germany as a demonstration of the ability of the imperial naval forces to dispute the contention that England is mistress of the seas. For the time being, therefore, the German Government may regard it as unwise to confess remorse for the sinking of the Lusitania, and the expectation is that a considerable period will elapse before a response to this portion of the American note will be received. In fact, it is believed here that the United States may be obliged to remind Germany that an answer on these points is expected.

Reprisal No Excuse.

At the very outset of the note, which is signed by Mr. Lansing, this Government expresses regret that it is obliged to tell Germany that the German communication of July 8 is unsatisfactory in that it fails to suggest means of applying the "accepted principles of law and humanity" involved in the American representations. Immediately thereafter, however, it expresses satisfaction that Germany "recognizes without reservation" the validity of the principles insisted on by the United States. This declaration is drawn from the German admission that acts of German submarines against merchantmen are acts of retaliation. The United States Government holds that "a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal."

This Government takes issue with Germany's contention that she is "in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles," even in the case of neutrals, on account of what it believes to be the policy and practice of Great Britain. The United States refuses to discuss British policy with regard to neutral trade except with the British Government, and in this connection the note refers to "grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders." "Illegal and inhuman acts," says the note, "are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly "the right of life itself."

Pointing out that if a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring neutrals, humanity, justice, and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers should dictate that the practice be discontinued, the note declares that if persisted in it would constitute "an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected." This Government admits that it appreciates the radical alteration in methods of warfare caused by new instrumentalities and is ready to make reasonable allowance, but it declines to consent to abate any essential or fundamental rights of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances. Germany is called on to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to the immutable principles upon which the rights of neutrals are based.

This Government, according to the note, finds satisfaction in the fact that within the past two months it has been shown that German submarines can conduct their operations in accordance with accepted practices. This means that the United States has taken note of the fact that German submarines are able to comply with the requirement of visit and search, to ascertain the status of a merchant ship and the reasonable requirement that passengers and crews shall have time to escape to places of safety before the overhauled vessel is sunk.

A "Wanton" Act.

In its references to the Lusitania case, in which Germany is called on to make disavowal and to offer reparation, "so far as reparation can be made," the sinking of the liner is referred to as a "wanton act" and an "illegal act."

The President's note rejects the proposal, although conceding that it is made in a friendly spirit, that certain vessels to fly the American flag shall be designated and agreed upon as entitled to freedom of the seas. To do this, according to Secretary Lansing, would subject other vessels to illegal attack, and would therefore be an abandonment of the principles upon which this Government insists. By this statement the United States means that if certain vessels designated by agreement between the German and American Governments were to have tho freedom of the seas, all other vessels, including those which might carry American passengers, would be fair prey, by virtual consent of the United States Government, for German submarines.

In spite of the friendly tone which characterizes it, the new note is regarded here as much more direct, and perhaps even more serious in its insistence upon recognition of the rights of neutrals, than any of the three communications that preceded it. In some quarters it is contended that the note suggests a modification of the previously expressed position of this Government, in that it maintains in its concluding paragraph that the acts of the commanders of the German naval vessels, in contravention of neutral rights, will be regarded by the United States as "deliberately unfriendly" only when they affect American citizens.

Elsewhere, however, the language of the note is construed as making clear that this Government insists upon the observance of the rights of all neutrals, because any failure to observe those rights with reference to a neutral vessel not flying the American flag might, nevertheless, result in the sacrifice of the lives of Americans who might be on board that vessel.

Next Move Is Germany's.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Officials of the Washington Government turned expectantly toward Berlin for some indication from official quarters there as to the reception of the American note, which Ambassador Gerard handed to the German Foreign Office today. Until such information is at hand, the next diplomatic move of the United States will not be decided upon.

The note is declared to be the final word of the United States Government with regard to further transgressions of its rights. Should a similar disaster as that to the Lusitania occur, it is believed, President Wilson would call Congress together to consider a course of action.

In official and diplomatic quarters the communication was received as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that had come from the Washington Government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, went to the State Department today for his official copy of the note, although he previously had received an unofficial outline of its contents.

The Ambassador has had no communication with his Foreign Office on its view of the note, but his purely personal view is that the communication will bring a reply, although one may not be made for more than a month. His personal view is that the situation still is left open for amicable adjustment.

Count von Bernstorff discussed the note informally with Secretary Lansing. Being without instructions, he made no suggestion as to what course his Government would pursue.

In the phrases in which the note speaks of the "satisfaction" with which the whole world has witnessed the modification by German submarine commanders of their practices the Ambassador, it is understood, saw an expression that would probably be well received in Germany, because it made plain what has hitherto been a subject of doubt, that the United States was not insisting on the complete abandonment by Germany of her submarine warfare.

The object of the Ambassador's visit was to discuss in detail the meaning of some of the passages in the note, so he might inform his Government.

AN EXCELLENT NOTE, SAYS F. R. COUDERT

Vindicates Not Only the Vital Interests, But the Honor of the United States.

Frederic R. Coudert, after he had read a copy of the American note to Germany, commented as follows last night:

"It is an excellent note. It comes as the climax to a correspondence which could not be further prolonged without a compromise of American dignity. The precise question of principle is reiterated with a finality that cannot be misunderstood.

"In the most correct of diplomatic phraseology the President stands firmly upon the proposition that there can be no compromise of fundamental neutral rights, and thus vindicates, not only the vital interests of the United States, but her honor as the only great nation remaining outside the war whose voice is powerful enough to compel respect.

"No further evasions or legalistic quibbles can obscure or divert the plain issues. If American life is again sacrificed, such sacrifice Germany now knows will be treated as a deliberate act of its Government and as one of hostility.

"This could not be conveyed more clearly than in the technical diplomatic phrase, 'unfriendly act.' The issue now remains with Germany. She must either desist or persist. The latter course will evidently lead to a severance of relations and a cessation of neutrality toward Germany by the United States.

"Diplomatic relations suspended would relieve the United States from its neutral obligations to Germany, and would practically result in a benevolent neutrality toward the Allies, which would not necessarily result in war unless the German Government, continuing to outrage American rights, forced the United States to military measures in defense of its citizens pursuing their lawful errands upon the high seas.

"From the first the war zone policy as outlined could, if lived up to, have had no other result than the forcing of neutrals, however reluctant, into the conflict, unless they were prepared to surrender elementary rights upon the high seas always accorded them.

"No other attitude than that outlined in the note was logical, or indeed possible, without a complete compromise of American honor and dignity. The administration has been as patient in its diplomacy as is compatible with the trusteeship of the vital interests of a great nation, and the leadership in the championing of neutral rights and the 'sacred principles of humanity.'

"No real American can or will fail to sustain the attitude of the President, so deliberately taken. Regardless of party affiliations or racial antecedents Americans can have no choice but to sustain the Government in its firm stand for elementary right and civilization."

SPECIAL EDITIONS APPEAR IN LONDON

Note Causes Commotion in Newspaper Offices—Firm Tone Not Expected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—The American note to Germany was received in London between 3 and 4 this morning. It caused considerable commotion in the newspaper offices, where a rush was made to buy out special editions.

At that late hour editorial comment was out of the question, but it was felt that the language of the note was even firmer and more dignified in tenor than the summaries had led the press here to believe.

The Daily News heads the note: "America's Stern Reply. A Plain Intimation for the Future."

The Daily Chronicle in an introduction to the note says:

"There is no mincing of language." The heading over the note is: "United States's Final Warning to Germany."

Such opinions as could be gathered at a late hour indicated that certain passages in the note would arouse considerable questioning in England. The phrase respecting the rights of neutrals being "based on principle, not upon expediency," is was suggested might be duplicated in the note which it is understood America is going to send to Great Britain with regard to the blockade of neutral countries."

In an editorial written before receiving the text The London Times says: "The text of the third American note to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania has been received in Berlin and its publication is awaited with deep interest throughout the world, and in particular by all the English-speaking race. The suggestion of the Lokalanzeiger that it will take some time to translate it may perhaps indicate that Wilhelmstrasse will again take refuge in the dilatory and evasive tactics it has hitherto followed.

"There is, however, a limit to the successful employment of such manoeuvres, and from the tone of Mr. Lansing's note we gather that Germany is drawing dangerously near to it. President Wilson has shown all along the utmost patience in his treatment of this subject, but to those who understand the American temperament it has always been patient. This patience has been coupled with unwavering firmness, but whether even yet Wilhelmstrasse has any inkling of what that temperament is and the risks of affronting it may perhaps be doubted. The Americans are eminently a peace-loving people. They are averse to all war, and above all to wars which would involve them now and for the future in those European entanglements which their traditional policy bids them avoid."

SUCCESSION OF NOTES SINCE WARZONE DECREE

How Germany Has Met the President's Assertion of the Rights of Neutrals.

The German Admiralty on Feb. 4 proclaimed a war zone around Great Britain, announcing that every enemy merchant ship found in the said war zone will be destroyed without its being always possible to avert the dangers threatening the crews and passengers on that account."

The text of this proclamation was made known by Ambassador Gerard on Feb. 6. Four days later the United States Government sent to Germany a note protesting against its provisions. This protest has come to be known as the "strict accountability note," for, after pointing out that a serious infringement of American rights on the high seas was likely to occur, should Germany carry out her war zone decree in the manner she had proclaimed, it declared:

If such a deplorable situation should arise, the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the Goverment of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Goverment to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

The war-zone decree went into effect on Feb. 18. Two days later dispatches were cabled to Ambassador Page at London and to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin suggesting that a modus vivendi be entered into by England and Germany by which submarine warfare and sowing of mines at sea might be abandoned if foodstuffs were allowed to reach the German civil population under American consular inspection.

Germany replied to this on March 1, expressing her willingness to act favorably on the proposal. The same day the British Government stated that because of the war zone decree of the German Government the British Government must take measures to prevent commodities of all kinds from reaching or leaving Germany. On March 15 the British Government flatly refused the modus vivendi suggestion.

On April 4 Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, submitted a memorandum to the United States Government regarding German-American trade and the exportation of arms. Mr. Bryan replied to the memorandum on April 21, insisting that the United States was preserving her strict status of neutrality according to the accepted laws of nations.

Sinking of the Lusitania.

On May 7 the Cunard steamship Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine in the war zone as decreed by Germany, and more than 100 American citizens perished, with 1,000 other persons on board.

Thereupon, on May 13, the United States transmitted to the German Government a note on the subject of this loss. tI said:

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well justified confidence that their lines will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

This note concluded:

The Imperial Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

Germany replied to this note on May 29. It stated that it had heard that the Lusitania was an armed naval ship which had attempted to use American passengers as a protection, and that, anyway, such passengers should not have been present. It added:

The German Commanders are consequently no longer in a position to observe the rules of capture otherwise usual and with which they invariably complied before this.

Second Note of Protest.

To the foregoing the United States maintained in a note sent to the German Government on June 9 that the Lusitania was not an armed vessel and that she had sailed in accordance with the laws of the United States, and that "only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so * * * could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy."

In support of this view the note cited international law and added:

"It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand."

Exactly one month later, on July 9, came Germany's reply. Its preamble praised the United States for its humane attitude and said that Germany was fully in accord therewith. Something, it asserted, should be done for "the case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads," and that under certain conditions which it set forth, American ships might have safe passage through the war zone, or even some enemy ships flying the American flag. It went on, however:

The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

It is to this reply that the note of the United States Government made public this morning is an answer.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SHELLS TURKISH WORKS

Bombards Ammunition Depot, Causing Several Explosions—Turks Plan Another Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Further information reaches me from Constantinople concerning the action of our submarines.

On the 17th inst. a British submarine bombarded the Ghersen station, near Tuzla. The station building and a train lying in the station loaded with wheat were destroyed.

The submarine then bombarded the Turkish ammunition works at Zeitun Burnu. The bombardment caused several explosions.

It is realized in Turkish military circles that the command of the inner seas and of the Black Sea has been lost to them.

The Turks are preparing for another general attack on our positions at Gallipoli.

ONE AMERICAN ON CYMRIC.

Liner Carries Big Consignment for British Government.

The White Star liner Cymric left this port for Liverpool an hour late yesterday on account of the delayed arrival of some aeroplanes and motor trucks which were part of the 16,000 tons of cargo on the ship consigned to the British Government.

Among the 52 cabin passengers and 120 passengers in the steerage there is only one American citizen. He is F. R. Gibson of Buffalo, and is in charge of a big consignment of motor trucks that were lashed down on the forward deck.

DECLARES BRITISH SANK LUSITANIA

German Professor Asserts Government Wanted American Opinion Aroused.

DOOM CAREFULLY ARRANGED

Ship on Schedule Time Throughout—Second Explosion Was from the Inside, Prof. Flamm Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily News says:

"The most outrageous charges yet emanating from Germany in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania appear in today's Vossische Zeitung, in which Oswald Flamm, a Privy Councillor and Professor of Naval Construction, now makes the astounding assertions that Captain Turner and the British Admiralty not only deliberately exposed the Lusitania to submarine attack, but accelerated the sinking of the ship by artificial means in order to drown Americans and secure an American outburst against Germany.

"Coming at the same time as the attack on the Orduna, the article is additionally interesting and outrageous. Professor Flamm says:

"'To insure the success of the attack, the ship left New York at the scheduled time, took her customary route, arrived in English waters at scheduled time, and entered the danger zone in broad daylight and at reduced speed.

"'Despite wireless appeals the Admiralty sent no assistance to the ship, which was torpedoed according to plans, and sank with a large number of Americans. It was then up to America to take the next step.'

"This charming and kultured scientist then discusses another and even worse theory. He says: 'The second explosion, granting that there was no ammunition on board, could only be the result of an artificial cause, with the intentional design to sink the ship at any cost, executed by some bribed person on board. The fact that lifeboats were hung out in readiness preserved an appearance of careful management.

"'As the investigation was behind closed doors, the general public must remain ignorant of the real facts till later developments.'"

FIND NEW DESTROYER FLOODED AND SINKING

Mysterious Mishap Imperils the Ericsson, Lying in a Philadelphia Shipyard.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer Ericsson was almost sunk at her slip in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company on Tuesday night by the opening of a seacock which flooded two compartments of the vessel. The mishap followed a mysterious fire aboard the battleship Oklahoma, anchored on the other side of the same slip.

According to a report from unofficial sources the Ericsson was sunk until her decks were near the water when workmen arrived at the yards on Wednesday morning. The most powerful pumps obtainable had to be used before the vessel could be pumped rid of the water. Officials at the yard would not discuss the accident, but it was admitted that the vessel had been flooded, although it was said that the water cme from a hose.

The Ericsson, which recently successfully completed her official trials, it was said, was not damaged by the flooding.

FIRE WILL DELAY OKLAHOMA

Superdreadnought Not Likely to be Delivered Till January.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Damage to the new superdreadnought Oklahoma, building at Camden, N. J., will probably delay the delivery of the ship until next January, according to a report presented today by Naval Constructor Roberts of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, who made an examination of the ship. The Oklahoma was to be ready for delivery in October.

The report said the inspection had not been completed, but that it was evident that several bulkheads, damaged by heat, would have to be replaced.

The cause of the fire has not been determined, but the Inspectors have found nothing to indicate the work of an incendiary.

PRESIDENT LOOKS TO OUR DEFENSES

Continued from Page 1.

quate national defense has not received in the past the serious consideration which it deserved.

"Resolved, that we indorse the effort to awaken public sentiment to a realization of the necessity of adequate preparedness, and especially urge the adoption of the plans for national defense prepared by the army and navy experts and submitted to Congress.

"Resolved, that we indorse the aims and purposes of the National Security League and urge upon the individual members of this association to support and co-operate with the league in the great and patriotic work it has undertaken of securing adequate preparedness for national defense."

THANKED BY MR. DANIELS.

Letters to Employers Who Encourage Employes to Join Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—As an evidence of appreciation and to encourage others Secretary Daniels of the navy today sent complimentary letters to the Presidents of eight large industrial and business concerns, mostly in New York, thanking them for encouraging their employes to join and serve in the naval militia. The company Presidents receiving these letters are Colonel Samuel P. Colt, United States Rubber Company; Elisha S. Williams, United States Tire Company; Charles Elliott Warne, Lincoln National Bank; also the Presidents of the New York Transfer Company, the New York Edison Company, the National Surety Company, and Best & Co., all of New York City, and the President of the Hartford Rubber Company, Hartford, Conn.

In his letter Mr. Daniels says: "Attention of the Navy Department has been drawn to a certain action taken by your company to encourage your employes to join and serve in the militia. It is gratifying to learn that broadminded men are beginning to realize the importance of military and naval service, and the moral obligation resting on all good citizens to contribute by practical self-sacrifice, either financial or personal, to the strengthening of the national defense, and the reported manifestation of patriotism shown by your company in allowing your employes to serve in the militia without loss of pay, and without loss of their regular annual leave, receives the unqualified approval of the Navy Department."

German-American Press Views

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung.

The third Lusitania note of our President is distinguished before all else by its clear language. In clean-cut words the Government in Washington establishes its standpoint toward the submarine warfare waged by Germany against England, as far as the rights of the United States come into the question. Unyieldingly our Government stands fast on the principle that an attack on an unarmed merchant vessel without previous warning and without making visit and search to determine the character of the cargo must be held as a violation of international law. In connection with this it is explicitly explained that a repetition of an occurrence such as happened with the torpedoing of the Lustitania must be held as a "deliberately unfriendly" act. At the same time a repeated assurance is demanded that the loss of American lives will not be brought about intentionally by Germany and that in so far as is possible, indemnity shall be rendered.

"If this part of the newest note distinguishes itself from the somewhat vague contents of its two predecessors, the remaining contents of the diplomatic document stands out with even stronger significance.

"Of quite unusual weight is the hint on the fact that the United States and Germany, as far as the freedom of the seas is concerned, have the same object in view. The Government in Washington goes a step further and invites the German Government to grant for the reaching of this object energetic aid, wherefrom the hope will find expression that the wish originating in Germany will be fulfilled and after the ending of the war a practical result will be possible of attainment. And sharp and clear is it also explained that the United States is ready at that time to play the rôle of an intermediary, in order to find a practicable way out.

"As one sees it our Government, although it must shift its original grounds to make good its position toward England in the present circumstances, has come to the conclusion that a strict maintenance of its hitherto one-sided view-point relative to international rights on the sea is no longer possible.

"As emphatic as its language is as far as the Lusitania incident is concerned, even so energetically does it seem now to be determined on protecting the rights of neutrals against every one of the warring nations. The diplomatic note that was yesterday handed over to the Government in Berlin is at the same time meant for London.

Thinks President Has Yielded.

From The New Yorker Herold.

While Mr. Wilson's note abounds in strong expressions against Germany's attitude in the rights of neutrals, and while it declares that 'repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly,' we are certain that the complications will be settled amicably. Mr. Wilson has yielded one important point. He fails to reiterate his demand that Germany should give a definite promise regarding the submarine war. Before that he had yielded the 'strict accountability' postulate.

In his first note after the declaration of the war zone the President by using this word intimated that the loss of American lives would be followed by grave events. The President has yielded to some extent, and so will undoubtedly Germany. However, we are of the opinion that the Lusitania matter would have had a very serious ending if the American people in their inner subconsciousness were not plagued by a certain feeling, not easily defined, that their attitude in the war has not been entirely correct.

We have no doubt that the President himself is occasionally troubled with the reflection that Great Britain has been allowed to trample American rights under foot without any serious remonstrances having been made.

Far more troubled—inwardly—are the American people, undoubtedly, by the fact that their country is transformed into a huge arsenal, which furnishes arms and ammunition for the greatest war the world has ever seen. Other countries furnish only their usual quota—against which trade no objection can lie. But all America is going into the murder tool business.

Suggests Compact with England.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Concerning the American note to Germany the Illinois Staats-Zeitung says: "As was stated yesterday before the text of the present note to Germany had been published, apparently our Government has a secret agreement with England to intentionally provoke Germany, cares nothing for all the intentions and necessities of Germany's modus, and seeks to force a break with Germany.

"We have now the text of the note in hand and the same justifies our anticipations of yesterday. Germany can never submit to the tone of it and will, as much as we are sorry for it, find no other answer to it, but the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

"We as well as the German Government know fully that with such a step she fulfills not only the wish of this Government, but also that of England, and will create a very painful situation for the German-Americans. Every fairminded man will nevertheless understand and appreciate that Germany has offered to the American Government the broadest possibilities for an agreement and the avoidance of every danger for American travelers, in spite of the hostile attitude of the press and unneutral neutrality of the Government.

"Germany has to consider its own dignity and its duties in this war. The President claims the German answer is unsatisfactory and does not settle the controversy. He claims he can only confer with England about English affairs. Germany will justly deny the President's right to confer with Germany about English ships, much less make threatening demands on Germany.

"Germany will answer that the President has lost right to the claim of humanity in consequence of the one-sided war material shipments. Our Government has a bad intention in demanding safety for hostile ships if Americans are on board. It would be more easy for Americans to keep off such ships than for Germany to permit ships to carry war material to England. The note shows that the President at all hazards will break with Germany. He should first ask the people of the United States if they are satisfied to be driven into war. The note is unworthy of the Republic. We hope that Germany will not blame the people for the present Government's action."

"A Monstrous Thesis."

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23.—The Freie Presse (German) says:

"The answer by our Government to the note from Berlin is in more than one respect a remarkable document. Washington refuses to recognize that there can be no more sacred duty of a State than to secure its own existence, no higher right than that of self-defense. Our Administration absolutely mistakes conditions underlying the present war or war in general, else it would not presume to set up the almost monstrous thesis that, if a belligerent power could not execute reprisals against an enemy without endangering lives and property of neutrals, such method of warfare would, in view of the laws of humanity and in consideration of the rights and dignity of neutral States, have to be abandoned.

"When Prime Minister Asquith in Parliament defended the blockade against Germany's commerce, he openly stated that Great Britain would not permit herself to be bound by the niceties of international law. That is Great Britain's way of considering rights and dignity of neutrals, and so far we have not heard of any protest against this brutal form of warfare by our Government."

Says Germany Must Yield.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Westliche Post says regarding the President's note:

"Even at the cost of infinitely hurting its own cause, Germany must concede every point if it wants to evade an open break with the United States. To talk of friendship in this last American note is the climax of hypocrisy, on a par with Washington's alleged neutrality."

No Need to Become Excited.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—The Germania Herold says regarding the President's note:

"The latest note bears no more the nature of an ultimatum than can be said of its predecessors. That the tone is distinctly sharper cannot be denied, nor does that disturb us, for we find consolation in the possibility that perhaps those parts in which Mr. Wilson uses the most energetic language are intended more for 'home consumption' than for Germany.

"We regard the situation as earnest but in no way critical. Indeed, we see no need to become excited as to what the next step of the Administration will be."

Does Not Think Berlin Can Back Down.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—The German Correspondent will say tomorrow:

"One thing seems clear: Germany will not and can not give up her submarine warfare, which for her is an issue of 'to be or not to be.' She is desirous, doubtless, to avoid endangering American lives or property wherever she can do so without endangering herself."

Expects Storm to Blow Over.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The Volksblatt will say tomorrow:

"We believe that it would have been more conducive to friendly relations between both countries if the President had adopted the German proposition of separate transportation of passengers and ammunition. The contention of the President that he would thereby abandon American rights arises from the palpable error that he classes ships carrying ammunition as merchantmen. They are auxiliary men-of-war. The failure to grasp this vital difference vitiates the arguments of the President.

"But for all that, we are confident that the storm raised by the Lusitania incident will blow over."

Lawmakers Approve President's Stand

Praises President's Stand.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 23.—All true Americans will be glad that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are standing firmly for the principle of a free sea. Germany or any other nation cannot expect the United States to allow new codes of international law to be written to suit the requirements of the hour. The President's firmness in standing for the rights of our citizens must meet with general approval. Germany should remember that Mr. Bryan is no longer at the head of the State Department.

LUTHER W. MOTT, Member of Congress.

Country Has Naught to Fear.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—The time has passed—if it ever existed—for differences of opinion as to our course. There is only one viewpoint for an American citizen. It is our duty, as it should be our pleasure, whether we be in private life or holding public office, to sustain the Administration in every consequence that may follow any act of Germany that is "deliberately unfriendly." The time has passed for diplomacy. The President has, in notes that will live in history, exhausted the possibilities of maintaining through the channels of diplomacy the freedom of the seas and the rights of neutrals.

The responsibility rests upon Germany; that Government must determine whether the conflagration of death and destruction which is consuming all Europe shall encircle the globe with its cruel and deadly fire or remain confined to one continent. Whatever the result this country has naught to fear. Under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson this nation will be as brave, as great, and as resourceful in war as it has been calm, patient, and forbearing in seeking to preserve peace.

LUKE LEA, Senator from Tennessee.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 23.—While our people are for peace, the sentiment is with the President. To have acted otherwise would have been a cowardly surrender of our rights which he had asserted. It is the duty of every true and loyal American to hold up the hands of the President, who is doing his uttermost to preserve the peace and at the same time uphold the honor and dignity of our country.

LEE S. OVERMAN, Senator.

Heartily Approves Wilson's Stand.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHEYENE, Wyo., July 23.—I heartily approve of the attitude of our Government as reflected in the President's reply to Germany.

FRANCIS E. WARREN, Senator.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Col., July 23.—The President's reply to Germany is entirely consistent with his previous notes to the Imperial Government. Germany's proposal to designate certain vessels which should be free from attack was impossible of acceptance. The Orduna incident following Germany's last reply justified the President's warning that repetition of acts previously complained of must be regarded as unfriendly, and his insistence upon the principle of a free sea must have the cordial support of all neutrals. A policy of firmness at this juncture is the only way to peaceful and satisfactory solution of the controversy.

C. S. THOMAS, United States Senator from Colorado.

Thinks Problem Will Be Solved.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 23.—I still believe the President will maintain the dignity of the country and the rights of Americans on the sea and avoid war. The differences are not so acute that friendly Governments that want peace cannot find a way of keeping it. I have confidence that Mr. Wilson will solve the problem and that we will have peace with honor.

JAMES L. SLAYDEN, Representative.

Our Position Correct.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23.—The President's refusal to surrender any of our rights at sea is eminently correct. His statement that "a repetition by Germany's naval commanders of an act in contravention of our rights must be regarded by this Government, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly" is strong diplomatic language, but it is justified and is an exact and proper statement of our Government's attitude. The President's reply will meet the approval of our people.

RICHARD I. MANNING, Governor of South Carolina.

Ends the Argument.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 23.—The President's reply to Germany's last note should make the timid ashamed and prove an inspiration to the strong. It reflects American sentiment in calm, clear, unmistakable terms, ending the argument just where it should stop by avowing in a dignified way the irrevocable determination of a great nation to assert and maintain its sovereignty upon the seas.

CARTER GLASS, Representative.

Belligerents Must Respect Our Rights

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23.—The designation of certain vessels to be free from attack is contrary to the American doctrine of the freedom of the seas and neutral rights. The belligerents must respect these rights. The United States must maintain strict neutrality by preventing shipments of ammunition and arms to belligerents.

FRANK B. WILLIS, Governor of Ohio.

Deserves Nation's Support.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 23.—Our Government's attitude in firmly insisting upon regard by Germany or any other foreign Government of the freedom of American citizens on the seas should command the approval and hearty support of all patriotic Americans.

R. L. WILLIAMS, Governor.

Indorsed by New York State Leaders

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 23.—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention whose labors are keeping them here over the week-end were unanimous in expressing their approval of the President's note to Berlin. One prominent delegate with extensive knowledge of diplomatic usage and the history of American diplomacy, pronounced the language of the note the most direct and uncompromising embodied in any diplomatic document issued by the United States since our exchanges with Great Britain just prior to the war of 1812.

The assertive sentence with which the note concludes was pronounced by a former Cabinet Minister as the one most pregnant with possible warlike meaning.

"The phrase 'deliberately unfriendly act' used in that sentence," he said, "in diplomatic jargon means just one thing—an act that would furnish a justification for war."

Among the prominent men here to whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent submitted the salient parts of the note there was not one, however, who ventured the opinion that the present exchanges would terminate with war. At the most, it was thought, the episode might culminate in the temporary severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, read the extracts with deep interest, but declared that he would make no comment.

Gratifying, Says Wickersham.

Former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham said:

"It is gratifying to read such a clear and vigorous assertion of our rights as a netral power. Unless Germany is lost to all sense of international law and national honor, she must agree to abandon any further attacks upon neutral rights and to make such amends as are possible for the wanton destruction of the lives of Americans by the sinking of the Lusitania."

Former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said that in his opinion the note defined with scrupulous exactitude the principles of international law applying in the present differences between this country and Germany.

"It has been for centuries acknowledged that the life of noncombatants, even on enemy's merchant vessels, must be preserved. That I believe to be a right of highest and growing importance and one which it is the sacred duty of this country to protect."

Former Mayor Seth Lo wof New York said:

"I think the President has worthily interpreted the serious conviction of the American people."

William Berri, editor of The Brooklyn Standard Union, said:

"This is a note which will receive the approval of every American. Our rights as a neutral power must be vigorously asserted and fully protected. We love peace, but we also love justice."

John Lord O'Brian of Buffalo, a prominent lawyer, had thi to say:

"The note embodies a sound statement of international law and an excellent statement of principles. It represents with accuracy what is the common sentiment of this country."

Should Halt at Nothing, Says O'Brian.

"Do you think the uncompromising language of the note will lead to war between the United States and Germany?" Mr. O'Brian was asked.

"Personally, I do not think so, and I hope it will not," he replied. "But that should be given no consideration in making the representations to the German Government the situation calls for."

George Clinton, Sr., of Buffalo, said:

"When the note states that any future sinking of vessels, attended by the loss of American lives, will be construed as a 'deliberately unfriendly act' it voices a diplomatic threat, but not necessarily one involving war. Of course, Germany has a problem in trying to keep Great Britain from starving her out, and, of course, her navy is no match for that of Great Britain. For that reason she had recourse to her submarines. But no neutral power can tolerate the mode of warfare conducted by means of these German submarines."

"The note is all self-respecting Americans could wish," said E. N. Smith of Watertown, a Republican neighbor of Secretary of State Lansing, whose name is signed to the note.

"Bryan may split the Democratic Party, but he cannot split the American people. We shall all line up solidly behind the President in any crisis that may come," said Charles H Betts, one of the Republican delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Charles M. Dow, a banker of Jamestown, said:

"Every American will support the President in the stand he has taken."

Louis Marshall declined to make any comment.

Comment of This Morning's Newspapers on the Note to Germany

NEW YORK CITY

Final Word of the United States.

From The World.

The United States is no longer concerned with what Germany says. It is concerned only with what Germany does.

President Wilson's third note to the German Government in respect to the issues of law and humanity raised by the Lusitania massacre is the final word of the United States. The note is not an ultimatum in form, but it is an ultimatum in substance.

The issue now rests with Germany: Even the military-mad autocracy of Berlin can have no excuse for mistaking the meaning of these serious and measured words.

Germany has talked much about the freedom of the seas. It is the freedom of the seas which the United States is determined to maintain. There can be no freedom of the seas except in accordance with the principles and practices which the President so lucidly defines.

If Germany desires peace and friendship with the United States, it need surrender no lawful or essential military advantage. The President does not ask that submarine warfare be abandoned or that it be rendered futile. He demands only that so far as Americans are concerned it must conform to the principles of law and humanity which were universally recognized until the German Government suddenly became obsessed with its maniacal theories of "frightfulness."

What the President exacts of Germany is the minimum that a self-respecting nation can demand of another responsible nation which has wilfully murdered its citizens and deliberately outraged its sacred rights. He, therefore, insists that Germany shall disavow "the wanton act of its naval Commander in sinking the Lusitania;" that it shall "offer reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act," and that there must be no repetition by German Commanders of such crimes against citizens of the United States.

These demands are not excessive, and in formulating them President Wilson speaks not only for the American people but for civilization itself. Unless the United States maintains its neutral rights "without compromise and at any cost" there are no neutral rights left which any belligerent is bound to respect, and the whole world is given over to the terror of the sword.

An Admirable American Document.

From The Tribune.

The supreme merit of the latest note addressed by the American to the German Government is that it faces the facts as they are. It tells the truth that has always been unmistakable and tells it in words that can neither provoke just resentment nor permit honest misapprehension.

American citizens will hope that the bandage will now fall from German eyes. They will hope that German rulers will at last perceive that no nation can consent to the murder of its citizens, the invasion of its rights, the destruction of its liberties, merely because of real or fancied advantage to Germany by such injuries.

But with equal clarity every American will perceive that whether German statesmen recognize the fact or not, it remains. Today as yesterday the American people abhor the thought of war. Never in history has any people given evidence of a greater desire to avoid conflict with another nation. Unhappily, the choice has never been ours to make, since the Lusitania was sunk.

The words with which the President closes his admirable message will be in the hands of all American citizens today. In telling the German Government that further invasion of American rights, new attacks upon American lives must be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly," he has closed a debate which could no longer be continued, and he has conveyed a final and solemn warning that cannot be misunderstood.

Today the President's message will seem purely an American document. It will be considered simply in so far as it deals with an issue between our nation and Germany. But it has a wider meaning, a greater value. It is a declaration which in repudiating for the American people the idea that humanity can be disregarded, international law repealed to suit the necessities of a single nation, contributes to defend the whole structure of civilization.

Not for American lives alone, not for American rights merely, but for those of all neutrals, President Wilson has spoken. He has defended right against might. He has asserted that the American people utterly and forever repudiate the doctrine that there is a law higher than that of common humanity, and in asserting this he has solemnly but unmistakably given notice that on this ground the United States stands, whatever be the consequences.

The President's message is an admirable American document. It expresses in temper and in content the whole mind of his fellow-citizens. Whatever be the consequences of the note itself, no question of partisan or personal difference will contribute to weaken the effect of a message which expresses the will of the whole American people.

The Future Lies with the Kaiser.

From The Sun.

Sustained by a sober and unanimous public opinion from which every trace of rancor and pugnacity has been deleted, the Administration at Washington has remitted to the Imperial Government at Berlin the determination of the future relations between the United States and Germany. Without permitting irrelevant or extraneous contentions to obscure the original, the paramount question at issue, the State Department has reiterated the position this nation assumed in the first note called forth by the sinking of the Lusitania.

The future lies with the Kaiser. The United States, with unabated friendship, stands not as a suppliant for favor, seeks no privilege. The rights of neutrals and neutral nationals, founded in custom and buttressed in law, enlist our defense. To invade them must be an act unfriendly not alone to the immediate sufferers but to all mankind. There can be no misunderstanding, no misinterpretation, of the message, detailing with firmness and admirable clarity our dissatisfaction with the German course, that went to Berlin yesterday.

The German answer may come in words. It may be expressed in deeds. Whatever its tenor, the United States has done neither more nor less than its obligations demanded, and confronts the future confident and with conscience clear.

In the meantime the immediate circumstances suggest that the duty of those who denominate themselves German-Americans is to endeavor now to encourage good relations between the countries that enlist their sympathetic interest, and to refrain from fomenting discord and violence in the land of their domicile.

Sweeps Aside All Uncertainty.

From The Herald.

It is in the solemnity of its warning to the German Government that the American note is most impressive.

It is a warning not only to the German Government, but in a sense to the American people. It is notice to them of the gravity of the situation resulting from German disregard of American rights, a disregard which, if semi-official German newspapers are to be believed, is to be continued.

This note sweeps aside all uncertainty, prepares the way for that "*act*" so clearly foreshadowed in the note of May 13, which bore the signature of Mr. Bryan. Whether there will be necessity for that "*act*" is for Germany to decide. If the officials of the Berlin Government have been led by Dr. Dumba, or Dr. Meyer-Gerhardt, or Dr. Anybodyelse to believe that the American policy was one of "*bluff*," this note will dispel all such illusions. If, through Bryanesque misrepresentations or misrepresentations from any other source, the German Government has been nursing the delusion that the United States is not willing to go to any length to uphold its rights and the rights of its citizens, it now knows the absolute groundlessness of such an assumption.

Reading the last sentence of President Wilson's latest and, perhaps, final note to Germany one naturally inquires what would be regarded by this country as an act "deliberately unfriendly."

The dropping of bombs, as in the case of the Cushing, would come under that description. Likewise the torpedoing of the Gulflight, the attack on the Nebraskan, the sinking of the Falaba. So also would be an attack on any of the transatlantic ships carrying American passengers without notice, visit, and search, and ample time allowance for the removal of the passengers and crew.

Thus it can be seen that unless Germany desists her submarine warfare altogether any mistake on the part of her submarine pirates will bring about an accounting.

Plain and Positive.

From The Journal of Commerce.

Notwithstanding the rather complete forecasts already published of the final note of the Government of the United States to the Imperial Government of Germany regarding its submarine warfare, the plain and positive language of the official text comes somewhat as a surprise, it is such a contrast in straightforward candor to the ordinary forms of diplomatic usage, and in such glaring contrast with that of the Government to which it is addressed.

There is nothing compromising, nothing conciliatory except in tone and some friendly phrases, in the treatment of what has happened and what should be done about it. There is a tone of finality about this missive throughout, which seems to imply that the only further answer expected is one of compliance with what it contends for. That is the answer now to be waited for.

Gets Down to Business.

From The New York Press.

President Wilson's note gets right down to business at the very outset in its flat declaration to Berlin that the recent Imperial answer is not satisfactory, because it fails to meet the differences between the two governments. But it would have had a hundred times the force it has if it had been slammed straight back at Berlin as soon as von Jagow's irrelevant and unresponsive reply was received.

President Wilson's note plainly rejects Berlin's specious explanations of words, refuses to be satisfied with anything but assurances in deeds, and gives warning that the submarines must keep hands off American lives and American rights. We see, however, no war sparks from the steel of the President's pen; it rings no warlike note.

ROCHESTER

Strongly Put, but Not Too Strongly.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Our case has been strongly put, but not too strongly, in view of the provocation, and in view of the great issue at stake. The President has spoken plainly and earnestly, but there will be no breach with the Imperial German Government, unless that Government no longer desires our friendship. If it is determined to hack its way through to world dominion at any cost, then a breach is unavoidable, assuming that we desire to preserve our self-respect.

BUFFALO

No More to be Said.

From The Buffalo Courier.

In form courteous, in temper calm, in expression conclusive of settled purpose to maintain the nation's rights, the note yesterday delivered to the German Government fully reaffirms the position of President Wilson on the matter in controversy between the two countries, the position of the United States, for its people from coast to coast upheld the President's hands. No more can be said. Finality is in this note in so far as argument is concerned. The issue is so completed that nothing remains but for Germany to agree with or reject the terms proposed for securing the safety of American citizens on what should be the free seas.

Nothing More to Say.

From The Buffalo Express.

It remains for Germany to say whether or not there shall be a break in the close relations which have continued for so many years between the two peoples. We have nothing more to say. We have shown Germany that we are bound to protect American lives and property from the barbaric methods of German under-sea fighting and it now is for Germany to say whether or not we shall be required to go beyond words in making our position plain to her and to the world.

ALBANY

We Must Defend the Right.

From The Albany Knickerbocker Press.

It is perfectly said that there can be no compromise with principle. If, as we believe in this country, right is upon our side, we must defend the right at any cost. Regardless of politics, the nation must stand unitedly with President Wilson. Whatever he does is right.

Must Not Repeat Insult.

From The Albany Argus.

As plainly as it could be put in diplomatic language, Germany is told that her note of July 8 was an insult to the American Government and people. Added to the Lusitania atrocity, and that this Government will allow a repetition of neither.

SYRACUSE

Issue Is Clear.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

The American response to the German note restates the principles to which America adheres, with perfect courtesy, but with perfect candor. There can be no mistaking the meaning, there can be no evading the issue.

Our rights as neutrals are based upon principles which are immutable, and the American Government cannot suspend them or bargain them away for a temporary expediency or modify them to meet the avowed needs of the undersea commanders. The American Government will not dicker with Germany over the number of ships it may sail on the sea. It will not admit, in view of the new caution the submarine commanders have shown, that they may by mistake sink American ships. It expects that Germany will express regret and offer reparation for the American lives its submarines have destroyed, which it has so far failed to do.

ELMIRA

Thinks Germany Will Yield.

From The Elmira Advertiser.

An incident such as the sinking of the Lusitania would not happen twice in one war unless with design and premeditated on the part of the Government responsible for the act. Very few, we believe, entertain the idea that the German Government intended to create the havoc that was caused by the sinking of the Lusitania. We have preferred to believe that the German purpose was to cripple the vessel as a warning and not to sink it, at least in the short time in which it went down. Germany will exercise care in such cases hereafter. It would not compensate that country to have another Lusitania incident on its hands. This being the case, as we believe it is, the United States will not have provocation to break off friendly relations with the Imperial German Government.

UTICA.

Does Not Mean War.

From The Utica Press.

The note sent by the United States to Germany and given in full elsewhere this morning has more pith and point to it than its predecessors. * * * It does not mean war, is not an invitation to it, nor anything of the sort, but is simply a respectful and self-respecting declaration which one great nation addresses to another for its information and consideration.

TROY

Only Justice Demanded.

From The Troy Record.

Secretary Lansing has issued a fair statement of the American position. He announces that his Government wants only that to which it is entitled and proposes to get it. We hope that Germany will concede us our rights, that it will consent to change its submarine policy in a manner to give assurance that there will not be a repetition of the Lusitania affair.

BURLINGTON, Vt.

Dug in and Fenced.

From The Burlington Free Press.

Our latest note in effect leaves the two nations holding their ground diplomatically much the same as the Germans and the Allies are holding their ground on the western battle front. President Wilson has stretched a little "barbed-wire" fence for the benefit of the Germans and has "dug" himself in diplomatically, but his head is still visible to the other side, and there is every reason to expect that any concessions Germany may make will not prevent it, under the circumstances, from hitting a Presidential head when it sees one.

PORTLAND, Me.

Country Will Sustain Wilson.

From The Portland Press.

There are two courses that Germany can take, refrain from further acts of this nature or defy this nation by committing a deliberately unfriendly act against it. Of course, the President cannot declare war. All he can do, if Germany persists in the course which she defends in the case of the Lusitania, is to sever diplomatic relations with that nation and summon Congress in extraordinary session. What further action shall be taken would rest with that body. That the President would be sustained there can be no doubt. * * * The controversy has now reached a point where the President must be upheld, no matter what one's views may be regarding the events that have preceded the present situation.

BRIDGEPORT

What Shall We Do Afterward?

(From The Bridgeport Telegram.)

Our latest note is a patient reiteration of the principles set forth the moment that the German submarine campaign was first announced. Nothing has been gained by the diplomatic interchange to date, save the certain knowledge that Germany has not the slightest intention of complying with our demands. We need not bother about Germany's reply. The question now is, What are we going to do about it when the next boat goes down?

PROVIDENCE

Can Protect Our Rights.

From The Providence Journal.

If Germany declines to follow the better way we shall know how to proceed in order to protect our rights and our interests from this moment. The merit of the President's note lies largely in its freedom from passion and at the same time its rigorous insistence on our impregnable position. There can be no shadow of doubt that the country stands unitedly back of him in his temperate but resolute reply.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

Narrow Lines of Discussion.

From The Springfield Union.

Probably there will be further discussion, but after this latest note it will require more ingenuity on Germany's part to maintain a policy of parley and delay, for the whole object of the note is to narrow the lines of discussion and compel the German Government to speak to the point in any further communications it may have to offer.

WORCESTER

Means "No More Fooling."

From The Worcester Telegram.

The Lansing note does not say war, but it says there will be no more fooling about the illegal practices of the German Government, which destroy American lives and property and rights. It reads more like strong American thinking than the other notes to Germany. It is the kind this country will have to produce in large quantities before it is finally freed from the European domination of the Atlantic, even if it does not go to war and settle with all the Europeans, as men supposed they did with Great Britain in 1812.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.

Serious Business Now.

From The New Bedford Mercury.

The inference from the President's note cannot be misunderstood. This is serious business now. The United States has taken a determined position in accord with public opinion, which is prepared to support President Wilson in the next step, whatever it may be.

ATLANTIC CITY

Accords with American Opinion.

From The Atlantic City Review.

Our latest note to Germany is a masterpiece of diplomatic phraseology. Reading it the world will admire and name Wilson "statesman." It will satisfy our most rabid jingoes. It will not alarm our most timid pacifists. It is in accord with the main body of American opinion. It is admirably restrained, while sufficiently assertive. Its logic is relentless.

NEW HAVEN

Splendid Expression of Dignity.

From The New Haven Morning Journal and Courier.

Germany is informed in the polite language of diplomacy that from now on we shall judge of her motives not by her notes but by her acts. It [the note] is a splendid expression of American dignity and resolution.

It is clearly pointed out wherein the German position is "very unsatisfactory," and why we cannot assent to even a partial suspension of the principles of law and humanity to gratify an old friend.

BOSTON

No Escape from Logic of Note.

From The Boston Herald.

From the logic of the President's note there can be no escape. From the responsibilities which it imposes the American people exhibit no desire to retreat. Its closing appeal to the ties of memory and of friendship, after allusion to the common interests of the two nations, felicitously point the way to continued peace, but leaves Germany to decide whether to have it.

Germany Must Pay.

From The Boston Globe.

Taken as a whole the note represents mature and moderate American opinion. It is the first note with the stiffness removed. It rests upon accepted international law. We give up no rights, but we make concessions. Few can find fault with such a course in view of the fact that we do not intend to go to war over the sinking of the Lusitania. We serve notice that we still hold an account against Germany. Her refusal to pay does not cancel the bill. It still stands on the books, like the French Spoliation and the Alabama Claims. This account may stand for a number of years, but there it will remain until it is paid.

Thinks Repetition Means War.

From The Boston Advertiser.

The time has come to stop these attacks of submarines on American property and lives without warning. We want to end it. We shall end it. And the President in the closing sentence of the note printed today declares, in courteous, diplomatic language, but unmistakably, that a repetition of these acts will amount to a declaration of war.

No More Evasion.

From The Boston Post.

The note is so clear, so straightforward, so lacking in the customary frills of diplomatic language, that there seems no longer any possibility of an evasive or argumentative reply. * * * Thus the question rests. In the most solemn sense it is now "up to" Germany.

HARTFORD

Calls It Milder Note Than First.

From The Hartford Courant.

It has not the slightest appearance of an ultimatum. It contains no threat and suggests no penalty. It is a polite appeal to friendship and a suggestion that we have the law on our side, whether we have the means and disposition to enforce the law or not. The latest note is much more mild than the first. After reading the closing paragraph of the note, published this morning, we are compelled to conclude that the closing paragraph of the first note meant nothing whatever to those who wrote it.

MANCHESTER

Must Support the President.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

The note which Ambassador Gerard has delivered to Minister von Jagow is an unmistakably clear exposition of the American attitude in the pending controversy, coupled with a plain warning, which approximates an ultimatum, that any further infringement of American rights will be treated as a "deliberately unfriendly" act.

The future relations between the United States and Germany may no longer be determined on this side of the Atlantic. They rest wholly with Germany. The solemn warning with which President Wilson concludes his message to the Kaiser puts the burden of possible rupture squarely upon German shoulders. For America there can be no turning back, and for Americans there is but a single duty—to support the President whatever the future may hold.

PHILADELPHIA

No Further Debate Possible.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

When one Government tells another that it is disregarding obligations it has itself admitted, committing illegal and inhuman acts in disregard of the rights and lives of neutrals, acts that if persisted in will constitute an unpardonable offense, and adds that a refusal to abstain from such acts will be regarded as deliberately unfriendly, the final word of diplomacy has obviously been said.

Such a final word has now been spoken by the United States to Germany. There can be no possible doubt of its meaning. The door to argument or explanation is no longer open. It is an ultimatum in fact if not in form. Less than ever, after the clear exposition of the American attitude which the Secretary of State has sent to the German Foreign Office, can the Administration engage in further debate or yield on any point.

Finality Reached in Note.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

When the note is stripped to its backbone, it is found to be a repetition of the former demands, differing only in the phraseology. They are two in number. Heretofore the demands permitted of diplomatic exchanges. In this note finality is reached. Shall there be another breach of international law whereby the rights of American citizens are affected, that breach will be considered as "deliberately unfriendly."

Those are significant words as diplomatic language interprets them, for they close the doors. The note is strong and it cannot but receive the hearty approval of every citizen who is first of all an American.

What Will Germany Choose?

From The Philadelphia Record.

It is now up to the German Government to harken to the voice of reason, to accept the olive branch extended with the hand of friendship, to yield a trifle of pride but nothing of practical importance in her warfare on the Allies, and to serve the cause which she has repeatedly expressed the desire to espouse, or on the other hand to belie her fair words with indefensible and unjustifiable deeds and accept the consequences. She must realize that there can be in the mind of the President of the United States, the leader of a united and indomitable people, no thought of retreat from the consequences of the concluding warning to the Imperial German Government. The die is cast. What will Germany choose?

BALTIMORE

"Refuge of Lies Swept Away."

From The Baltimore American.

In no note that the United States has sent to Germany has the principle of might makes right been so clearly and definitely repudiated as in this latest. The refuge of lies has been swept away, not with belligerency but with a calm consciousness of leaving no support for the German positions. The note has set forth the undeviating attitude of the United States.

The note sets forth that if a belligerent finds itself unable to retaliate against an enemy without injuring neutral lives, humanity as well as justice demands that the practice be discontinued. Should Germany persist in its practices, and should there be repetition of the acts made subject of complaint, these acts will be regarded as deliberately unfriendly.

Persuasive But Unanswerable.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Friendly and persuasive in tone, admirable in expression, unanswerable in its logic, the note puts an end to all quibbling in the future. Germany is given her choice between the neutrality of the United States or its hostility. Any further violations of international law on the seas by which American citizens lose their lives or suffer wrong, says the President in effect, will be looked upon by this Government as "deliberately unfriendly." It is the plain duty of every true American, regardless of politics or sympathy in the European war, to uphold and strengthen the hands of the President in every way and to show him that the great heart of America beats in unison to his own.

PITTSBURGH

Neither Threat Nor Ultimatum.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

President Wilson's third note to Germany will be acceptable to his fellow-citizens who are more interested in the United States than in Germany, for the reason that he abates nothing advanced in previous communications.

There is no finality to the note, neither threat nor ultimatum, but Germany is told in so many words that further offending will be estimated as "deliberately unfriendly," and this to be interpreted only as implying that the time for some act more serious than any word of protest will have arrived.

The note will be read with some disrelish in London as well as in Berlin, but not so in the United States—save among partisans of somebody other than Uncle Sam.

Puts Responsibility on Germany.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The note is a straightforward and simple document, which lacks nothing of plainness of meaning and determination, such as would naturally be used by one sincere friend toward another in speaking of what he accounted infringements of his rights, and of his purpose not to submit to them further; and that he trusts his friend, who has admitted their illegality, will discontinue his practices and make reparation for what has already been done.

The responsibility is squarely put up to Germany that, if the wishes of this country, which are held to be in strict harmony with international law, and with the principles of humanity, are disregarded hereafter, the relations between the two countries will likely lose their amiability.

CHICAGO.

The Advice of a Friend.

From The Chicago Herald.

President Wilson's third note to the German Government on the results of its methods of submarine warfare is couched in the language that a self-respecting man uses to a friend whose acts have wronged him and in the language which no intelligent man would resent from a neighbor whose friendship he values. It is admirable alike for its courtesy and its candor. It disguises not the offense and it reviles not the offender.

Woodrow Wilson has spoken for every one of the 100,000,000 Americans worthy of the name. In a great national crisis he has voiced the soul of the American people in words courteous and candid, entirely friendly and entirely firm, recalling the rulers of a nation whose friends we have ever been to the course of duty and honor. It is a sincere and solemn warning from a friend to one whom he would keep his friend, if the keeping may be possible without sacrifice of self-respect and submission to unpardonable injury. It is not necessary now to consider whether the warning will be heeded, or what shall be the next step if it be not. Let us hope and pray that it will be heeded, no less for the sake of the German people than for our own.

An Ultimatum in Fact.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The reply of the Government to the latest German note appears to be final, so far as the American contention of law and right are concerned. If not an ultimatum in form, it is an ultimatum in fact. The door of discussion is closed.

There now can be no doubt as to the duty of press and public, and that is to accept the stand taken by our Government, without cavil or reservation, and to give the Government our unflinching and unreserved support, whatever the consequences fate may have in store for the nation.

ST. LOUIS

Nation Will Stand by It.

From The St. Louis Republic.

One hundred and twenty-eight years of American history and tradition speak in President Wilson's vindication of the freedom of the high seas, his clear exposition of the rights of neutrals in time of war, his recognition of the measure in which Germany and the United States occupy common ground, his cordial desire "to act as the common friend" of warring nations, and most of all his commitment of the nation to the defense of these rights "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost." In this note, speak at once the will, the thought, the heart of America. Come what may, the nation will stand by it as one man.

No Misunderstanding Possible.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There can be no misunderstanding of this note. It is as plain as a pikestaff. It at once brushes aside all irrelevant controversy and rests its case upon the simple and righteous principle asserted in the first note and reaffirmed in the second—the inalienable rights of the high seas. That principle, as we have previously pointed out, is as important to Germany as to us. Reverse the conditions and Germany would take the same position we do now. So would England, so would France, so would any nation having interests on the seas and that was not wholly invertebrate. The principle this country is contending for is a right not only ours but one which is common to all.

CLEVELAND

Its Meaning Not to Be Mistaken.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The tone and meaning of the American reply to the latest note from the Imperial Government of Germany cannot be mistaken or obscured. No anxiety to read hopefulness into the carefully chosen words of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will serve to hide their deep and momentous import. They are a warning which is none the less impressive because of the moderation of its phraseology and the friendliness of its spirit.

The German Government is told with absolute distinctness that, as far as the United States is concerned, it cannot alter the laws of nations and disregard the obligations of humanity without being held to a strict accounting.

An issue of the grave character passes from Washington to Berlin. The Government of the United States has gone as far as any argument can go in upholding the rights of neutrals and the principles of humanity. The nation stands with the President. It will sustain him to the end.

CINCINNATI

An Unmistakable Inference.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

While there is no threat of what the United States Government proposes to do if its views are not complied with, the unmistakable inference is that such an act would be considered so unfriendly as to lead to a serious crisis between the two Governments. Just how it would be possible for the country to show its resentment of an unfriendly attitude on the part of Germany is not apparent at this time, since neither the army nor navy is in shape to make a demonstration in force.

INDIANAPOLIS

President's Restraint Majestic.

From The Indianapolis Star.

Of course, it is the highest wisdom to make no threats against Germany and to reserve to ourselves the widest latitude and discretion in shaping our course in case of renewed affront. There is a noble and almost majestic restraint about the note which puts to shame the excited utterance of extremists on either side.

Nothing could be clearer than that both Great Britain and Germany incline to set higher store today upon self-preservation than upon America's good-will. If both these relentless enemies would prefer self-preservation without our good-will to extinction with it, they will have to go their way and we ours. The best we could hope for in such case would be to preserve an impartial attitude between the two, so that neither German stubbornness nor British guile might entangle us in the purely European controversy.

There is every reason to believe that the President's courage and sagacity will stay with him as it has done hitherto.

TACOMA

Shatters German Subterfuge.

From The Tacoma Ledger.

The logic of Secretary Lansing's note leaves the Government of Germany not a legal leg to stand on. It shatters the subterfuge to which Germany has resorted in her replies to our protests. With telling effect, the note turns Germany's own arguments against her. When Germany replied in her last note that her submarine attack was justified as a retaliatory measure, she admitted she had broken the law of nations.

ST. PAUL

A Great Charter of Rights.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

It [the note] is a great American charter of rights. It is broader than any specific act or event in the scope of principles it enunciates. It is a declaration representing to the last word the sentiment of a free people who know their rights, have determined to defend them and, though desirous of avoiding trouble, have the courage to face it "without compromise and at any cost."

BISMARCK, N. D.

Could Not Accept German Offers.

From The Bismarck Tribune.

Refusal to accept the German plan to secure safe conduct on the high seas for neutrals was inevitable. The Administration took a stand in its earlier communications which left too little room for compromise. Hopes, however, that further negotiations may adjust matters amicably, are general throughout the nation. This country is for peace. * * * There is a practical and far-reaching side to the situation, which has made a potent appeal to the man in the street, and his verdict is almost unanimous that there is nothing in the controversy that should push this nation nearer the bloody vortex that has involved more than half the world.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Thinks Germans Will Heed.

From The St. Joseph Gazette.

The note does not ask anything which Germany is unable to consistently as well as honorably grant. The Imperial Government has doubtless stood ready to give satisfaction in so far as the destruction of human lives can be atoned for, for the American lives lost on the Lusitania. The other conditions will be little less onerous, we believe, for Germany is really only asked to do what Germany in somewhat different language has already suggested attempting. The note is clear cut, sober as it should be, and American. We do not believe the threat uttered will need to be carried out.

TOLEDO

Eliminates Chance to Evade.

From The Toledo Times.

There is nothing in the note which is superfluous. Plain, clear, and perhaps a trifle strong, the chance for the German Imperial Government to beat about the bush has been eliminated. * * * Regarding the last reply of the German Imperial Government as being "very unsatisfactory," any message which would have allowed for long drawn out arguments would necessarily have become provoking to the people of this country.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Easy to Understand.

From The Wilmington Morning News.

Germany should now have no trouble in understanding the attitude of the United States Government in the controversy that has followed the sinking of the Lusitania, summed up in the latest note sent to the German Government.

President Wilson's position is that there can be no compromise of the principles of law and humanity, for which this Government has taken its stand. These principles, as the President declares, are "immutable." They are not to be changed by the varying circumstances of war. If Germany persists in disregarding them and American lives are again sacrificed as they were in the destruction of the Lusitania, Germany, according to the note, would commit an "unpardonable offense against the sovereignty" of this country. Whether there is a parting of the ways depends upon Germany.

PHOENIX, ARIZ

Matter Now Rests with Germany.

From The Arizona Republican.

Whether we and Germany are to remain friends or not will soon be settled and the settlement will be with Germany. We have said with Luther at Worms: "I stand here, I can do no more."

The President's third note to Germany is not only a strong reiteration of the position the United States has taken in the matter of submarine warfare, but it effectually closes the door against further controversy. All irrelevant matter has been cut out. It asserts the immunity from attack of Americans traveling on unarmed and unresisting belligerent vessels. Germany must acknowledge or deny such immunity, and in the latter case there will "be unfriendliness."

What form unfriendliness may take we leave to the President and Congress, and whatever course they decide upon Americans will follow regardless of their sympathies with European belligerents.

CHEYENNE

Makes Protest Emphatic.

From The Cheyenne Leader.

The gist of the United States notes to Germany has been a protest against the sinking of the Lusitania as a violation of international law. Germany evaded a definite answer to this, the main point of complaint. The last note simply makes this point of protest so emphatic that it will be made an issue for future arbitration or international agreement.

Should Germany persist in the perpetration of such acts there would be but one course left to any self-respecting nation, and that would be to break diplomatic relations. The probability, however, is that the controversy will not go to that extreme, as neither Germany nor the Allies want to see this country drawn into the conflict.

It is gratifying to learn that President Wilson is also protesting against the interference by the Allies with our commerce and that Great Britain has yielded to the demands of Norway and the other neutral nations with reference to their rights. It is entirely reasonable to expect that President Wilson's firmness will also result in respect for the rights in future of American citizens and American commerce. True, a jingo could hatch a war out of much less difference, but thank God we have a man at the head of this Government who has the courage to stand for our rights on grounds of justice and humanity rather than upon our ability to kill and destroy.

SCRANTON

Note Is a Masterpiece.

From The Scranton Republican.

American rights and international law, in their unimpaired integrity, are firmly upheld in President Wilson's latest note to the Imperial German Government. The note is a masterpiece of compact statement and presents the case of the United States in clear, lucid, and forcible terms. It is a declaration of international rights which calls for a straightforward reply, and which will live among the important State papers of the world long after the present war is ended.

WILKES-BARRE

One Answer Germany Can Make.

From The Wilkes-Barre Record.

The President's note is by far the strongest of all. It closes the record and leaves to Germany only one possible answer—an answer in deeds and not in words. Germany must observe the principles of international law in respect to its submarine warfare or take the consequences of an open rupture with the United States.

RALEIGH

Sweeps Evasions Aside.

From The Raleigh News and Observer.

Calmly, dispassionately, and with a clearness of logic which leaves no gap for assault, President Wilson sweeps aside the evasions of the German note, and with a firmness and a solemnity which are significant pins that country down to the real issue, whether it will be guided by law or, in defiance of the accepted practices of regulated warfare, hoist the black flag. As our people would have him do, he declines the suggestion of special favors.

He states the position of the United States and its determination in this contention with Germany as Americans would have him state them. He speaks as the red-blooded representative of a red-blooded people, who without compromise and at any cost contend for the sovereignty of their country in the recognition of its rights to the freedom of the seas.

WHEELING

Up to Germany, Now.

From The Wheeling Intelligencer.

The whole matter is up to Germany as to whether she will live up to her professions of friendliness which she has so emphatically expressed. Her good faith depends on the performance of her avowals in her last note and her observance of the right of Americans to voyage on the high seas free from the menace of attacks by her submarines.

NEW ORLEANS

Only Position for America.

From The New Orleans Times Picayune.

No American Administration in sympathy with the nation's history, policy, and traditions could do less and none could have done better or more tactfully what is was necessary to do. * * *

The fateful decision rests with Berlin, not with Washington, for the American Government has taken, with the cordial approval and whole-hearted support of the American people, as we believe, the only position possible to a republic which has stood for more than a century in support and defense of the principles in this case reaffirmed.

COLUMBIA, S C.

The Belgian Lesson.

From The Columbia State.

Unhappily there is little upon which to predicate a theory that Germany will seek to avoid hostilities with any country. If in German opinion the interests of the United States or any other neutral are in the path of German progress one can conceive of no reason to suppose that the United States will be accorded a treatment based on justice and good faith that has been ruthlessly denied to Belgium. The American people through their Government have said the last word. For them now is to await with firmness and confidence the event whatever it shall be. Meanwhile the hour is arrived when dissension and difference may not be reconciled with that patriotism which is the first attribute of American citizenship.

BIRMINGHAM

People With the President.

From The Birmingham Age-Herald.

In all probability Germany's reply will be satisfactory, but the President will stand by his "last word," and the people will stand loyally and unflinchingly with him.

KNOXVILLE

No Backdown.

From The Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

The American reply is a firm statement of the American position. It shows no backdown. Whatever its influence elsewhere, it has the universal approval of Americans.

LOUISVILLE

Future is With Germany.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The latest—it may be the last—note to Germany regarding that power's violation of the rights of neutrals, as perpetrated in the Lusitania outrage, leaves nothing to be said, nothing to be misunderstood or doubted.

Straight and strong, clear and outright it is, as honest Anglo-Saxon speech can be when it brushes aside the artificialities and elegances of conventional diplomacy and drives direct from human heart and brain.

The future is with Germany. There will be no war unless Germany wishes war. There will be no severed diplomatic relations unless Germany chooses to compel that condition. We desire Germany's friendship. But we are going to maintain our rights, as our President expresses it, without compromise and at any cost.

It is the Kaiser's next move.

MOBILE

Accountability for Acts to Come.

From The Mobile Register.

Practically the note to Germany is a concession to the views of the peace advocates and a recession from the original position, inasmuch as we do not hold Germany to strict accountability for acts done, but to conditional accountability—that is to say, for acts to come. The corpus delicti has been shifted from the past to the future, and we assume the attitude of watchful waiting with all too much reason for believing that we have but postponed the inevitable decision and action. Let no one say hereafter that we plunged into war on account of the Lusitania massacre.

CHARLESTON

A Line Drawn for Germany.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

It now rests wholly with Germany whether or not the Congress of the United States shall be assembled in extraordinary session to uphold the hands of the President and take such action against the Imperial German Government as the dignity and safety of the country may demand. We have drawn a line across which Germany must not step. Presumably there will be a German answer in writing to this note, but the answer that the people of this country will await will be spoken in the waters of the war zone about the British Isles.

MEMPHIS

A Solemn Affirmation of Purpose.

From The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The note is clear, definite and in entire keeping with the dignity of the office of the President of the United States. It is an ultimatum, not in terms threatening war, but it is more forceful because along with the ultimatum goes a calm statement that this Government will at any cost enforce the principle for which it contends. We doubt that any other living American could have composed a document so clear, so forceful, and at the same time so calm in tone as the message which Mr. Wilson has sent to the Imperial German Government. It is not a threat, but it is a solemn affirmation that this country will at all costs uphold the principles of freedom on the high seas for which it contends.

SAVANNAH

Meant to End Controversy.

From The Savannah Morning News.

The new note * * * sums up the case, puts the position of our Government clearly and forcibly and notifies the German Government that further acts like those complained of will be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly." It is unnecessary to say anything more. An act that is "deliberately unfriendly" cannot be satisfactorily explained. The note will meet with the approval of the American people.

RICHMOND, Va.

The Voice of Humanity.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

President Wilson, in the note now in the hands of the German Government, has closed the door of further discussion of the rights of neutrals on the high seas. On that subject there is to be no more talk. Speaking with the voice of his people, as well as with the voice of humanity, the President tells Germany that neutral prerogatives, wrung by civilization from barbarism, must be respected.

These words amount to an ultimatum. There is no bluster in the President's note, and there is none in the heart of America. War with Germany, or with any other country, however great the provocation, is a thing hideous to contemplate. But there is one thing more hideous. It is the disgraceful yielding to wrong and oppression which makes freedom a mockery and peace the badge of shame.

SAN ANTONIO

World Sees Our Spirit.

From The San Antonio Express.

The reply will be greeted with profound satisfaction in the knowledge that again the world is made aware of the spirit of this republic, that the fires that blazed forth in rebellion against oppression still burn undimmed and that humanity's cause is America's cause.

NASHVILLE

Cannot Be Evaded.

From The Nashville Tennessean and American

If it is a note that cannot be misunderstood, it is just as surely a note that cannot be evaded. There is no more chance for dodging on the part of Germany. She must either concede the demand or confess herself an outlaw nation. Her practices and her professions have got to coincide henceforth. * * * No book full of reading matter could more fully set forth or more strikingly rebuke the German assumption of God-given superiority and privilege to override common rights.

RENO

Thinks No Loophole Left

From The Nevada State Journal.

If another Lusitania is sunk by a German submarine, it is difficult to see what the United States could do except break off diplomatic relations with Germany. The note's emphatic statement that this nation will not recede from its position, and that a repetition by German commanders of acts in contravention of neutral rights must be regarded when affecting Americans as deliberately unfriendly, leaves us no escape.

FARGO, N. D.

Serious Words.

From The Fargo Courier-News.

"Without compromise and at any cost." These are serious words, which fall heavily upon our hearts this morning, but it is time that they were uttered. An unfavorable reply or a torpedo fired with better aim than the one which missed the Orduna by ten feet and we shall be called upon to make good this statement. The next step may be for the President to call Congress to assemble.

It is to be hoped that the cost of maintaining these principles may not be the very possible ultimate of war, but even that, terrible as it is, is better than the surrender of the liberties of a free people at the behest of a foreign Government. We want peace, but not "peace at any price."

BOISE, Idaho

End of Friendship.

From The Boise Statesman-Republican.

The German note of July 8 was in truth final, and is the last word from Germany. The note we sent yesterday to Germany is also final. It clears away all doubts as to our position, Germany has her answer and it may be assumed that friendship has ceased, the door has been closed and will soon be sealed.

PORTLAND, Ore.

Makes Position Clear.

From The Portland Oregonian.

If there was any expectation that the President's note to Germany would yield any measure of American rights or descend from the noble and impressive determination of the original warning to and demand upon Germany, it has not been fulfilled.

It sets forth the American position clearly and finally. It is true that no intimation or warning is given as to what course the United States will pursue if there is another Lusitania incident. It is not necessary that that bridge be crossed now. But Germany knows where the United States stands.

SPOKANE

Will Not Back Down.

From The Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The new note to Germany makes it appear that this country will not back down from its original demands. To recede in the slightest degree from the principle of enjoyment by neutrals of the fullest privileges granted by international law would be an admission of weakness. Such recession would be a misinterpretation of the temper of the American people toward Germany and other belligerents. * * * This nation is well aware of the horrors of war and does not want war, but recognizes that to maintain the rights of neutrals it must be ready to go to war.

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VOSGES POSITIONS HOTLY CONTESTED

Severe Fighting Around Muenster Continues, Both Sides Claiming Success.

GERMANS MASS ON MEUSE

Offensive Expected at St. Mihiel—Aviators Engage in Battle Over Conflans.

LONDON, July 23.—The Argonne and Vosges districts continue to be the scenes of the most important battles on the western front. Paris tonight claims as the only gain of the day the recapture of trenches previously lost in the Forest of Le Prêtre. Last night the French seized a part of a German trench in the Argonne, strengthening their front.

The report from Paris and Berlin are contradictory as to the severe fighting for the heights around Münster and Metzeral in Alsace. The French say the Germans momentarily penetrated their lines, only to be driven out; Berlin reports repulses of French attacks at these positions.

It is reported unofficially that the Germans are massing troops at St. Mihiel for a more extended offensive, but the official communications do not indicate that anything in the nature of a serious engagement has occurred there as yet. That the Germans will attempt an offensive here is considered by the military observers as quite likely, as they assert that the recent activity of the German Crown Prince's army shows that they are hoping to weaken the French hold on Verdun.

An air battle has taken place over Conflans, east of Verdun. The French dropped twenty-eight shells on the railway station and forced two German aviators to alight, while the Germans destroyed a battle aeroplane of the French.

Suburbs of Rheims and Soissons, as well as the town of Pont-à-Mousson, have been bombarded by the Germans.

The official statement issued by the French War Office tonight says:

Today it was comparatively quiet along the whole front.

In Artois, there was the usual artillery activity on both sides.

Some shells were fired on the suburbs of Soissons and on Rheims.

In the forest of Le Prêtre in the course of last night we regained a footing in the line of trenches previously lost. Two German counter-attacks were repulsed with considerable losses to the enemy.

One of our flying squadrons employed on bombardment duties yesterday evening dropped twenty-eight shells on the railway station at Conflans, in Jarnisy, and forced two German aeroplanes to alight in their lines.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office follows:

The night was considerably disturbed at several points along the front. In Artois, in the neighborhood of Souchez, there was violent cannonading and grenade fighting.

Between the Oise and the Aisne, in the region of Quennevières, and on the plateau of Mouvron, on the right bank of the Aisne near Soupir, and on the Champagne front, several artillery actions also were reported.

In the Argonne there was rifle and gun firing in the region of Bagatelle, where one of our companies succeeded yesterday in seizing part of an enemy trench, thus strengthening the front to our advantage.

Pont-à-Mousson was intermittently bombarded during the night.

In the region of Arnacourt a strong hostile reconnoitring force supported by artillery was turned back by our infantry and artillery.

In the Vosges an attempted German attack against our positions southward of the Faye was easily repulsed.

The positions we had won to the east of Metzeral, on the crest of the Linge and Barrenkopf, were subjected to a very violent bombardment. The enemy momentarily succeeded in penetrating part of our lines, but was driven out by an energetic counter attack on our part.

At the Berlin War Office the following communication was given out:

The nightly hand grenade attacks of the enemy north and northwest of Souchez were repulsed. In the Champagne district we successfully blew up several mines and occupied the borders of the openings thus made.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre a French night attack failed. In the Vosges fighting is proceeding. An attack by the enemy against the Lingekopf-Barrenkopf line north of Münster was repulsed after severe fighting at close quarters before and in the positions of the Bavarians and Mecklenburg chasseurs. We captured two officers and sixty-four Alpine troops.

A French attack against Reichackerkopf was unsuccessful. Near Metzeral we ejected the French from their advanced positions which, according to our plan, we evacuated in order to avoid losses.

As a reprisal for the repeated bombardment of Thiancourt and other places between the Meuse and the Moselle, our artillery yesterday bombarded Pont-à-Mousson.

Our airmen dropped bombs on the railway triangle at St. Hilaire, in Champagne, and forced the airmen of the enemy to retreat. The barracks at Gerardmer also were bombarded. In an aerial fight over Conflans we destroyed a battle aeroplane of the enemy.

FRENCH THINK RUMANIA WILL SOON JOIN WAR

Hopeful Outlook Taken in Paris—Bucharest Official's Query to German Agent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—The impression is spreading here that Rumania is about to join the Allies, as was predicted last week in financial circles. Gustave Hervé writes in a more confident tone than for several weeks. He suggests, in view of probable Rumanian help and other favorable circumstances in the east, that a Winter campaign will perhaps be unnecessary.

Premier Asquith's allusion to States likely to join the Allies confirms the hopes based on the Rumanian refusal to let pass Turkey's munitions. Referring to the latter point, the Petit Parisien's Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that a Rumanian Foreign Office official to whom the German Diplomatic Agent insisted that Germany would send munitions through Rumania whether the latter was willing or not, replied:

"If you are so determined to pass stuff to Constantinople, why don't you do it through Servia, with whom you already are at war?"

PARLIAMENT'S WORK ENDING

Adjournment Next Wednesday, Probably Until Sept. 14.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"Parliament will rise next Wednesday, and the present intention is that it should reassemble on Sept. 14. In the event of urgent necessity its reassembly could be accelerated by an Order in Council.

"It is, of course, highly desirable at a time of war like the present that there should not be a long interval between the meetings of Parliament, for the House of Commons is the mirror and voice of the nation, but for the moment it has neither legislative nor financial work to occupy its attention. In short, the ordinary business of the session is done, and it is very unlikely that Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna's supplementary budget will be ready before October.

"Six weeks is not a long recess, but if it should be found necessary to convoke Parliament at an earlier date than September it could easily be done. As the House has got through its appointed work, there is no desire among the majority of its members to shorten the recess. A handful of members, chief among them Sir Henry Dalziel, are busily engaged in creating an impression that in the supreme interests of the nation Parliament ought to abridge its holiday to one month.

"The Northcliffe journals, which used to despise Parliament, are crying out in chorus for the same thing, as though our success in this war depended on the uninterrupted loquacity of M. P.'s. It is a subject of amusing speculation in the lobby whether Sir Henry Dalziel inspires The Times and Daily Mail or is inspired by them.

"I am informed that on the motion for adjournment next week Sir Henry intends to direct another broadside on the ordnance department of the War Office."

AUSTRIANS MAY QUIT GORIZIA FORTRESS

Will Not Await Another General Attack by Italians, Budapest Hears.

MORE TRENCHES STORMED

Gen. Cadorna Reports That Battle Along the Entire Isonzo Front Is Continuing Successfully.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Interesting developments are awaited on the lower line of the Isonzo in the near future, and one may gather from different statements and opinions coming that Gorizia is doomed.

For six weeks there have been violent engagements on this section of the front which can bear comparison with the most stubborn battles of the war. Today's situation is this: The Italians are resolved to see the thing through after all their sacrifices, and it is understood that the next general attack will not even be awaited, but that the positions will be evacuated without the sacrifice of more lives.

I understand that all the inhabitants were warned to leave the town, but very few complied with the wish of the authorities. As to the town itself, it has suffered no damage, and the people do not fear Italian domination, their guns having spared the town.

All the official departments have been transferred to Innsbruck. The papers express the hope that Gorizia will hold out until Warsaw is taken.

ROME, July 23.—The following official communication was issued today:

The battle continues along the whole of the Isonzo front and the success of our armies is constantly becoming more clearly apparent.

In the Monte Nero sector our Alpine troops have begun an advance along the difficult Muzkica ridge. The enemy offered vigorous resistance, but our troops succeeded in wresting from him some of his most advanced points, inflicting heavy losses.

Our slow progress continues on the front of Plava and Gorizia. Further entrenchments have been carried here and war material captured.

There was heavy fighting on the Carso front the night of the 22d and the following day. The enemy, after violent artillery preparations and being reinforced, threw dense masses against our front, particularly on our left. Our first line, despite a previous long struggle, succeeded in arresting the shock and the subsequent arrival of our own reinforcements enabled us to make an energetic counter offensive, which ended in a veritable débacle for the enemy.

Our gunners mowed down the hostile columns, while our infantry attacked at close quarters, and by an enveloping movement captured 1,500 prisoners, including 76 officers. The battlefield was covered with dead.

VIENNA, July 23, (via London.)—The following report of operations on the Italian front was issued by the War Office today:

The battle near Gorizia continues. The Italians yesterday bombarded moderately the bridgehead of Gorizia. The attack on Monte Sabotino was repulsed and our troops regained, without exception, their original positions at the bridgehead. During the repulse of numerous hostile attacks the Dalmatian Landwehr again particularly distinguished themselves.

Fighting continues on the edge of the Doberdo Plateau. Last night the Italians thrice attacked the Peteano-Sdrussina sector. All the attacks were repulsed.

A hostile attempt to advance upon our trenches between Sdraussina and Polazzo was unsuccessful. The last hostile attacks near Selz and Vermegliano against Monte Corsich were in vain.

In the Middle Isonzo there were only artillery engagements. In the Krn region our troops yesterday and last night and again today repulsed attacks.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the Carnia and Tyrolean frontier regions. Night attacks by Italians on Monte Piano miscarried. Artillery firing continues at several points.

BITTER AGAINST AUSTRIA.

Thousands of Her Subjects of Many Races in Concentration Camps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 23.—While Italy from the Alps to the Ionian Sea, including redeemed villages in the war zone and emigrants across the ocean, are giving an admirable example of solidarity and devotion to the national ideal, Austria presents the spectacle of the disunion of many of the discordant races of which the heterogeneous empire is composed.

A lady, a native of Trieste, lately escaped, after most romantic adventures, from Austrian concentration camps, where she was dragged by Austrian police, who tore her from her children in order to revenge themselves because her men relations escaped from military service. She gives a harrowing account of the concentration camps at Laibach, and in Bohemia, Moravia and Styria, where she was successively interned.

She says she found there thousands of people of every race, religion, age and position in life—Croats, Serbs, Bohemians, Italians, Slovenes and Czechs—carried away from their homes because they were suspected of disloyalty to Austria and in secret sympathy with her invaders. Once these diverse races were enemies of one another; now they are united in a common feeling of the deepest hatred of Austria. The inmates of the concentration camps live in pitiful discomfort and misery. They are kept in ignorance of what is happening in the outside world, and are surrounded by army spies.

This lady adds that if the empire of the Hapsburgs continues to exist after this conflict it will be almost impossible to erase from the memories of the various nationalities within her borders the sufferings her violence has inflicted upon them during the war.

SHIP LOST, TURN SOLDIERS.

D'Annunzio Addresses Torpedoed Amalfi's Crew Going to Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUGANO, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the famous poet, who is now a Cavalry Lieutenant, yesterday addressed a gathering of sailors in Venice. Among the assembly was a group of survivors of the Italian cruiser Amalfi, who were leaving for for Isonzo front with a land battery. Addressing these men, d'Annunzio said:

"You have lost your ship, but you retain in yourselves the iron will of which she was the expression. You have transformed yourselves into field artillerymen and are about to take your guns yonder to the firing line. The spirit of your ship will show itself in acts of heroism which you stand ready to commit. It will vibrate again to the thunder of your guns and shine in the flash of every shot.

"Sometimes you think with sadness of your comrades, whose sepulchre your beloved ship is, but your hearts are with your guns, and one has only to look at you to see that they are more dear to you than life. Therefore, doubly, we salute you as heroes, for yesterday you were heroes in the face of death as tomorrow you will be in the moment of victory. Viva la Italia! Viva il Re!"

ENGLISH WOMEN TO HAVE RANK IN THE ARMY

Teachers of Cookery in Camps to Become Temporary Sergeants and Corporals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—Next week will see an innovation in British military methods, the recognition of women to the extent of giving them the rank of non-commissioned officers.

Some hundreds of London school teachers, whose specialty is instruction in the domestic arts, are going to spend their holidays in giving cookery lessons in the camps of Great Britain's new armies. These women will receive the temporary rank of Corporal or Sergeant.

Their initiative was taken as a result of reports of waste in the camps. The War Office arranged for one hundred to begin work next week, and if the results are good the scheme will be largely extended.

RUSSIAN FORTS CHECK INVADERS

Continued from Page 1.

hurled back with heavy losses by a determined counter-attack.

On July 21 the Germans in the centre of the Lublin-Chelm line suffered cruelly in assaults on the Piaski, Voislavitze, and Grubechow positions, according to reports received here. They succeeded in occupying Russian trenches over a wide front, and proceeded to advance northward of the Voislavitze, but, it is stated, the Russians encountered them that night in the dense forests and drove them back with much loss, the Russians taking six guns and 500 prisoners.

The German forces in this region embrace numerous divisions, according to Russian accounts, and the Russian commanders have given the Russian troops the highest praise for the extreme energy of the counter blow. However, the Germans succeeded in regaining some of the ground thus lost in the course of July 22. The battle in the Chelm region has now proceeded for ten days with unabated fury, though the Russians claim that the Germans have been greatly weakened by their losses and that they are approaching the limit of endurance. The Germans are reported to have abandoned their attacks in the direction of Reiovetz without making substantial gains.

Meet Offensive With Offensive.

Further southward on the River Bug, in the region of Sokol, the Russians continue meeting offensive with offensive. On the night before July 22, dispatches say, they seized several lines of German trenches and on the 22d drove the Teutons to the outskirts of Sokol. In a counter attack on Potourjitza the Austrians were compelled to surrender remnants of the Tenth Jaeger Batallion, with its commander, it is reported. On the afternoon of the 21st the Austro-German forces occupied Dobrotovra, but are said to have been driven out in the evening, surrendering several hundred prisoners.

The fight for Rozan and a crossing of the Narew continues with the utmost fierceness.

Meanwhile the Germans have begun active operations east of Rossieny, aiming, in the opinion of military critics here, at the command of the River Shoushala, which flows into the Niemen northwest of Kovno. This is taken by the experts as additional evidence of a German effort to dovetail the entire operations in the eastern theatre.

Every move of this great campaign is being watched by Russian military writers with the closest attention. Every scrap of authentic information is studied in an effort to determine where the most critical situation will next be found. At present the inclination is to expect decisive results first around Ivangorod, against which large German forces are aimed from the east as well as the west.

Bombarding Ivangorod Forts.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HEADQUARTERS, July 23, (Via London.)—The Austro-Hungarian mobile heavy artillery already is playing on the permanent fortifications of Ivangorod fortress, and from the west bank of the Vistula River, below Ivangorod, is throwing shells on the Ivangorod-Lublin-Chelm Railroad, which here runs scarcely a mile from the shore of the river.

The Austrian troops also are dangerously near, if they are not already across, the same railroad between Lublin and Chelm, so that this all-important means of communication, connecting the whole southern Russian front between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers, is probably cut in two places, which will greatly hamper the defensive problem of the mysterious new General to whom, according to Russian reports, the cream of the Russian Army has been intrusted.

The Austro-German forces in this region continue to advance. Their task is most difficult because the Russians are throwing in new reserves and veteran troops whose ranks have been recruited to full strength during the period of recuperation. The reinforced Russians are fighting with the valor of desperation, and the Teutonic forces can make progress only foot by foot, while the Russians are exposed to a merciless artillery fire.

Railroad Aids Munition Supply.

The problem of communications for forwarding ammunition is offering less difficulties to the Austrians than had been anticipated, owing largely to a Russian measure. During their long occupation of Galicia, the Russians constructed a railroad south from Lublin, through the wild forested frontier region, which, for strategic reasons, had hitherto been left without railroads and largely without good roads.

The new railroad traversed Krasnik to the San River, where it joined the Austrian strategic railway net. The Russians partly destroyed the railroad during their retreat, but the Austrian engineers rebuilt it rapidly, and it has now been repaired almost to Krasnik.

While the armies of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and General von Mackensen have been pushing the enemy before them against the main Russian position, between the Vistula and Bug Rivers, the army of General Boehm-Ermolli has forced a passage of the Bug River, opened a breach in the vicinity of Sokal, Northern Galicia, and is advancing in a northeasterly direction.

The aim of General Boehm-Ermolli apparently is to seperate the Russian forces here from the main Russian armies in the theatre between the Vistula and the Bug and place between them the broad belt of almost roadless forest which here adjoins the east bank of the Bug.

OFFICIAL VERSIONS OF THE OPERATIONS

Russians Inflicting Heavy Losses—Lines Broken at Several Places, Berlin Reports.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—This official communication was made public today by the War Office:

In the region west of Mitau there has been no significant fighting. The enemy occupied Janishky and attempted an advance southeast. East of Rossieny the enemy advanced on the Shoushala River.

On the Narew Thursday there were further stubborn attacks on the bridgehead at Rozan.

On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy on Thursday assaulted the advanced works of Ivangorod on the Wulka, Bulkhinska, and Gnieachoff fronts having broken our wire defenses on one sector. The enemy was afterward repulsed by our counter-attacks with great losses.

On the Vistula and the Bug fighting continues. In the direction of Lublin the Austrians are attacking roads leading to Belzyce. The centre of the enemy armies, composed of a German division, suffered heavy losses on the 21st during an attack on the front Khimiel-Piaski - Sukhodoyle - Olesski-Voislavitze-Grubechow.

On the morning of the 22d, to the left of the Vieprz, and in the direction of the village of Reiovetz, the enemy ceased his attacks, as he had achieved no results the previous evening. On the front, Maidan-Ostrowiec-Voislavitze-Ukhane, large German forces succeeded in taking our intrenchments, and even commenced an advance to the north, but after a fierce battle in the forest the night of the 22d they were thrown back everywhere with very heavy losses. During our counter-attacks we took six guns and about 500 prisoners.

In the region of Crubechow the enemy succeeded on the 22d in advancing to the north. At the village of Djary on the Bug our troops repulsed the enemy beyond the river. Near Sokal the enemy made a violent counter-attack. Having occupied some lines of trenches during the night of the 21st, our troops continued in the morning to press the enemy toward the outskirts of the town of Sokal.

In the region of the village of Potourjitza (in the Sokal sector) the enemy, concentrating strong forces for a counter attack, captured part of the village; but after a fight in the streets we recaptured it. Among the prisoners taken in this region were remnants of the Tenth Austrian Jaeger Battalion, with its commander.

Strong enemy reserves which advanced from the heights near the village of Zavichnia sustained enormous losses by our cannonade, and, being unable to cross the Bug Valley, could not support the enemy troops attacked by us. The fighting continues.

During the day of the 21st the enemy attacked and captured part of the village of Dobrodwor, (south of Sokal,) but was dislodged the same evening, leaving some prisoners in our hands.

There is no change on the other sectors of our front.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Eastern theatre of war: In Courland there is continual fighting. We are pursuing eastward the retreating Russians. Yesterday we captured three machine guns and many ammunition cars and field kitchens.

Our troops advanced closer to the Narew bridgehead position. Before Rozan we stormed at the point of the bayonet the village of Miluny and the fortification at Izygi. At the latter place we captured 290 prisoners. Night sorties from Novo Georgievsk failed.

Southeastern theatre of war: The west bank of the Vistula was cleared of the enemy from Janowiec, west of Kazmierz, to Granica. In the wooded ground southeast of Kozienca fighting is proceeding with Russian rear guards.

Between the Vistula and the Bug the Teutonic allies succeeded in breaking the obstinate resistance of the enemy at several points and forced the Russians to retreat.

Granica is ten kilometers south of Ivangorod.

VIENNA, July 23, via London.—The following official communication was issued today:

The fighting in South Poland, in Volhynia, and on the upper Bug River continues. The enemy sent strong forces against the Bug from Kamionk, Strumilowa, and Krystynopol to Sokol, where we have established some bridgehead positions on the east bank. The enemy advanced at some points to 300 paces of our trenches, and at other points there was hand-to-hand fighting. The Russians were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

Southeast of Sokol a battalion of field chasseurs captured three officers and 342 men.

Northwest of Grubechow the German forces have made important progress between the Bystritza and Vistula Rivers. Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army has repulsed the enemy at Belzyce and across the Wronow River.

West of the Vistula, from the mouth of the Pilica and up the river the allies have advanced to the Vistula girdle of Ivangorod.

Near Kozienice (65 miles northwest of Sandomierz) our troops had an engagement with Russian rearguards.

On the other parts of the front the situation is unchanged.

ADMITS FOE IS UNDAUNTED.

German Eulogy of Russians' Morale, Bravery, and Endurance.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—A dispatch from Vienna to the National Zeitung says the final attempt of the Russians to stop the advance of their opponents in the critical battle on the new line southward of the Lublin-Chelm Railroad, southeast of Warsaw, has ended in failure. The decisive action in this campaign is likely to come in the territory between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers.

The Russian southwestern front is seriously menaced, the dispatch adds. The railroad line running through Ivangorod, Lublin, and Chelm is now only a few miles northward of the Teutonic lines, and the capture of Lublin and Chelm is said to be a question of only a brief time.

The correspondent of the National Zeitung at Tarnow, Galicia, while reporting that the Austro-German forces are advancing steadily, points out that there are difficulties to be met. He says the Russians have to contend with a lack of ammunition, but the statement that their morale is shattered is untrue. On the contrary, they are displaying the greatest bravery and endurance, and only in the case of contingent without higher officers do they surrender readily.

At Krasnostaw, thirty-four miles south of Lublin, there occurred an engagement at close quarters which was unusually desperate and deadly. The Russians awaited their attacking opponents and resisted them with the bayonet. They had assembled strong reserves, and the Germans and Austrians had to expend the greatest efforts to overcome them. It was necessary literally to throw the Russians from their trenches.

The lack of good roads in Poland presents an especially unfavorable aspect from the standpoint of the invaders. Deep sand makes the movements even of infantry slow, while from ten to twelve teams of horses must be utilized to draw heavy guns.

Bitter rear-guard conflicts mark the slow retirement of the Russians in South Poland. They give way only one step at a time, thus delaying, although not preventing, the Austro-German advance.

The correspondent says that the achievements of the Russians, in view of their lack of ammunition, are remarkable.

URGES PURCHASE OF SURPLUS COTTON

Sir Charles Macara Says His Plan Would Hasten the End of the War.

GIVE NEUTRALS JUST ENOUGH

This, Says Sir Charles, Would Prevent Sales to Germany, Which Needs Cotton for Explosives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—In an interview today Sir Charles W. Macara, for many years President of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, and one of England's foremost cotton men, declared that if the cotton situation had been properly handled at the outbreak of the war the struggle would be finished by December or at least March.

Sir Charles was the originator of the proposal now being agitated for the purchase of the surplus which exists owing to the loss of the German and Austrian markets in order to keep up the price, prevent loss to planters the world over, and protect the industry. He said:

"I advocated long before the European war taking advantage of exceptionally large crops by putting a certain amount in reserve to supply the deficiencies in lean years. This war showed that one-third at least of the greatest crop on record would not be required. Any one could have seen that in the circumstances if something were not done there would be a tremendous collapse in prices. Therefore a proposition was made to statesmen in England and America, which countries practically control the world's crop, for a purchase which would prevent enormous losses to this industry and obviate to a considerable degree a reduction in revenue in both countries.

"There are too many academic minds at the head of affairs in both countries who take an entirely different view of things from that of those who have to deal practically with the carrying on of great industries. A combination of both might be excellent, but the academic without the practical cannot be expected to save the situation in a great crisis like this.

"I am convinced that there has been a very large consumption of cotton in manufacturing explosives. That any one could have calculated at the beginning, and I think it is now generally admitted that if my proposals had been carried out they might have been of infinite service to humanity, in which, I hope, statesmen at all events are interested.

"I firmly hold that if this had been done the war would have ended by Christmas or March, and if the problem is grappled with now, nothing is more certain that that the end will come more quickly."

Sir Charles described the system whereby cotton interests know precisely the number of spindles in every country. The consumption in each country, particularly those neutrals adjoining Germany can, he said, be estimated almost to a pound. Therefore if some arrangement were made for controlling the crop and rationing out to all neutrals enough for their own needs, an exact check could be kept, eliminating the fear of anything reaching Germany.

The Times prints a letter from Graham Bower, in which he says:

"The uninformed agitation respecting cotton, which has been filling the newspapers, has grown to dimensions of national danger, and it is well that the facts should be stated. No lawyer whom I have met has attempted to defend the legality of the Order in Council of March 11, and it is frankly admitted that the document is not enmeshed in judicial niceties. It comes to this, therefore, that we who profess to be fighting for legality are ourselves guilty of illegality.

"Nor is this all. Our illegal action is alienating the sympathy of America. At best we are likely to find ourselves enmeshed in a new Alabama question, with claim for substantial damages, while in any case we are adding to the strength of the agitation for the prohibition of the export of munitions of war from America.

"The truest wisdom and wisest patriotism require that we should get back to the safe standpoint of legality as soon as possible. Cancel the Order in Council of March 11, increase the list of contraband, and purchase from America an amount of cotton equivalent to the German annual consumption."

FIGHTS FOR BAN ON COTTON.

British Press Insists That It Be Classed as Contraband.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—The agitation in the press to have cotton declared contraband of war continues unabated, but the Foreign Office has given no sign of receding from its position.

Virtually all of the cargoes which Great Britain agreed to buy under the cotton agreement have been disposed of, so that hereafter cotton will be seized if it is suspected it is destined for a foe of England, but ultimately it will be paid for by the Government. According to a representative of cotton interests here, this procedure is much preferable to the more regular action of declaring cotton contraband, as under the present system the shipper is certain of ultimate payment, while should the cargoes be condemned as contraband the money realized from their sale would go into the coffers of the British Navy's prize fund.

It is argued that the present system of keeping cotton out of Germany by invoking the Order in Council of March 11 is, aside from the question of its legality, not injurious to American shippers. This, it is said, is indicated by the latest figures of the Board of Trade on cotton imports and exports which show the total for 1915 up to July 15 to be 3,772,258 bales as compared with 2,227,779 for the normal year of 1913. Of this amount 3,118,587 bales came from the United States in 1915, while in 1913 only 1,658,116 came from America.

The cotton trade of England is now becoming almost normal, because the slump in the textile industries is almost compensated for by the increased use of cotton for explosives. Present conditions, as shown by the latest figures, are in striking contrast to the market immediately after the issuance of the Order in Council of March 11, when under this new system everyone began to ship cotton as fast as the vessels could be procured, with the result that many cargoes were taken in, not all of which were of innocent destination. The speculative shipper has now dropped out and the number of ships with cotton freights has been reduced.

Cotton ships are now proceeding without much trouble, but no cotton is reaching neutrals unless the Government is satisfied beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is not intended for German use.

The Board of Trade figures also show that England exported in the year 1915 410,053 bales of cotton, while in the normal year for this country of 1913 298,148 bales were exported.

American representatives here of detained cargoes do not believe there is much hope of forming in the United States an organization, such as the Netherlands Overseas Trust, to insure imports against falling into the hands of nations at war with the United Kingdom.

Such an organization, they point out, is unworkable unless it has at least the tacit recognition of the Government where it exists, and they have no hope of securing such recognition from the American Government, which developed its policy at the time the cotton agreement was made, when Washington took pains to make it clear to all concerned that it extended no official recognition to an arrangement made by the British Government with American cotton shippers.

Promoters of the idea here also fear that the traditional opposition of the American Government to the recognition of monopolies will also act to prevent the formation of such an organization.

GERMANS SEIZE A BARK.

Capture the Dunsyre, Said to be an American Ship.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—The American bark Dunsyre, New York for Stockholm, has been seized by the Germans and taken to Swinemunde.

The only Dunsyre mentioned in available shipping records is a three-masted clipper owned by the Victoria Shipping Company, Ltd., of Victoria, B. C. This vessel sailed from San Francisco April 17 for Balboa, where she arrived on May 5, and sailed for Helsingborg, Sweden, arriving July 11.

SEIZE COTTON CARGO.

British Unload the Steamer Texas—The Florida and Skogland Freed.

LONDON, July 19, (delayed by censor.)—The Swedish steamship Texas, from Galveston June 18 for Gothenburg with a cargo of cotton, which was detained at Kirkwall on July 10, arrived at Grimsby July 16. She will discharge her cargo, which had been seized by the Government.

The Danish steamer Florida, from Baltimore, and the Norwegian steamer Skogland, from New York, have been released by the British authorities. The Danish steamer Louisiana, from Boston, has been detained at Kirkwall.

The Florida sailed from Baltimore June 27 for Kirkwall, where it arrived July 15. Her cargo was destined for Gothenburg. The Skogland left New York June 28 for Aarhuus. She arrived at Kirkwall July 15. The Louisiana sailed for Copenhagen on July 3, arriving at Kirkwall July 17.

ARGUES FOR PACKERS.

Counsel Offers a Compromise in One Prize Court Case.

LONDON, July 23.—Argument for the American packers was continued today in the prize court proceedings in the cases of the four Scandinavian ships carrying meat cargoes from the United States.

In the course of his argument Sir Robert Finlay said in behalf of the packers that one of the claimants to a shipment of lard had agreed not to sell the goods if they were released, or to sell any goods in future to any agent or person known to be employed by Germans.

FRENCH SUBMARINE MISSING

Berlin Hears the Joule Has Not Reported Since April 23.

BERLIN, July 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following dispatch from Geneva:

"The French submarine Joule has been missing since April 23 and is considered lost."

The French submarine Joule was built at Toulon in 1911. Her length was 167 feet, her speed 12⅝ knots, her equipment six torpedo tubes, and her complement twenty-four men.

NORWAY GETS AN APOLOGY.

Great Britain Regrets Seizures in Territorial Waters.

CHRISTIANIA, July 23, (via London.)—The British Government, through Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has expressed regret to the Norwegian Government at the violation by British warships of Norwegian territorial waters, especially by the seizure of a German steamer inside the three-mile limit. The note, couched in cordial terms, was in reply to a formal protest lodged by Norway. It announces that the British Admiralty has been requested to respect in future the Norwegian territorial line.

The press expresses satisfaction with the terms of the note, although pointing out that it was considerably delayed. The newspapers call upon the Government to demand satisfaction from Germany for the torpedoing of Norwegian ships with the loss of several sailors' lives.

MARCONI CONFIDENT OF ITALY'S SUCCESS

Nation Prepared for Long War and Determined to Win, Inventor Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—Guglielmo Marconi, who as a Lieutenant of Engineers in the Italian Army, is in London buying war equipment for the Italians, in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today spoke hopefully of the Allies eventually winning the war. Marconi, bronzed from his trip to the Italian-Austrian firing lines, says the spirit of the Italian troops is vivid with the persistence to smash the enemy. Italy has thrown her whole energy into the war, he said, and is ready to fight on until her flag is victorious, no matter how long the war endures.

"It's inspiring to see the Italian troops in action, wtih their undaunted courage and undoubted skill," he said. "They have not the slightest doubt that they will vanquish their Austrian foes. The Italians have nearly everything they need in the way of equipment. I'm in London merely to buy a few things that they lack. As to ammunition, Italy is well supplied, having steel works going day and night making shells and guns. Before going into the war she made sure she was able to carry it on upon a gigantic scale, and she'll not suffer from lack of ammunition.

"The whole populace of Italy is imbued with the same spirit that dominates the army, the nation in its entirety being bent on pushing the war to a successful end. People are ready to make any sacrifice to aid the Government. Already plans are working out for rigid economy in Italian households so there will be no waste of foodstuffs or of money. The people of Italy realize a long war means privation and strained finances. They know Italy must likely borrow heavily to conduct the war and they're already offering their savings. If the time comes that Italy will be obliged to seek outside financial aid the people will back up the Government in whatever it does and be ready to assume a heavy tax to pay back after the war.

"That's the sublime spirit that inspires Italy today, and there will be no lessening of it while the war lasts. The impression throughout Italy is the war will last at least another twelve months, although that naturally is only a guess. If Russia could get the ammunition she needs the idea prevailing is that the eastern fighting could be brought to a quicker conclusion.

"It undoubtedly would help if Italy joined the Allies in the attack in the Dardanelles, but Italy hasn't brought itself yet to the point of war against Turkey. Whether it will come is hard to say. The Dardanelles operations with all they mean to Russia are regarded in Italy as a wonderfully strategic stroke. The way the Allies can push it through, as it appears to us in Italy, is to keep on pouring hordes of men onto the Peninsula and to use ammunition lavishly. Its phases and outcome are being watched eagerly in Italy as well as the rest of the world.

"One feature of Italy's war that will tell heavily I believe as the war goes on, is the splendid equipment of aeroplanes and dirigibles. Italy has skilled men to handle them and in a short time I am sure they'll give an heroic account of themselves. In dirigibles we're better off than Germany.

"A feeling of absolute security prevails among Americans in Italy, of whom there are quite a number in Rome, Milan and other parts. They haven't the slightest idea of leaving Italy, having explicit confidence in the ability of the Italian Army to keep the foe out. The progress of the Italian Army on Austrian soil encourages this feeling, besides giving the whole of the Italian population a thrill in Italy's getting back territory that Austria took from her."

Signor Marconi witnessed the fighting on the Italian-Austrian lines and was deeply impressed by the daring initiative of the Italian soldiers. He will stay in London ten days and then return to Italy.

REPEATS SUGGESTION THAT WE BUY BELGIUM

John Wanamaker in Earnest When He Proposed Fund of $100,000,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—In the face of the almost unanimous belief that he was not in earnest when he suggested last night that the United States raise a fund of $100,000,000,000 and buy Belgium from Germany, setting that country fee, John Wanamaker today asserted he had spoken in all seriousness and reiterated his belief that the idea was thoroughly practicable.

"I meant every word I said," declared Mr. Wanamaker, "and I reaffirm it with great satisfaction. The war will go on until the last dollar and the last man goes into the field unless some brave souls with a sense of what the destruction going on means to the whole world make a beginning.

"I not only suggest that we pay $100,000,000,000 for Belgium, but I would pay more. I would mortgage the whole of Philadelphia for any sum that was necessary to stop the bloodshed and right the world again, each nation pursuing its mission. I made no suggestion of establishing the United States of Belgium or of the portion of France that has been cut off by the war, but I simply touched the commercial side of the need of nations, which no doubt in the settlement of the war would require immense indemnities that the already wrecked and ravished countries could not furnish.

"If it be a question of gold dollars and the lives and homes of millions of men, I would go to any length to sacrifice the dollars rather than the men and the homes.

"Hitherto all these countries have been most friendly to the United States. A war among them, I feel, is a war among thousands of my personal friends and so it becomes my war and my pain and my sorrow, and inasmuch as America is the only country in the world that can stand up in the midst of all this carnage and say it must stop (and we will do anything that is necessary to stop it) I take the risk of being misunderstood and criticised by giving the country something to think about—to find the best way possible.

"It would be an everlasting glory to America to call off the great war and the great expenditures of money. We can afford to do anything rather than do the one thing we never will do—lower the American flag by one-quarter of an inch for any nation in the world.

"If representative bodies of each country would endeavor to obtain a hearing on their positions regarding the war, or if there could be a conference of the representative business men of each of the countries, it seems to me it would be possible to call a halt. Somebody must do something and that very quickly."

FRENCH HOLD GAINS AGAINST TURKS' SHIPS

Positions on Gallipoli Bombarded by Cruisers—Allied Aviators Attack Chanak Aerodrome.

PARIS, July 22.—Exploits of the French expeditionary force on the Gallipoli Peninsula on June 21 and 30 in the region of Kereves Dere are recounted in an official statement issued tonight regarding the operations in the Dardanelles.

Four trenches, forming steps on a slope between the sea and a ravine opening from the village, were chosen as the objective for an attack on the 21st. A west wind covered the field of battle with clouds of dust swept up by the artillery preparations.

Suddenly, about 11 o'clock, metallic flashes streaked the shroud of yellow dust, and the clash of bayonets was heard as the infantry leaped to the assault. One after another the trenches fell before the impetuous charge of the French troops, which carried them almost to the heights of Krithia, beyond the furthest point at which the assault was aimed. An entire Turkish company, surprised in the first trench, surrendered without resistance.

"Counter-attacks the following night," says the official report, "failed to budge the victorious forces. The French left completed on June 30 the advantage gained on the 21st by capturing a group of communicating trenches called 'the Quadrilateral,' at the head of the Kereves Dere Ravine. Seven lines were taken by assault, certain colonial troops, carried away by their enthusiasm, pursuing the enemy beyond the objective fixed. These colonials were almost surrounded, but were able to regain the 'Quadrilateral.' We remained in undisputed possession of these trenches after the enemy had made one unsuccessful and disastrous counter-attack. It was here that General Gouraud was wounded.

"On the night of July 4-5 the Turks, heavily reinforced, aided by aeroplanes and five cruisers of the Barbarossa type, undertook a general attack. They seemed to have lost their spirit, however. Their hesitating advance was met by the Allies with a murderous fire, which was held until the last possible moment and which inflicted terrible losses without a foot of gain for the enemy.

"Seventeen allied aviators attacked the enemy aerodrome at Chanak on the afternoon of the 4th. Explosive bombs were dropped on the principal hangar, which was set on fire."

General H. J. E. Gouraud, who was commander of the French forces in the Dardanelles, was wounded by a shell which fell near an ambulance while he was visiting the wounded. His wound was not considered dangerous, but it was deemed advisable for him to return to France.

The latest naval records show only two vessels owned by Turkey of the type of the Kheyr-ed-din-Barbarossa, which is classed as a battleship. The other is the Torgut Reis. Each is of 9,900 tons displacement, and both were purchased from Germany.

NO CHANGE, TURKS REPORT.

Have More Troops and Ammunition for Operations, They Say.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22, (via London, July 23.)—There has been no change in the situation on the Gallipoli front in the past week. Both the Allies and the Turks have confined their efforts to desultory small arms fire and sapping operations. The weather has been excessively warm.

The Turks are concentrating many new troops near the Gallipoli theatre. After surmounting many difficulties they now have placed in successful operation several plants for the manufacture of ammunition for heavy artillery. The output of these factories, it is asserted, is several thousand shells a day.

There is but slight foundation for reports of famine and epidemics of disease in Constantinople. The city is well provided with moderately cheap food, there have been no disturbances in the streets and no cases of cholera have been reported.

AMERICANS IN RHEIMS DURING BOMBARDMENT

See Hundreds of Shells and Bombs Rained on the City—Forced to Take Shelter.

PARIS, July 23.—Robert Herrick of Chicago, Dr. J. William White of Philadelphia, and a number of other Americans were present in Rheims on Tuesday during a particularly heavy bombardment of the city.

They assert that between five and six hundred large-calibre shells and incendiary bombs were rained on the city and the cathedral, and that the party was forced to take refuge in cellars, as also were the populace.

A number of civilians are reported to have been killed, among them two girls, and about twenty wounded, several of them women.

The Americans were forced to remain under cover for over an hour.

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CARRANZA ADVANCE MENACES ARIZONA

Fifteen Field Pieces Moved Up for Attack on Nogales—Washington May Prevent Battle.

WILSON PLANS NEXT STEP

Awaits Results of Military Movements, Which Both Factions Are Now Keeping Secret.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 23.—Carranza troops advancing to attack Nogales, Sonora, reached Santa Barbara, ten miles south, before noon today. A Villa outpost which met the Carranistas at Santa Barbara hurried back to Nogales.

Governor José Maytorena, the Villa leader defending Nogales, received a report today that 2,000 Carranza troops left Cananea this morning with thirty-four machine guns and fifteen field pieces to aid in the attack on Nogales. General P. Elias Calles, the Carranza commander, is said to have declared that he would take the town tomorrow.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 23.—José Maytorena, Villa Governor of Sonora, is today hurriedly massing his available forces in the State for a last stand at Nogales, against the Carranza troops who are making every effort to dominate Sonora. Advices received here state that estimates based on careful observance place the largest number of Villa troops at 1,500, but it is expected that this force will be reinforced by 1,000 troops from Guaymas.

The main army of General Calles, at last accounts, was reported near Santa Cruz, where the advance guard is stationed.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—State Department officials await with interest a reply from General Carranza at Vera Cruz to the message sent to him yesterday calling his attention to the fact that his forces had violated the Scott agreement for the neutralization of border cities by the recent occupation of Naco on the northern border of Sonora.

There is apprehension concerning the situation at Nogales, where General Maytorena, head of the Villa forces, is expecting an attack by Carranza's army under General Calles. Some steps may be taken to prevent this impending battle, Nogales being regarded as included in the agreement that border towns would not be subject to attacks which might endanger the lives of American citizens.

WILSON TURNS TO MEXICO.

Next Step Expected to be Announced Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson will announce his next step in the Mexican situation within the next few weeks, possibly within two weeks, according to positive statements made by a high official at the State Department this afternoon. What this step will be was not suggested, but the President will be guided by developments in the present novel military situation in which two Carranza armies are sandwiched between three Villa and Zapata armies in the region extending southward from Zacatecas to Mexico City.

The Administration is hoping that the military operations in Central Mexico will take such a definite shape within the next two weeks as to make the task of the Administration simpler in shaping its Mexican policy, but, whatever the result of the military operations now in progress, the President is preparing to announce a definite line of action.

The State Department announced late this afternoon that official advices received during the day showed that rail and telegraphic communication with Mexico City was still interrupted. For three days no news has come to the Washington Government regarding the situation in Mexico City or concerning the prospective clash between the Carranzistas commanded by General Pablo Gonzales, who evacuated the city on June 18, and the Villistas flying column commanded by General Rodolfo Fierro, who is endeavoring to crush the Gonzales forces.

President Wilson conferred with officials of the American Red Cross and listened with interest to reports that the Red Cross had been seriously hampered in its efforts to extend relief to the needy civilian population of the country. He told Brig. Gen. Devol, General Manager of the Red Cross; Ernest P. Bicknell, its director, and Miss Mabel T. Boardman not to be discouraged by handicaps and to keep up the relief work, getting supplies into Mexico wherever they could.

Following their conference with the President, Red Cross officials tonight began to formulate plans to continue their work. Extraordinary efforts will first be made to get food into Monclova, a point they have been seeking to reach for some time.

The State Department received a telegram from Vera Cruz today, stating that a public demonstration, composed of labor unions, was held there Saturday night. Those in the demonstration halted in front of the American Consulate, where the President of the Civil Administration made a speech complimentary to President Wilson, and requested that their deep indignation against the blowing up recently of a train at Apizaco be made known. The American Consul expressed appreciation of the sentiments of this speech.

VILLA AT BORDER TODAY.

Will Meet Angeles, Who Returns from Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 23.—General Felipe Angeles, who is expected to arrive here on the Golden State Limited from Washington and New York at noon tomorrow, will go into conference with General Francisco Villa in Juarez, and will proceed on the night train to Nogales, Sonora, where he will assume charge of the Villa-Maytorena forces now defending the town against the Carranzista attack, relieving Governor José Maria Maytorena, who will conduct the civil affairs of the port. The arrival of Angeles is expected to reveal the purpose of Villa's hurried visit to the border in the midst of his defensive campaign to save Torreon from Obregon. He is expected to reach Juarez early tomorrow morning, possibly soon after midnight on a special train.

STRIKERS CONTROL BAYONNE; FIELDER BALKS AT TROOPS

Rioters Make First Attack on Sheriff in Hot Battle with Pistols.

RESCUE BY MOTOR CYCLISTS

Squad, Eleven Abreast, with Clubs Swinging, Sweeps Through Streets.

STRIKERS' ARSENAL SEIZED

Detectives Get Fifty Rifles—Governor Puts Off Decision on Plea for Soldiers.

Hundreds of strikers prowled the streets of Bayonne, N. J., last night. Groups slouched on corners. Even thoroughfares that seemed deserted in the darkness gave forth vigilant bands that emerged from cellars and doorways at the sound of footsteps on the pavement, only to slip back to shelter when the passer-by proved not to be an oil guard.

The men of the Standard, Tidewater, and Vacuum Oil Companies, more than 8,000 strong, who saw three comrades killed by oil guards and many others wounded on Wednesday and Thursday, and who yesterday attacked the deputies of Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead's staff, were on watch.

About the big oil plants were 250 of the Sheriff's men. Within were other armed guards, employed by the oil companies and numbering hundreds. Through the streets in his automobile rode Sheriff Kinkead and Under Sheriff James F. Clarke.

Ostensibly the Sheriff and his men were in control of the situation. It was only in the hands of authorized guards that pistols and rifles were to be seen. But actually, and none admitted it more readily than Sheriff Kinkead, it was the 8,000 strikers who decided whether or not the night should be free of violence.

Take Arms from Strikers' Hall.

Rifles were stored in Mydosh's Hall, Twenty-first Street and Avenue F, the meeting place of the strikers; how many none knew, for the Sheriff dared not search during the day. But after midnight, while the big searchlights, by prearrangement, were played everywhere but on the hall and the streets leading to it, Detectives Noonan and Ketchel slipped down Twenty-first Street. Songs and the sounds of speechmaking came from the Twenty-second Street end of the hall, where more than 100 strikers were assembled.

The Twenty-first Street side was in darkness. Other streets were guarded, but about their particular stronghold the strikers had thrown no guard, and Noonan and Ketchel forced a window so quietly that they were not heard. They slipped into the big assembly room and felt their way about. They encountered a locker, the type of thing they had been searching for, and they pried the door open. Within were fifty Springfield rifles and thirty-three bayonets. Only the ammunition was lacking, and its absence explained to the detectives the quietness of the strikers.

Back to the window they hustled and whistled a low signal to Lieutenant John Rigney and five other detectives waiting up the block in an automobile. The car hurried down the street. The detectives vaulted through the windows. Each emerged carrying an armful of the weapons, and in less than two minutes the car was scuttling back toward Police Headquarters bearing the confiscated arsenal. Later the weapons were shipped to Jersey City lest the strikers try to recover them.

The discovery of the weapons verified the fear that had been Sheriff Kinkead's all day—that the strikers were planning a big move. All day they had hurried together a fund of cash estimated at from $300 to $500. The rumor that this was to provide dynamite to destroy the oil plants was not denied categorically even by Jeremiah J. Baly, chief of the Strike Committee, whose evasive reply to the direct question was simply, "I am a peaceable man. I would not buy dynamite or countenance it. Of course, you are likely to hear anything at such a time."

"Tomorrow" Fielder's Plea.

Twice during the day and night the Sheriff expressed to Governor Fielder his fear that a slaughter of strikers and deputies would follow longer delay in the sending of troops. Twice he had confessed the knowledge that his hold on the situation was apparent rather than actual; that he controlled by the suffrance of the strikers and not because of their fear of his strength.

And at 10 o'clock last night Governor Fielder, from the Little White House in Sea Girt, answered his last appeal with the declaration that he could not give him definite news as to the sending of troops or extra policemen "until tomorrow."

"But I must have uniformed men," persisted the Sheriff. "The attack on my men today shows that these strikers have no respect for authority not clothed in a uniform. I consider it a miracle that there was no fatality in the riot today. I dread to think of what may happen next time."

The Governor promised to come to a decision regarding troops "tomorrow," and at 11 o'clock it was said at his home that he had retired and could not be disturbed. At 11 o'clock Sheriff Kinkead patroled the streets of Bayonne, alert for the sound of a pistol shot, the crackle of flames or the crash of some missile, praying that he would not hear it.

The Governor's decision not to call out the National Guard came at the end of a day when Sheriff Kinkead had made extraordinary but futile efforts to bring some uniformed men to his assistance, even if they were only policemen and not trained soldiers; for it is the effect of the uniform that the Sheriff values.

He sent requests to Jersey City, Hoboken, and Union Hill, asking that they detail policemen to assist him at Bayonne. Five men came at once from Union Hill, but Hoboken and Jersey City, the biggest towns in Hudson County, refused aid. From Hoboken came word that strikes were feared at the steamship docks there and that the force was depleted by vacations. Jersey City, on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, declined to send its men out of the city. Then the Sheriff telephoned first to the Governor.

Refuse Help to Governor.

"I will communicate myself with these municipalities," said the Governor, "and see if I cannot get you 100 uniformed men. If I cannot, then we will discuss the matter of the militia. I will telephone to you later."

The Governor made his personal appeal, and Commissioner of Public Safety McFeeley of Hoboken refused to lend him any men. Jersey City decided to abide by its first decision, while Sheriff Kinkead waited hopefully for reinforcements. He got sixteen men, the five from Union Hill and eleven of the Boulevard motor cycle policemen.

Governor Fielder apparently decided that this reinforcement, with the Sheriff's deputies, was sufficient to insure order, for he pointed out that the Sheriff now had more men than he had had on Thursday, while the numbers of the strikers had not increased, and except for the single attack of yesterday things had been quiet in Bayonne. He seemed not to agree with the Sheriff that the quietness was not due to him and his men.

He was caustic in his criticism of the Bayonne municipal authorities, saying the police had apparently done nothing, that no attempt had been made to arrest the ringleaders, an omission which he regarded as inexcusable. That the failure of the police to make arrests resulted from their fear of causing renewed riots apparently did not occur to the Governor, yet several policemen admitted yesterday that they had let men pass with weapons, fearing to precipitate more disorder by an arrest.

The temper of the strikers was exhibited clearly by the attack on Sheriff Kinkead's men. It occurred about 3 o'clock in the afternoon after a morning of reasonable quiet, disturbed only by some shooting within the oil works, which the Sheriff stopped when he saw that it enraged the strikers. Apparently it was the guards practicing with new weapons.

Angered by Failure to Pay.

The crowds had been stirred to dangerous pitch by the failure of the Standard Oil Company to pay the wages which were due yesterday. Sheriff Kinkead offered to try to arrange for payments to be made at Police Headquarters, and Baly announced this to a meeting of strikers in Mydosh Hall at 2 o'clock. Misunderstanding the announcement, several thousand strikers clamored at Police Headquarters for their money, not realizing that the Sheriff had been unable to put this scheme into execution because Mayor Pierre P. Garven had forbidden the use of headquarters as a paymaster's bureau, fearing to collect crowds in the very heart of Bayonne, while the Standard people, after a telephone communication with Governor Fielder, had decided not to pay off yesterday, fearing the effect on the strikers if they came into possession of money.

As a result an angry crowd left headquarters, convinced that their wages were to be kept from them as punishment for the strike. They were in the same temper when forty deputies, marching in a column of fours, started from headquarters to walk to the oil plants, to relieve the guards who had been on duty all night and most of the day.

At the head of the column walked George Leany, a Jersey City Court officer, acting as a Captain of deputies. Behind the column came the Sheriff's automobile, in which with him were Under Sheriff Clarke, Deputy Sheriffs John Whalen and Thomas Maddigan and the chauffeur.

Sheriff Centre of Attack.

The column turned down Avenue E to Twenty-second Street and started under the Jersey Central Railroad bridge when hundreds of strikers rushed upon the railroad embankment. They were armed with sticks and stones and presently a fusillade greeted the deputies though each man wore in his hat the distinguishing sign, created by the Sheriff, and bearing beneath an American flag the words: "Sheriff's Aide, For the Protection of Life and Property."

The Sheriff's car darted to the head of the column, and the Sheriff, followed by the others, leaped out. He called to the Deputies to march on and pay no heed to the attack, while to the strikers he yelled that the men were his men, there to protect the lives and homes of the strikers. His answer was a hail of stones, which crashed against his automobile, shattered the windshield, and kept him dodging and ducking even while he shouted his pleas for the strikers to disperse.

His column had moved steadily on, however, and now the head of it was under the railroad bridge. Still the Sheriff faced the storm of missiles, shouting to the strikers until at last his words had their effect. The attack subsided and sullenly men, women, and children that had composed the crowd began to move off.

But now from the east a long block away there came the shouts and din of another battle. The column of deputies had marched into a waiting throng at Avenue F. In response to telephone calls for help, Father Patrick Eagan of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, with Father Edward J. Budraewiz of St. Michael's Church and Father Felix Steelman of Mount Carmel Church, hurried up.

Priests Give Aid.

Most of the strikers dwell within their parishes, and the priests joined the Sheriff in the effort to keep this crowd from joining their comrades a block away. The strikers retreated at their pleas, but suddenly, from Avenue F, came the report of a pistol shot. An excited deputy had fired into the air. Instantly a volley rang out. Eight or ten strikers had jerked out revolvers and joined the battle. The deputies fired back for a moment and then they broke and ran, racing pell mell for the gates of the Tidewater Oil plant, which other deputies on duty there held open for them while a rain of bullets fell behind them.

The Sheriff rushed for the new fight, calling to one of the men with him to get the police. The strikers paid no heed to him. He was unarmed, but he bellowed commands for the strikers to cease firing and orders to his own men not to fire back. One of the deputies, cut off from his comrades, rushed back for the now deserted auto of the Sheriff and crouched in the tonneau. As a volley of rocks fell about him he pointed to the sign on his hat. The answer was a laugh and a shout from some one: "Take that card out of your hat. We know you."

An then the eleven motor cycle policemen came down Twenty-second Street. They spread from sidewalk to sidewalk, and the motors of their wheels roared as they sped full speed for the crowd, guiding their machines with one hand and swinging their clubs with the other. They crashed into the crowd, tumbled from their cycles, and smashed right and left until the mob gave way before them. Slowly they retreated up the embankment to the railroad or down the avenue to other streets until at last the Sheriff and the policemen were alone. Then it was found that four deputies had been hurt in the mêlée, though not by bullets.

Spares Boy with Pistol.

Leahy's right arm had been dislocated at the shoulder. He said he had seen a 15-year-old boy aiming deliberately at him and instinctively had drawn his own weapon and aimed at the lad.

"Then I thought what a terrible thing it would be to shoot that little boy who didn't know what he was doing," explained Leahy afterward, "so I started to put my revolver back in my pocket. Just then a rock struck my bent arm and I felt it slip out of the socket."

The other injured deputies reached the Tidewater plant and were treated at the emergency hospital there. One had a scalp wound. The nose of one was broken, and the other was cut on the face by a brick.

The affray was the last violence of the day, though the temper of the crowd remained at high tension. A crowd saw a man coming from the direction of the Standard Oil plant and some one shouted that he was a guard. The crowd started after him. He ran to Twenty-first Street and reached a swamp back of the Tidewater plant. The crowd, at full speed, was gaining on him, when twenty-five guards with rifles sallied from the plant and aimed at the mob. They shouted warnings, but the fugitive threw up his hands and raced on. They let him pass, but held the crowd back, and at last they retired to Mydosh's Hall. It is supposed the man was a deputy trying to rejoin his mates after they had been relieved by the Sheriff's fresh men.

They got back just in time to see a taxicab from New York deposit Amos Pinchot and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram at the hall. Mrs. Cram gave Baly a roll of bills, $200 in all, which she said she had collected from strike sympathizers in New York. Then they asked about the wage scale, and Pinchot declared it was outrageous when he learned that the earnings of the men ranged from 98 cents to $3.50 a day.

Mrs. Cram's Sympathy With Men.

At her Summer home at Wheatley Hills, in Old Westbury, Mrs Cram said later:

"We wished to make a first-hand personal investigation of the conditions in Bayonne, and I raised the money we gave the strikers from a few friends. Mr. Pinchot and I gave the balance. He came all the way from his home in Milford, Penn., to see things for himself. We found that conditions are very bad. The strikers are very poor and their wages are very little above sheer starvation. We also found that the company had imported a number of gunmen from New York to act as guards, and they are the ones responsible for the wanton killing.

"I am sure that everything would be all right if the company would pay the men enough to allow them to live decently. They are entitled to it, and the wage scale that Mr. Pinchot obtained showed that they can hardly exist with the wages they receive now."

John A. Moffitt and James A. Smyth, the mediators of the Department of Commerce and Labor, held conferences yesterday with the Standard Oil managers and with the Sheriff. They announced that they were hopeful of making progress today, but would not say what they had accomplished, if anything. On behalf of the company it was announced that an effort would be made to send to all the strikers by Monday checks for the wages due yesterday.

In the evening twenty members of the Central Labor Union of Hudson County, led by John J. Jennings, the President, attended a meeting of the strikers, afterward beginning an organization of the men into the American Federation of Labor. Jennings said they had formed the nucleus of a new union with 280 firemen of the Standard plant, and had progressed with the other branches of the trade as well.

Fear Riots at Funeral.

Sheriff Kinkead and his men are fearful of what may happen at 2 o'clock today when the funeral of John Sternanzaka, the 18-year-old lad shot last Wednesday, is held from his late home, 96 Prospect Avenue. Frank Tanenbaum, the I. W. W. agitator, wanted to make a public demonstration of the affair with inflammatory speeches, but he was warned out of town. Mayor Garven ordered the police to prevent a demonstration, but it was said there would be no interference with an orderly parade, no matter how great the number of paraders.

It is believed it will be easier to keep the strikers in order since all the saloons have been closed. In fact, practically all business was at a standstill yesterday.

The proprietors of small stores of the neighborhood say they already have the strikers on their books for amounts which in the aggregate embarrass them to carry and they prefer to close rather than tell the strikers and their families that they cannot give more credit.

So no more revolvers or other weapons can be bought in Bayonne, and, on the Sheriff's suggestion, all towns in Hudson County were notified yesterday not to sell explosives or firearms to any persons not personally known to the sellers or vouched for by the police.

It was learned yesterday that in the last forty-eight hours there were eleven burglaries, apparently the work of three gangs which operated in different parts of the city. It is supposed the thieves have been attracted by the withdrawal of most of the police to the strike zone, so yesterday Director of Public Safety Henry Wilson appointed twenty-five young men of Bayonne to be temporary policemen to patrol other parts of the town while the regular police are engaged by the strike.

NO TIDE WATER CO. STRIKE.

Laborers Put Off Because of Danger from Rioters.

President Robert D. Benson of the Tide Water Oil Company said yesterday that there had been no strike of any kind at their plant.

"We have put off 1,000 laborers in the barrel yard," he said, "because we considered it unsafe for them to work during the rioting at Bayonne. We pay our lowest labor from $1.75 to $2.25 a day, which is as much as unskilled labor can command anywhere in the Eastern States.

"The trouble in our works started on Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock at the Twenty-second Street entrance, when the strikers at the Standard Oil plant chased a number of guards back and, as they were only armed with clubs, they ran into our yard, where a lot of staves were piled, for shelter. The strikers followed and fired recklessly. The only man shot was a carpenter, who was quietly working on the roof of a shed. He was hit in the back and is still in the hospital. Finally our men got the fire hose into play and drove out the mob.

"On Wednesday night the strikers threw blazing oil-soaked waste over the wall to try and set fire to the barrel stave piles, but we kept a force of men on hand who extinguished the flames as soon as they started. We shall take on our laborers again when it is deemed safe for them."

GOVERNOR GAVE SANCTION.

Told Oil Works Managers to Postpone Biweekly Pay Day.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—Pay day at Bayonne was deferred after consultation today with Governor Fielder. Mayor Garven of Bayonne called the company's attention to the fact that the law required manufacturing companies to pay employes at least once each two weeks.

When the matter was brought to the Governor's attention, he promised that so far as the influence of the Executive Department might go there would be no prosecution for failure to pay today.

GUARDING AGAINST STRIKES.

Long Island City Manufacturers Take Precautions.

Information that strike agitators have been visiting many manufacturing concerns in Long Island City, where millions of dollars' worth of war munitions are in the course of manufacture, has led to precautions to guard against surprises of any sort.

It is also understood that an effort was made to extend the oil strike from Bayonne to the Standard Oil plants in Long Island City. More than 1,000 men are employed in these plants.

CONCILIATORS AT WORK.

Federal Appointees Report from Bayonne to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Federal Commissioners of Conciliation, John A. Moffitt and James A. Smyth sent to Bayonne, advised the Department of Labor today that they had begun their work. Beyond this no report was made and none is expected until next week. The appointment was made at the request of Sheriff Kinkead.

Mr. Moffitt is a member of the Hatters' Union and Mr. Smyth is a successful business man. The two have worked together in several serious strike situations. Mr. Moffitt is a regular employe of the Office of Conciliation. Mr. Smyth is in business in Pennsylvania and a friend of Secretary Wilson.

MEETS STRIKING SHOREMEN.

State Board of Arbitration Will Try to Effect Settlement Today.

The situation in the strike of the 1,800 longshoremen employed on the Mallory and Clyde Line piers, 36 to 45 North River, remains unchanged. The steamship companies refuse to agree to the men's demands for increased pay and say that they are able to hire all the longshoremen they require.

H. H. Raymond, President of the joint steamship lines, yesterday received a committee of twelve strikers, with Jack Walsh of the I. W. W., the organizer of the strike, and Michael J. Regan of the State Board of Arbitration of the Department of Labor. He was firm in his attitude that the coastwise steamship lines could not afford to pay the same rates for labor as the transatlantic companies. He said he was willing to treat with employes individually.

It is understood that the State Board of Arbitration will make an effort to settle the strike today. The officials of the company say they have 800 strikebreakers at work.

Paul Vacarelli, Vice President of the International Longshoremen's Association, sent out a statement last night from his office, 238 West Forty-first Street, denying that there was any friction between his organization and the transatlantic steamship companies and that no strike was contemplated. He said that reports had been received that there were several agitators along the river front trying to induce members of the longshoremen's association to quit work.

FILIPINOS RESTIVE AGAIN.

Guards Doubled at Treasury and Army Post—Reward for Carriaga.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, July 23.—General Carriaga, unapprehended in the Christmas uprising, is now wstirring up Batangas and Laguna provinces. Early this week the constabulary warned the military of a planned attack on McKinley for the purpose of securing arms. For several days the post has had a double guard and the surrounding roads have been heavily patroled.

For the last month the Insular Treasury has had a double guard. On Wednesday the constabulary offered a reward for the capture of Carriaga.

LABOR CHIEFS PLAN 8-HOUR DAY WAR

Demand to be Made on All Plants in New England Making Munitions.

GOMPERS APPROVES MOVE

Bridgeport Meeting Also Decides to Attack Pennsylvania—Gompers Silent on Bribery Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 23.—The greatest gathering of labor officials ever assembled outside of a convention of the American Federation of Labor today placed the stamp of approval on the successful fight of international leaders to get an eight-hour day here.

Following the all-day conference it was learned that plans were completed for a demand for an eight-hour day in all plants doing munition work in New England. Fortified by the confidence of their victory here in the Remington plants, the leaders plan to shift their activities next to the Winchester Repeating Arms Company plant at New Haven, where 14,000 men are employed making ammunition for the Allies. Hundreds of organizers have been at work in New England for two months. If they succeed in New England the labor leaders will carry the fight into Pennsylvania.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had not before today approved the Bridgeport strike, but after he had gone over the situation carefully and received the denial of the strike leaders that they had received any bribes he issued the following statement:

"The conference, after a thorough discussion of the industrial dispute existing in Bridgeport, has reached the unanimous conclusion that the demands made by the trades principally in interest are reasonable and just and are therefore indorsed, and, if necessary, every possible assistance to secure the demands will be given by the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Gompers was asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES representatives to confirm the report that the demands for an eight-hour day with the alternative of strikes would be made in 400 munition plants.

"I will not deny that will be done," was the reply, "nor will I confirm it. I want to say that I regard it as a fair statement of the proposition that organized labor believes that the millions of profits in making munitions of war should not go all to the contractors, but that the men who do the work should get a part of it."

Labor officials in charge of the Bridgeport strike admit that the campaign for an eight-hour day in New England has been under way for some time. It was planned for the crisis to come early in the Fall, but the dispute of the jurisdiction of unions at the Remington plant afforded what was regarded as a golden opportunity to force the demands of the unions. J. J. Keppler, international Vice President of the machinists, tonight confirmed the report of the general New England fight.

"We will make all New England get under the eight-hour scale," he said. "Wages, hours of employment, and future employment will be taken care of and the settlement will be in writing. We have settled with the Remington and Stewart Companies, and the sub-contractors will fall in line."

At the labor conference today in the Atlantic Hotel it was decided to relieve the Remington and Stewart firms from settling the jurisdiction over the millrights, claimed by both carpenters and metal workers. This represents a recession on the part of the labor leaders, who had declared the employers must recognize the millwrights as members of the metal workers. The conference appointed a committee of labor men to settle the qquestion, and the millwrights will go back to work pending a settlement within union circles.

Before he left for New York, Gompers made the following statement relative to the alleged use of German money to foment industrial troubles in American plants making munitions of war for the Allies:

"Emissaries of a foreign Government are at work to corrupt the seamen and longshoremen to go on strike and refuse to handle all products going to the Allies. When I first made this statement in Washington I made no reference to Bridgeport. I haven't any hesitancy in saying that I believe these influences are at work elsewhere than among the seamen and longshoremen for the same purposes."

Asked just what proof he had of his charge, Mr. Gompers said:

"When the time comes for me to speak upon that subject, I shall do so."

Mr. Gompers was then asked to confirm or deny the report that a woman in the employ of a foreign nation had offered him $500,000 to cause a strike in American munition plants.

"I won't discuss that at all," he said.

He did say, however, that 'way back in 1897 the American Association of Manufacturers had offered him $50,000 to aid in the dissolution of the Federation of Labor. He said that following his refusal there was a wide campaign to try to discredit him.

The Manufacturers' Association today issued a statement saying the strike trouble appeared to be about over. It seems to be agreed that the large majority of the plants will follow suit of the Remington firm in granting the eight-hour day. Not more than a score of workers joined the strikers' ranks today.

PHILADELPHIA UNIONS TO ACT.

Demands for Higher Wages to be Made on War Contractors.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The unrest among union workers in this city is rapidly growing as a result of the success of the Bridgeport agitation, and while there is no immediate indication of a strike at any of the larger manufacturing plants, more than 50,000 members of the metal trades union are actively engaged in an agitation for higher wages and shorter hours. Local labor leaders make no secret of the fact that machinists throughout the country are planning to unite in a move to force their employers, now reaping the benefits of immense war contracts, to meet their demands.

The workmen included in the agitation are machinists, molders, pattern makers, boiler makers, blacksmiths, lathe operators and all skilled mechanics, and the companies which their leaders say will be involved include the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Cramps' Shipbuilding Company, the New York Shipbuilding Company, Midvale Steel Company, Southwark Foundry Company, Enterprise Manufacturing Company, and a host of smaller firms more or less directly involved in the boom resulting from the foreign war contracts.

Preparations for a walkout, if the employers refuse to consider the men's demands, are being developed secretly by the union workers, although their leaders are convinced the employers will grant the demands rather than face a strike. A mass meeting of union machinists has been called for next week, as also has been a meeting of the metal trades organization.

CLEVELAND PLOT RUMORED.

Factories Making Munitions Said to Have Been Warned of Dynamiters.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Three great Cleveland manufacturing plants, reported to be making munitions, were warned late today that a report had been made to Government officials here of a plot to blow up their plants. United States agents are investigating. Tonight all of the factories were reported under heavy guard following the warning which was issued under telegraphic orders from Washington. The factories are the Peerless Motor Car Company, the White Company, and the American Steel and Wire Company, which has four plants here.

Government officials would not admit today that a warning had been given, and declined to discuss the matter.

"I do not regard the rumor as a serious matter," Windsor T. White, President of the White Company, said tonight. "We have received no warning of any kind from Government officials."

Heads of the Peerless Company and the American Steel and Wire Company said they had heard nothing of the alleged plot beyond published statements.

The report of the plot follows statements of Cleveland labor leaders that they were investigating alleged efforts of German agents to promote strikes in Cleveland plants manufacturing war supplies.

THREATEN NATIONAL STRIKE.

Metal Workers' Unions to Demand Eight-Hour Day in All States.

Officials of the international metal workers' unions of the United States yesterday made arrangements for a conference of international officials of the unions in the metal trades at the beginning of next week to start a general tie-up of all arms and munition factories of the United States, if necessary, for the purpose of obtaining an eight-hour day. The conference will be held in New York.

Business Agent Michael J. Cearney of District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists, said yesterday the question of a national strike of the metal workers would have been taken up long ago had not the negotiations been delayed by the Bridgeport strike.

"Many firms in this city are taking sub-contracts from larger concerns, and they will be the first affected," said Mr. Cearney. "Machinists, iron moulders, brass and copper workers, patternmakers, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, and other steel and iron workers are involved in the national eight-hour movement, and there is a general understanding that all of the international and national trades unions in the metal industry will take concerted action. I should say that 350,000 would be a conservative estimate of the number of workers that would be involved in a national strike.

"It is figured that for a great many years after the European war this country will be called upon to supply the civilized world with machinery and other metal products. The officials of the international metal trades unions are therefore unanimously of the opinion that they would be derelict in their duties as officials of the unions they represent if they did not seize upon the opportunity now presenting itself for insisting upon an eight-hour day, since the chances of winning a national strike are better now than they have ever been before in the history of the metal workers' organizations."

MUST MEET GAMING CHARGE.

Negro Partner Says Williams and Burke Ran King Cottage.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 23.—Justice Walter R. Jones this afternoon held Charles Williams and Charles Burke as the gamekeepers at the King cottage, raided by District Attorney Lewis J. Smith and a staff of aids, in $1,000 bail each for the Grand Jury. Joseph E. White, a colored porter, was held as a material witness in bail of $500.

White, the porter, testified that when he arrived at the cottage last Monday morning he saw roulette wheels and other paraphernalia, but he did not know what they were used for. He denied that push buttons were on the front door of the cottage to signal occupants. He said he did not attend the door.

White said he saw Williams and Burke trying to take the roulette wheels and chips away when the officers came in.

County Detective Phineas A. Seaman said he heard Burke call up a number at Long Beach on the telephone after the invasion and say: "The door was open. They came in."

Justice Jones ordered the elaborate outfit captured in the raid delivered to District Attorney Smith, to be held by him as evidence.

GAVE GRAFT FOR POLICE.

Convicted Chicago Clairvoyant Tells of Payments for Protection.

CHICAGO, July 23.—James Ryan, formerly a member of Chicago's ring of clairvoyants and now a convict, resuming the stand today in the trials of former Detective Sergeants William Egan and Walter O'Brien, charged with accepting bribes from criminals, testified that he had paid C. P. Bertsche, a confessed "fixer," $400 a month for police protection.

The witness said that he understood the protection money went to Captain John J. Halpin, former Chief of Detectives; Lieutenant John Tobin, and former Detective Sergeants O'Brien and Egan.

Ryan testified that on one occasion O'Brien said he had a town in Canada "fixed" for him to work in and wanted him to go there, but Ryan refused to do so.

On cross-examination Ryan said he attributed his success as a clairvoyant to his knowledge of human nature.

CLOTHING WORKERS GET WAGE INCREASE

Approximately 10 Per Cent. Decided On by Mayor's Conciliation Council.

ARBITRATION IN THE FUTURE

Counsel for Both Sides Say Committee's Findings Will Form New Agreement.

The Council of Conciliation appointed by the Mayor to bring about peace between the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the joint board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers Union, made public its report yesterday. The recommendations must be accepted by both sides in order to make them effective as a working agreement, but counsel for both sides say the findings were satisfactory. The workers get an increase in wages of approximately 10 per cent.

The council finds that an employer must be free to select his employes and as free to discharge those who are incompetent, insubordinate, or unfaithful. He has the right to assign work and reorganize his shop. He must, however, in slack times distribute work equally as far as possible. It is provided that no employe shall be discriminated against or discharged because of union activities.

The need of a tribunal is pointed out. The council proposes that an agreement be entered into between employers and employes so that there can be organized a Trial Board of Three—one employer, one employe, and an impartial person, before whom all cases would be heard.

"As a temporary arrangement until a maturer study of the industry shall lead to a final adjustment," the report continues, "the standard observed for pieceworkers in fixing piecework rates shall be at the rate of 70 cents an hour for each hour of continuous work for operators, and 50 cents an hour for continuous work for finishers, taking the order of average skill as the basis of computation, and making no allowance for idleness."

Piece prices are to be settled between the employer and a price committee. Skirt finishers will get $11 a week provided each department be permitted to have a learner and six finishers. The agreement, if signed, will be in effect for two years.

Wages for week workers shall be for cutters, $27.50; for skirt cutters, $23.50; for jacket upper pressers, 25; skirt upper pressers, 23; skirt under pressers, 18; jacket under pressers, 21; sample tailors, 23; skirt basters, 15; part pressers, $15.50; canvas cutters, $13.

Piece prices for buttonhole makers: Class A, $1.30 per hundred buttonholes; Class B, 90 cents per hundred.

Questions as to pieceworkers' overtime and what legal holidays shall be observed are to be arbitrated. It is agreed there will be no strike during the term of the agreement, and that the council will create a joint board of supervision and enforcement of standards. The agreement is to continue two years.

More than 10,000 children's jacket makers in the shops of the independent manufacturers went on strike yesterday. The object of the strike is to force the independents to meet the demands that have been granted by the Children's Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

STRIKERS HAD PISTOLS.

One Arrested Was the Austrian Who Hid on the Orduna.

It became known yesterday that the two longshoremen, described as strikers, who were locked up on Thursday night for having concealed pistols in their home, at 439 West Seventeenth Street, were Joseph Garson, the Austrian who hid on the Orduna Wednesday night, and his roommate, Joseph Rumas, 32 years old, also an Austrian.

After Garson left the Cunard Line piers at noon on Thursday, detectives went to his rooms and found the revolvers. The men told the police that they had come from San Francisco to get work as longshoremen and had the pistols for self-protection, as it was not against the California laws to carry them. They knew it would be impossible to get work on the transatlantic liners as Austrians, so Garson and Rumas called themselves Swedes and succeeded in getting jobs. Both men were locked up at Police Headquarters under the Sullivan law.

NO FORECLOSURE TROUBLES

Circumstances may make it necessary for you to foreclose what were considered good mortgages. Even if you know that you cannot lose ultimately, foreclosure suits cause annoyance and an interruption of income.

All this is eliminated if you purchase only Guaranteed Mortgages.

The interest you will receive regularly until the principal is paid and the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company will take the consequences of the foreclosure, purchasing the property if necessary.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

There is a full Novelette by Kate Douglas Wiggin, a very pretty love story, and 6 of the *Best Short Stories* of the year in the August *Fiction Number* of Scribner's

A Story of the Sea and Shore, by J. B. Connolly. —A Story of Pirate Gold, by Jennette Lee.—A Story of the Woods, by George T. Marsh.—A Prose Play about a great artist, by Stephen Phillips.—A funny Darky Story, by Una Hunt.—A Story of Comedy and Pathos, by Gordon A. Smith.

Beautiful Illustrations

All Newsstands

CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION FOR

Pathological Chemist

Salary $2,500 Per Annum.

Candidates must have the degree of M. D. or Ph. D., or their equivalent from a college of recognized standing, and in addition at least two years' experience in original research work. Consideration will be given to satisfactory evidence of successful management of a scientific laboratory or any branch thereof. Subjects and weights are: Technical, 5; Experience, 5; 75% required on technical and 70% on experience. Candidates, who must be citizens but need not be residents of the State of New York, will not be assembled for the technical examination.

Applications will be issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, New York City, from July 20 to August 3, at 4 P. M.

The minimum age is 21 years.

Four cents in postage must accompany requests for application blank by mail.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

7-20-4 R. G. SULLIVAN'S

Sales for week ending July 3rd, 1915, One Million, Seventy-one Thousand.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the World.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Resinol cleared away every pimple!

At least once a day—usually twice—I bathed my face for several minutes with plenty of Resinol Soap and *hot* water and applied a little Resinol Ointment very gently. I let this stay on for ten minutes or so, and then washed it off with Resinol Soap and more hot water, finishing with a dash of cold water to close the pores.

I was astonished how quickly the Resinol medication soothed and cleansed the pores, and left my complexion clear, velvety, and free from pimples.

Physicians have also used Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap for 20 years in the treatment of itching, burning skin-eruptions. Sold by all druggists; for trial free, write to Dept. 18-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

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Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Exact Size

A Watch After a Man's Own Heart

LA FORGE & Valentine Watches are businesslike watches for business men.

Their possession is a business asset, their fine precision an aid to efficiency, their quiet elegance a sign of prosperity.

Made for 16 years exclusively for Macy's, they embody every technical improvement devised during that period. They are built (not assembled) in one factory. The cases are made to fit the works and the works are perfect in minutest detail.

Guaranteed for two years—twice as long as any other standard watch of well-known make. We sell the others—but we *guarantee* ours for double the usual time, because we *know* that they can "make good" on the strongest possible guarantee.

Although the equal in every essential of the best American and Swiss timepieces, La Forge & Valentine watches cost less than any other well-known watch of equal grade.

Thin model, choice of several artistic dials.

14-kt. Gold

7 jewels, $28.50-$33.50; 15 jewels, $29.75-$34.75; 17 jewels, $32.50-$37.50; 21 jewels, $50.25-$55.25.

Gold Filled

(20-year Quality)

7 jewels,	$11.49
15 jewels,	$13.24
17 jewels,	$15.24
21 jewels,	$32.25

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

PRISONERS CLUBBED BY HAYES'S HELPERS

Keepers on Blackwell's Island Admit Beating Inmates, as the Latter Charge.

FREEZING AS A PUNISHMENT

State Commission Finishes Investigation and Will Meet Aug. 3 to Agree on Its Findings.

With the taking of the testimony of keepers and inmates of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island yesterday, the State Prison Commission finished its investigation into the big prison under the wardenship of Patrick Hayes. The report of its work will be laid before the commission at its meeting at Auburn Prison on Aug. 3. The findings will then be approved and forwarded to the Governor, Mayor Mitchel, and Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Corrections here.

The Commissioners were particularly interested in the cases of Frank Russo and Charles Gone, "pals" in free life and both the product of the East Side. They are serving four years and eight months for their first offense, "sticking up a saloon." Gone is evidently suffering from lung trouble. Russo testified that he had been unable to obtain proper medical care when he came to the prison in May, 1914. He and Gone are cellmates.

The pair brought to the investigators the complaint of the long-term men that they "have no chance" because of the constant suspicion that they are seeking an opportunity to escape. Gone said he had been sent to the punishment cells for seven days for talking in church.

Gone, Russo, and other prisoners told of an assault by Joseph Gross, a keeper, on Joseph Benjamin, a prisoner employed in the tailor shop. Russo and his cellmate recited a number of other grievances, which included the forced use of blankets that had grown filthy from continued use. Russo was allowed to bring his blanket and exhibit it to the commission.

Frank Santora testified that Benjamin left his place in the shop. Harry Ashworth, a keeper, told him to go back. The two got into a struggle, and Benjamin had hold of Ashworth's neck when Keeper Gross came from another part of the room and struck the prisoner on the head with his club.

Gross was called to explain the assault. The keeper frankly admitted striking Benjamin with his club. He said quick action was called for. There were eighty men in the room, and there was danger for the two keepers. Gross added that he struck the prisoner only lightly to make him break his hold. Ashworth followed Gross and corroborated him.

Michael McGill, who has been a keeper in prisons for nearly twenty-five years, testified he had struck a prisoner, who, on the way to the cooler, had assaulted him. He added that his blow was so light that the prisoner did not even have a mark. McGill said he had struck two men since the first of the year.

Joseph Benjamin, who had been in the Penitentiary since March, told of the assault upon himself by Keeper Gross. He said Ashworth had accused him of loafing. He had resented the charge, there had been a tussle and Gross had come to Ashworth's assistance. Benjamin interested the commission when he told of another form of punishment. He said that in Winter the windows were opened so those in the punishment cells felt the full effect of the Winter blasts. Some of the prisoners nearly froze with only one blanket.

James Sweeney, an ironmolder, serving a term for assault, which he admitted was due to drink, placed no blame on keepers when he told of several things that could be done to better the condition of the prisoners. He said he had served eleven days in the cooler because he had violated a rule. Cigarettes had been found in his cell. He had been kept in so long, he told Commissioner Wade, because he would not tell where the cigarettes came from. His principal complaint was that he had not been allowed to wash while in the punishment cell.

Warden Hayes would say nothing yesterday regarding his proposed retirement at the end of the year.

BOY FORGES FOR A WOMAN.

Says He Wrote Check to Take Her to Pan-American Fair.

Pleading guilty to forging a check for $00 because he wanted the money to ake a young woman to the Pan-American Exposition, Henry L. Theiss, 17 ears old, of Tappan, N. Y., was held in $,000 bail for trial by Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court yesterday.

Theiss was office boy for Goldenberg Brothers, lace importers, at 109 Fifth Avenue. He signed the name of Alfred H. Platt, a salesman, to the check on July 17, and presented it for payment at the Bank of the Metropolis.

Joseph Cable, the paying teller, became suspicious, and told Theiss to return later. He did not return, and the police arrested him yesterday in the home of an aunt, with whom he lived at Tappan. He is an orphan.

MRS. ROBERTSON SETTLES.

Announces That H. Content & Co.'s Claim Has Been Liquidated.

Mrs. Sarah L. Robertson of Long Branch, wife of Dr. Joseph A. Robertson, objected yesterday to a recent publication to the effect that the judgment of $90,000 obtained against her last April by the brokerage firm of H. Content & Co. had not yet been settled and that her property in New Jersey was subject to a lien on account of this judgment.

Mrs. Robertson and her counsel, Randolph Perkins of 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, said that the claim against her as a result of the suit had been settled on Monday.

SUFFRAGE PUSHCART DAY.

Women to Peddle Literature in Upper Third Avenue.

This is to be Pushcart Day for the Women's Political Union. At 5 o'clock sharp this afternoon three young women, each trundling a gaily decorated pushcart, will start from Eighty-eighth Street and Third Avenue and deliver to the interested residents of the district the suffrage literature with which the carts will be loaded. There will be stops on the way for meetings, the first at Ninety-sixth Street and Third Avenue and the second at 120th Street.

Pushing the pushcarts will be Miss Alice Einstein, who is Chairman of that Senatorial District; Miss Helen Schloss, organizer, and Miss May Warren and Miss Anna Constable.

"MRS. FLAGLER" HELD.

Magistrate Demands $5,000 Bail on False Pretense Charge.

The woman who described herself as Mrs. Zora Emma Flagler, widow of Henry M. Flagler, waived examination when arraigned yesterday in Yorkville Court on a charge of getting money under false pretenses and was held in $5,000 bail for trial.

She was served with papers in a civil action in court, and Magistrate McQuade ordered a young man who he thought had served the papers from the courtroom.

The prisoner said she had no means to engage counsel.

Dr. Hoyt Held for Heroin Sale.

Dr. Daniel J. Hoyt, 113 West 126th Street, was in Harlem Court yesterday, after several adjournments, charged with selling heroin without listing the sales. He was held in $1,500 bail.

TANNER ADMITS THEFT.

Sub-Treasury Employe to be Sentenced Tuesday for Stealing Nickels.

William B. Tanner, paying teller of the Minor Coin Division of the Sub-Treasury, who was arrested on Thursday for substituting cents for nickels in twenty-six money bags and stealing the difference, amounting to $3,020, was indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of embezzlement. He made no attempt to defend himself, but frankly confessed his thefts to Captain John J. Henry of the Secret Service and Assistant United States District Attorney Hershenstein.

Tanner said he began taking the money in August, 1913, and had continued taking it as his needs tempted him until he left on his vacation on the 15th of this month.

When Tanner was arraigned before Judge Howe of the Federal Court it was with the understanding that he was willing to make a clean breast of the whole matter, so that he could begin as speedily as possible in serving out whatever sentence was imposed upon him. Mr. Hershenstein explained the situation to Judge Howe, laying stress upon the fact that a speedy sentence would be welcome.

Woolsey A. Shepard, Tanner's counsel, asked the court to be lenient in imposing sentence and explained that the prisoner had not squandered the money he had taken in gambling, dissipation, or high living, but in a foolish attempt to live at a greater expense than his income of $2,000 a year warranted.

Judge Howe remanded Tanner to the Tombs until Tuesday, when he will be sentenced. Tanner is 41 years old and lives in Orange, N. J. His wife and seventeen-year-old daughter were in the courtroom.

"HOSPITAL HELPERS" TO GO.

Kingsbury Tells 65 It Is Injustice, but Right in Law.

Charities Commissioner Kingsbury yesterday wrote letters of dismissal to sixty-five employes in his department who are designated on the city payroll as "hospital helpers." The dismissal goes into effect on Sept. 1. The places actually held by these employes are those of stenographers, chauffeurs, clerks, telephone operators, and janitors. Salaries range from $360 to $720 yearly, and aggregate $31,620. In their places the Commissioner will be compelled to place candidates from the civil service list at a yearly cost of $40,140, an increased cost to the city of $8,520.

The Commissioner says in his letter that his action has been necessitated by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, which has notified him that he must discontinue the services of all "hospital helpers" not actually occupied with the work which the designation implies.

The Commissioner's letter said in part: "I am very sorry to have to tell you that the Municipal Civil Service Commission has notified this department that by Sept. 1 next it must discontinue the services of all the hospital helpers not strictly assigned to hospital helper duties in our institutions. Although the action is proper and right in law, I realize fully and regret exceedingly the injustice which this action will work upon many individuals who have rendered loyal and efficient service to the department, in many instances covering a period of more than ten years."

HEARS McANENY ATTACKED.

Thompson Committee Gets Public Service Commission Hints.

The Thompson Legislative Committee, which is studying public utilities with a report on amendments to the Public Service Commission law in mind, heard a couple of witnesses yesterday at the Bar Association. Herbert L. Carpenter, President of the Fulton Street Protective League of Brooklyn, which, he said, had 500 members, made a long attack on George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen. He held Mr. McAneny responsible for the Board of Estimate's attitude toward the construction of the dual subway system. He is displeased with the third-tracking of the elevated railroad in Fulton Street, and he said it was going to cost $400,000 a mile. Senator Thompson said he would probably request Mr. McAneny to appear before the committee.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith talked to the committee about charges on the municipal ferries for automobiles. Speaking as a citizen and not as an official, he said, he thought the rates and service, but not the docks and freights, of a ferry company should be under the jurisdiction of a Public Service Commission.

Commissioner Smith added that he had given two years' thought and inquiry to the question whether automobiles on ferryboats should be charged by weight or measurement. He hadn't made up his mind yet, he said.

The Thompson Committee will meet, again next Wednesday morning.

MRS. COE IN ALASKA.

Wife of Man Long Missing Joins Him in Fairbanks.

Dr. Henry Clarke Coe of 8 West Seventy-sixth Street received information yesterday that his son, Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., who was long missing, has been joined by his wife in Fairbanks, Alaska. The son disappeared from his home in Allston, Mass., under peculiar circumstances. He was finally discovered in Fairbanks in April by Robert Burns, chief of the Burns Detective Bureau of Boston.

The young man is said to be holding a good position in Fairbanks, and, according to the message received by Dr. Coe yesterday from his wife, he has no immediate intention of returning to his home. No explanation was given for his disappearance except that he was suffering from an attack of nervous prostration at the time.

CURRAN ACTS AS MAYOR.

Both Mitchel and McAneny Out of Town to Review State Troops.

There was a new Acting Mayor at the City Hall yesterday in the person of Henry H. Curran, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, who officiated during the absence of Mayor Mitchel and Aldermanic President McAneny, who spent the day at the camp at Fishkill reviewing the State troops.

The Mayor will return to the City Hall on Monday, but President McAneny will motor from the camp to Lake George, and will be absent for a week or ten days.

This is the first time that Alderman Curran has held the honorary place since he was elected, two years ago, Vice Chairman of the board.

SENATOR BROWN GOES HOME

City Inquiry Committee Will Do Nothing Before Aug. 2.

Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown, Chairman of the committee to investigate New York City's finances, held an informal meeting with some of the committeemen at the Hotel Lorraine yesterday, but nothing of public import was evolved. Senator Brown wrote to Mayor Mitchel asking permission to use a room at the City Hall for the public hearings. The committee hasn't selected counsel yet.

Senator Brown said last night he was going home to return to New York on Monday, Aug. 2.

LARCHMONT YACHTING—TENNIS—FAST MOTORBOAT

MORGAN'S GRAYLING WINS RACE SERIES

Although Beaten Yesterday, She Has 37 Points on 50-Footers' Trophy.

While Grayling of the fifty-foot one-design yachts slipped back into second place in the fifth race of "race week" at the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday, she practically won the series of the class. With three firsts, a second, and a third to her credit, she has won 37 points out of a possible 48, and the Service Cup will doubtless go to J. P. Morgan's trophy cabinet. Iroquois II. won the race on the last leg, a spinnaker run across the Sound from Mott's Point to the finish line.

Mr. Morgan's Jewel class boat Opal, sailed by Harry Morgan, was first at the finish of her class yesterday, as she was on Thursday, and so the house of Morgan is doing very well in the way of yacht racing.

It was a windward start yesterday, with the wind east by north, and rather light, and ten fifty-foot yachts were spread out three ways, half an hour after crossing the line. They were all close on to the line at the signal. Ventura and Barbara, sailed respectively by Grenville Kane and Harry Maxwell, were so close together that the skippers could have shaken hands. They were at the leeward end, while Grayling, Iroquois II., and Samurai were at the windward end, and the others in the middle. Barbara and Samurai continued on the starboard tack almost into Mamaroneck Bay. Ventura, after a short tack to port, took the middle of the Sound, while Grayling, Iroquois II., Caroline, and the rest went well over to the Long Island shore. When they came together again Ventura crossed the bows of all excepting Grayling, which had kept on toward Long Island, and in the end crossed Ventura's bow.

Presently the wind hauled to the south and then to the southwest, and at one time there were within a stretch of a mile yachts headed in three directions, east, west, and south, all with the wind free or over the quarter. And there was not much wind anywhere until late in the afternoon, when it came in from the south southwest and brought most of the fleet home in a rush. And in the last rush Iroquois II. secured a lead which enabled her to beat Grayling by 53 seconds.

There were 103 yachts in the fleet; about the same as on Thursday, with the addition of two or three of the Handicap Class and an extra Star or two. The starts were brisk and snappy. The courses lay to the eastward on the first leg of each; then to the southward, and then northward across the Sound to the finish line—20¾ miles for the fifty-foot yachts, 15¾ miles for those of Class P, the Buzzard's Bay Class, the thirty-foot class, and the first division of the Handicap Class, and 5½ miles for all others, as the boats of the big middle division were signaled to finish on the first round of the 5½-mile triangle because of lack of wind. The finishes, with two or three exceptions, were not close. In the thirty-foot class Hope won from Alera by forty-eight seconds, and Thane, of the Orienta one-design class, preceded Alcyone across the line by just about the diameter of her mast, the difference of time being recorded as one second.

Winners in other classes were: Class P, Josephine; Buzzard's Bay class, Game Cock; Class Q, Arvia; Class R, Margaret; handicap class, first division, Carolina; second division, Lillian; third division, Natoma; fourth division, Miss Modesty; Larchmont interclub class, Skid; sonder class, Badger; Manhasset Bay one-design class, Mile. Rose; New Rochelle one-design class, La Rochelle; special R class, Ogeemah; bird class, Curlew; star class, Altair; dory class, Mae D.; catboat class, Peewee.

MEL SHEPPARD GOING WEST.

Millrose A. A. Trainer Will Chaperone Club's Athletes to Fair.

Melvin W. Sheppard, former "peerless middle distance runner," now trainer of the Millrose A. A., was appointed by the Wanamaker organization yesterday to chaperone the Millrose athletes who will compete in the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco on Aug. 7. This team is composed of Charles Pores, Nick Gianakopoulos, Willie Kyronen, and John Cahill.

Accompanying the Millrose squad will be Joe Higgins of Holy Cross College, champion middle distance runner of New England, and William H. Meanix, the Boston A. A. hurdler, both of whom have written Sheppard asking his permission to join his team. In his letter Meanix writes that the Boston A. A. will not have a regular team in the championships. Seven Boston men were nominated for the San Francisco meet by the National Championship Committee, but according to Meanix only three are going. Norman Taber, mile record holder, left on Monday for the West, and Dave Caldwell is said to be on the way to join the Irish-American A. C. team now en route to California. According to Meanix's letter, Harry Worthington, the broad jumper; Harry Farwise, a high jumper; Tom Halpin, the former quarter-mile national title holder, and W. A. Savage, Jr., have decided not to go to the fair.

On the way West the Millrose team will have full day stops at Chicago, Omaha, and Salt Lake City, where the men will limber up.

TWO RECORDS FOR LANGER.

Californian Sets New Marks in Mile and Half-Mile Swims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 23.—Ludwig (Ludy) Langer of the Los Angeles Athletic Club shattered two American amateur swimming records—the mile and half-mile tidal water marks—over a 110-yard course in the yacht harbor at the Panama-Pacific Exposition today. He covered the mile in 24:59 2-5, ninety yards in the lead of Joseph Wheatley of New York.

Langer was timed at the half-mile mark in 12:06, lowering the American record made by him last Wednesday of 12:08 2-5.

The broken mile record of 25:40 2-5 was made by J. H. Reilly at Rye Beach, N. Y., in 1911.

The champion's time of 18:33 1-5 at the three-quarter-mile mark, and his time at 1,540 yards of 21:49 2-5, are also said to be new records.

Closely following Langer at the finish were Joseph Wheatley, Bud Goodwin, New York; Herman Laubis, St. Louis, and Norman Ross. Wheatley led the first lap, but Langer overtook and passed him.

Beecher's Generalship Superior.

In a one-sided bout featuring a long program at the Longacre A. C. last night Willie Beecher, the east side lightweight, won an easy victory over Paul Edwards. Throughout the ten rounds Edwards was pummeled. Beecher scored no knockdown, although Edwards appeared groggy in several rounds. Beecher's right seldom failed to find its mark, and Edwards's jaw was a target for several blows that nearly floored him. At times the defeated boxer fought hard, but Beecher saved himself by better generalship.

DUNDEE OUTPOINTS RIVERS.

New York Italian Too Fast and Skillful for Mexican.

For eight rounds Johnny Dundee, the elusive east side Italian, irritated Mexican Joe Rivers of Los Angeles with jabs and jolts at Ebbets Field last night. Dundee danced in and out, lacing Rivers's face with light taps and beating a tattoo of punches on his body.

Then the Mexican became fighting mad and in the last two rounds he sailed into Dundee and gave the Italian a lacing which had him bewildered. Dundee was the Mexican's master during the greater part of the bout and decisively outpointed his opponent, but that doesn't take away any of the credit which goes to Rivers for his whirlwind finish.

They used to call Rivers the Mexican Marvel, but the 8,000 spectators last night failed to see anything marvelous about him while Dundee was toying with him, ducking his wild blows, and leading him into punishing clinches. It wasn't until the ninth round that the Mexican became aroused and showed a flash of the old fighting form on which he built his reputation.

Dundee was lively at the outset and hit Rivers almost at will. There wasn't much power behind his punches and the stolid face of the Mexican showed no signs of being hurt. The boxers rushed into a clinch, Rivers getting his left arm around Dundee's neck and both turned a somersault on the canvas. Dundee was like a jumping-jack and Rivers was no match for his skillful play of right and left hands. Dundee jabbed the Mexican's face with his left incessantly and countered to the body with his right.

For the first half dozen rounds, when Dundee was so decisively outpointing his opponent, the Mexican seemed sluggish and indifferent. He plainly was not the Joe Rivers of old. Dundee beat him to the punch almost every time they led, and Rivers's judgment of distance was woefully bad. He was continually covering up before Dundee's rapid-fire attack, and even when the Italian let his arms drop to his sides Rivers refused to become aggressive. So Dundee carried the fighting to the Mexican most of the time.

In the third round Dundee's jabbing cut Rivers's lip and his left eye was bruised. These marks were not made until after a volley of blows. There wasn't enough steam behind Dundee's blows to score a knock-out, or many of the right counters which collided with Rivers's jaw would have brought the bout to a sudden close.

Dundee led the Mexican a merry pace in the fifth and drove him to the ropes with a continuous shower of light jabs. Johnny kept both hands busy and did not let up until Rivers poked him with a solid right to the jaw as the bell rang. Dundee was tired in the sixth and seventh, and there was a decided lull in the hostilities. Rivers showed a little more interest in the bout in the eighth, and in the ninth he handed Dundee a surprise.

The last two rounds were the best of the bout and although Johnny never backed away, he took away a number of solid punches on the jaw, which made him more cautious and he put an end to his careless fancy dancing. He tried to hammer down the Mexican's guard or jab through it, but found the Mexican getting stronger, and when the tenth round came Johnny had to be content to take blow after blow from the Mexican and leave the ring listening to a volley of cheers for the Mexican invader. Rivers weighed 139 and Dundee 130.

In the semi-final between Harry Pierce and Sol Bloom, Pierce broke a bone in his left hand and the bout ended.

Frankie Burns Outboxes Murray.

Frankie Burns, the Jersey City bantamweight, defeated Jimmy Murray of the East Side in a ten-round bout at Brown's, Far Rockaway, last night. Burns's long absence from the ring has not depreciated his skill. He overwhelmed Murray with jabs. The East Side boy was strong at the finish and struck harder blows, but he did not reach Burns often enough to be effective. The Jersey City bantamweight started his fastest pace in the opening round, and until the fifth session had the fighting to his own taste. Murray returned strong in the sixth and seventh rounds. In the eighth Burns got his second wind, and once more Murray had to take the defensive. The East Sider tried to knock out his opponent in the ninth, but Burns was too clever, evading many hard punches. The tenth round was the fastest of the contest, with Burns striking the harder blows. In the semi-final exhibition of ten rounds, Young Rector, another Jersey City bantamweight, won from Kohoma Kid by a comfortable margin.

New Al McCoy a Victor.

The new Al McCoy, substituting for Italian Joe Gans, last night outpointed Jack Toland of Brooklyn in the main bout of ten rounds at the Vanderbilt A. C. McCoy's small margin of victory was gained in the latter stages of the contest. In weights the men were evenly matched. McCoy tipped the scales at 140 pounds and Toland at 140. In the opening rounds Toland was the master of McCoy, but after the fifth he weakened, giving his opponent an opportunity to outpoint him.

Another Outfielder for Yankees.

MOBILE, Ala., July 23.—The sale of Outfielder Elmer Miller of the Mobile Southern Association Club to the New York Americans was announced here today. Miller is now hitting .300. He will report to the Yankees Sept. 1.

Young Kansas Whips Wolgast.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—Young Kansas of Buffalo outpointed Ad Wolgast in a ten-round bout here tonight. The bout was held in an open air arena. Wolgast weighed 133 pounds and Kansas 128.

BAGGS HURTS ANKLE IN TENNIS TOURNEY

With Voshell as Partner Forfeits to Ward and Beekman on Cedarhurst Courts.

When Frederick C. Baggs, during a doubles tennis competition yesterday, slipped on the grass courts of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., and injured his ankle the accident brought to a premature close one of the best doubles matches witnessed this year. The mishap occurred in the semi-final round when Baggs with S. Howard Voshell opposed the youngsters, Vanderbilt B. Ward and Leonard Beekman. Each team had won a set and in the third and deciding set Ward and Beekman led at 5–4, when Baggs, in racing after a return from the racquet of Ward, slipped and twisted his ankle. He was assisted to the clubhouse, where it was found the ankle would not sustain his weight. The match went to Ward and Beekman at 11–9, 6–8, 5–4. When the contest was defaulted forty-three games had been played, of which Ward and Beekman won 22 against 21 for their opponents.

Ward and Beekman played a slashing game. They kept the ball at a good length and put plenty of speed into their drives when necessary. Ward's left hand service puzzled the veterans somewhat, while the cross court shots of the former national scholastic champion added many points to the score. Voshell was effective with his powerful overhead drives, while Baggs was strong at the net. The combination worked well, and there was little to choose between the opposing pairs. The first set was carried to 7 all, when each team succeeded in breaking through their opponents' service. In the twentieth game Beekman and Ward captured the extra game. The second set also went to deuce, but the youngsters were unable to repeat, and Baggs and Voshell, by a smart rally, won the set and equalized the score.

With the third set the opposing teams settled down to hard work. Baggs and Voshell held on during the first eight games. Voshell giving a pretty exhibition of overhead smashing. With the score 5–4, Ward returned the ball near the base line. Baggs made a quick run to reach it, as a miss meant defeat, and in his effort injured his ankle.

Harold H. Hackett and Theodore R. Pell qualified for the final round by a double victory. They defeated Seton Porter and Harry F. Parker in the second round in straight sets at 8–6, 6–2, and in the semi-finals disposed of Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan by the same score. The new combination worked well, Pell playing a dashing game, while Hackett put up a pretty, scientific exhibition. In each match the winning pair took matters rather too easy in the opening sets, but once their prospects were threatened they settled down and easily outplayed their opponents.

The finals will be played today. At 2:45 o'clock Theodore R. Pell and S. Howard Voshell will begin the singles title round, and at 4 o'clock Beekman and Ward will face Hackett and Bell in the doubles. The summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club, Men's Doubles, Invitation.—Second Round—Harold H. Hackett and Theodore R. Pell defeated Seton Porter and Harry F. Parker, 8–6, 6–2. Semi-Final Round—Harold H. Hackett and Theodore R. Pell defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan, 8–6, 6–2; Vanderbilt B. Ward and Leonard Beekman defeated Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell, 11–9, 6–8, 5–4, defaulted.

New Yorker Wins Maplewood Tennis

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 23.—Robert A. Tomlin, Jr., of New York won the men's singles of the first July invitation tennis tourney today, defeating G. G. Tarbell of Boston in straight sets, 6–2, 6–2, 6–0. Tomlin played in fine form, returning his opponent's drives with comparative ease and placing his own shots for the most part in the back line and in the corners.

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harry Stone and Eddie Fitzsimons will box ten rounds tonight at the Fairmont Athletic Club. The two welterweights are among the best in the game and a good bout should be forthcoming. Stone made an enviable reputation abroad, while Fitzsimons will be supported by many admirers. In the semi-final contest Marty Cross, a brother of Leach Cross, will box Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village. Eight preliminaries of four rounds each will be staged.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will stage three ten-round bouts. The light middleweight bout will bring together Joe McGurn of San Francisco and Chick Nelson, the battling Dane. Harry Nelson of the Bronx and Jimmy Brennan, a local featherweight, will engage in the second ten-rounder, while the curtain raiser will introduce Larry Murtha of the west side and Young Leppy, the east side Ghetto champion.

Old-Timers Like Ahearn.

Philadelphia Jack O'Brien accompanied Kid McCoy to Young Ahearn's training quarters yesterday and after watching the Brooklyn middleweight declared that Ahearn could whip any of the white heavyweights. "I absolutely agree with McCoy," said O'Brien. "This youngster will whip Redel tonight at the Brighton Beach race track and follow up that victory by defeating all the heavies. He is as big and strong today as McCoy, Tommy Ryan, Charlie Mitchell, Choynski, and myself were when we fought the heavyweights. I saw Ahearn whip Dillon in Philadelphia, and the way he won satisfied me as to his class."

Ahearn is plugging away at the Trinity Club and is in excellent form. He will scale inside the middleweight limit when he boxes Redel, while the latter is reputed to be close to the 200 mark, and is six feet one inch tall.

LEAD FOR TENNIS HONORS.

Miss Grove and Steinkampf May Divide Hudson River Championships.

Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkampf have qualified to divide the honors at the championship lawn tennis tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association at the Park Hill Country Club courts near Yonkers. As a result of yesterday's play Steinkampf qualified for the final round in the singles and mixed doubles and headed the round before the semi-final in men's doubles, while Miss Grove came through as a finalist in women's singles and mixed doubles.

In the lower bracket of the semi-final round of the men's singles Abraham Bassford, Jr., County Tennis Club of Westchester, defeated George King of Columbia University in straight sets at 6–4, 6–4. Bassford played a perfect lobbing game and was able to keep his opponent away from the net. King had plenty of speed but lacked the execution. He made a number of clever passing shots, but his general court-work was ragged and uncertain.

Miss Grove earned the right to play Mrs. P. L. Burdick for the women's singles title through a hard-fought victory over Miss Katherine Browning at 4–6, 6–1, 6–2.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, a former champion, made her first appearance in the tournament, competing in the mixed doubles with J. Jova as a partner. She retains much of her brilliancy and effectiveness and was largely responsible for the defeat of Miss Bessie Holden and Abraham Bassford, Jr., at 1–6, 6–1, 6–0. The summary:

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association, Men's Singles.—Semi-Final Round.—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated George King, 6–4, 6–4.

Women's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Katherine Browning, 4–6, 6–1, 6–2.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—J. H. Steinkampf and Hubert W. Forster defeated D. Brooke and I. Dubois, 6–2, 6–2.

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. William H. Pouch and J. Jova defeated Miss Bessie Holden and Abraham Bassford, Jr., 1–6, 6–1, 6–0.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Britton, 5–7, 6–1, 6–4.

NEW MOTOR BOAT SHOWS HIGH SPEED

Tiddledy Wink, a Hydroplane, Said to Have Developed 82½ Miles an Hour.

The new hydroplane Tiddledy Wink, built by A. E. Luders of Stamford for Thomas F. Chesebrough of Northport, L. I., is said to have made 82½ miles an hour in a trial spin over the Government mile course at Glen Cove yesterday. The new boat breaks all records for motor craft, and the owner says that he does not know how great a speed it will be possible to attain.

The motor boat in a trial spin at Stamford on Tuesday attained a speed of 70 miles an hour and burned out some of the bearings on her engine. After the Stamford trials, the builders stated that the boat's engine was not working smoothly and that it would be possible to make a much greater speed after the engine had been used for some time.

Mr. Chesebrough, who designed the new speed king, has embodied a new idea in its construction. Skids, that lay on the water when the boat is at a standstill and take up the air and spray resistance when the boat is moving, extend three feet beyond each side of the craft. These skids reduce the boat's resistance to a minimum, and the designer believes they are responsible for the wonderful speed. The skids are at right angles to the boat when it is not in use, but when the boat is speeding through the water they are forced back at a sharp angle.

The boat will be entered in the Gold Challenge Cup races to be held at Manhasset Bay in August. The new boat was designed by Mr. Chesebrough for his own pleasure, and is 19 feet 6 inches over all and has an eight-cylinder 250 horse power engine.

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Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
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GIANTS LOSE TWO GAMES TO PIRATES—DODGERS GAIN ON LEAGUE LEADERS—TURF

GIANTS PLUNGE TO SEVENTH PLACE

Pirates' Double Victory a Crushing Blow to New York's Pennant Aspirations.

When a man slips on a banana peel, he goes down quickly, but not as fast as the Giants dropped yesterday when the Pittsburgh Pirates gave them a couple of rough shoves in two sections of a double-header, New York landing battered and bruised way down in seventh place. The Pirates' margin of joy in the first game was 6 to 1, and the sorrowful figures of the second encounter were 4 to 3.

If the Giants did a thing of this sort before a small crowd, it wouldn't have been so bad; but as it was, some 12,000 folks were witnesses of the amateurish playing of the Giants in the first game, and, by this time, everybody knows it. The two days' lay-off made the Giants rusty, and in the field they were as loose as a sailor with his money.

Passing for a time from the first to the second wrangle, one is brought face to face with the Pirates' new pitching marvel, Albertus Mamaux. It is hoped that he will stay in the league several seasons, so the fans will have a chance to learn how to pronounce his name. The name started several wordy scraps in the bleachers yesterday.

One thing is certain about the name, the "x" is silent, like father in a family of daughters. Some called him "Mow-mow," while others thought it was "Mamma." Still another fan said he knew that it was "Mew-mew," like a cat politely requesting a saucer of milk. The young man himself thinks that the way to pronounce it is "Mamoo-o-o-o." If you feel compelled to pronounce it, for goodness sake, don't show your ignorance and try to pronounce the "x."

Whatever his name is, he can pitch. Mam—call him "Hoosis" for short—subdued the Giants to four hits. Jeff Tesreau was pitching pretty well himself, and the teams brushed into the ninth inning with the Giants confidently believing that they had won the game, 3 to 2.

In the ninth, the Pirates got spunky. Tesreau may be able to choke bears in the Ozark Mountains, but he couldn't choke off Pirate base hits yesterday.

Viox—the "x" in this name is not silent—singled to right, and Baird, trying to sacrifice, popped to Grant. That ancient and honorable backstop, George Gibson smashed a two-bagger along the left field foul line and Viox went to third. Right here Mamaux (pronounce it any way you want to) left the game, young Dan Costello appearing as a pinch-hitter. Costello was once with the Yankees, coming from Mount St. Mary's College. Dan spanked a hit to centre, scoring Viox and Gibson. Dan wasn't good enough for the Yankees and now look at him. He won the game for the Pirates and won it in sensational fashion.

The Giants tried to start a little rowdyism on Umpire Bill Klem in the second game, and he sent the whole crowd of Giants reserves to the deepest corner of the outfield. There has been so much of this of late at the Polo Grounds that the National League may have to take steps to stop it. The trouble started when Red Dooin was sent from the coaching lines for kicking. Later McGraw objected to a couple of Umpire Klem's decisions, and he was banished.

The New York players, that is, the substitutes and reserves, who were on the bench when the regular players were out in the field playing, caused all the rowdyism yesterday.

They directed a lot of objectionable conversation at Umpires Klem and Cockill, which became so bad that Klem ordered the bench cleared. The New York Club itself is not in favor of this frequent display of umpire baiting, because they have gone on record against boxing shows under Coogan's Bluff on the theory that it might attract a rowdy element. So naturally, it is surprising that the baseball players are allowed so much leeway in this same direction.

Mathewson started to pitch the first game, but a home run smash by Doc Johnston in the third inning, with two men on bases, put him out of business. It wasn't Matty's fault, because the Pirates should have been retired on at least two occasions before the home run came.

With two out, Carey bunted a ball between Matty and Merkle and both went after it. First base was left uncovered and it went for a hit. Then Carey stole second base, but he would have been out if Fletcher hadn't dropped the ball. Then came a hit by Collins, followed by Johnston's home run.

With Ritter pitching in the fifth, a fusilade of four hits aided by Robertson's error gave the Pirates three more runs. Fletcher's two-base hit sent Grant home with the Giants' only run in the opening inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	2	2	0	1
Col's, cf.	4	2	2	3	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	2	2	9	0
H'man, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	0	0	4	4
G'ber, ss.	0	0	0	1	1
Viox, 2b.	4	0	2	4	5
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
Sch'g, c.	4	0	0	3	1
Adams, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total	36	6	10	27	15

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
R'tson, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Grant, 2b.	3	1	1	2	4
F'cher, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
M'kle, 1b.	3	0	2	11	1
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
S'dg's, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
B'b't'n, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Dooin, c.	3	0	0	3	0
M'son, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Doyle	1	0	0	0	0
Ritter, p.	2	0	1	1	2
†Brain'd	1	0	0	0	0
‡Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	9	27	11

*Batted for Mathewson in third inning.
†Batted for Dooin in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Ritter in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, (2,) Robertson.

Pittsburgh ....0 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 0—6
New York..............1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Carey. Home run Johnston. Stolen bases—Carey, (2,) Collins. Earned runs—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 6. Double play—Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ritter, 2; off Adams, 2. Hits—Off Mathewson, 5 in three innings; off Ritter, 5 in six innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ritter, (Wagner.) Struck out—By Ritter, 3; by Adams, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Col'ns, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
J'ston, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0
H'man, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
Viox, 2b.	4	1	2	2	2
Baird, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
G'son, c.	4	0	1	7	3
Schang, c.	0	1	0	2	0
Mam'x, p.	3	0	0	1	2
*Costello	1	0	1	0	0
C'per, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	8	27	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
R'tson, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Grant, 2b.	3	1	0	3	2
F'cher, ss.	4	0	1	1	4
M'kle, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
S'dg's, cf.	2	1	0	1	2
Meyers, c.	4	1	1	10	0
T'reau, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total	29	3	5	27	11

*Batted for Mamaux in ninth inning.
Error—Tesreau.

Pittsburgh......... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4
New York............ 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Viox, Gibson. Three-base hit—Meyers. Stolen bases—Carey, Baird. Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 4. Sacrifice hit—Johnston. Sacrifice fly—Lobert. Left on bases—New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Mamaux, 5. Hits—Off Mamaux, 5 in 8 innings; off Cooper, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Tesreau, 8; by Mamaux, 5; by Cooper, 2. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—Two hours.

Eleven Inning Victory for Braves.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—Boston defeated Chicago, 2 to 1, in an eleven-inning game today. Singles by Magee and Schmidt, a sacrifice by Smith, followed by Maranville's hit, put the winning run across during the final inning. Boston's first run was forced in by Vaughn. A wild throw to the plate by Smith allowed Chicago to score her single run. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Evers, 2b.	4	0	1	3	4
Egan, lf.	3	0	0	3	1
Con'ly, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Magee, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
Sc'm't, 1b.	4	0	1	14	1
Smith, 3b.	2	0	0	0	5
M'v'le, ss.	5	0	1	6	8
W'ling, c.	4	0	0	2	1
Tyler, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total	34	2	7	33	23

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	5	0	0	0	4
Murr'y, lf.	5	0	2	1	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
W'ms, cf.	5	0	1	4	0
Knis'y, 2b.	5	1	0	4	2
Arc'r, 1b, c.	4	0	2	12	1
Bres'n, c.	3	0	1	6	1
M'L'ry, 1b.	0	0	0	2	1
Vaughn, p.	1	0	0	0	3
H'phr's, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	37	1	6	*31	16

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Egan, Smith, (2.)

Chicago ......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Tyler, Moran, Archer. Stolen bases—Magee, Bresnahan. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Humphries, Smith. Double plays—Archer and Bresnahan; Fisher, Knisely and Archer; Maranville, Evers and Schmidt. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Base on balls—Off Vaughn, 6; off Humphries, 1; off Tyler, 4. Hits—Off Vaughn, 3 in 7 innings and no one out in eighth; off Humphries, 4 in 3⅓ innings. *Struck out—By Vaughn, 4; By Tyler, 1. Wild pitch—Tyler. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 6; New York, 1.
Pittsburgh, 4; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 7.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
(Eleven innings.)
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(Ten innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 3; New York, 2.
Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 3.
Detroit, 2; Washington, 1.
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburgh, 3; Newark, 1.
Buffalo, 7; Kansas City, 5.
Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 5; Jersey City, 3.
Providence, 4; Harrisburg, 3.
(Eleven innings.)
Buffalo, 5; Rochester, 4.
(Fifteen innings.)
Montreal, 5; Toronto, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	45	36	.556
Brooklyn	45	39	.536
Chicago	43	41	.512
Pittsburgh	42	41	.506
St. Louis	43	45	.488
Boston	41	44	.482
New York	38	41	.481
Cincinnati	35	45	.438

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	55	29	.655
Chicago	56	33	.629
Detroit	53	32	.624
Washington	42	43	.494
New York	42	44	.488
St. Louis	33	52	.388
Philadelphia	30	54	.357
Cleveland	30	54	.357

FEDERAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	51	37	.575
Kansas City	48	36	.571
Pittsburgh	45	38	.542
St. Louis	46	39	.541
Newark	43	43	.500
Brooklyn	41	48	.461
Buffalo	40	51	.440
Baltimore	32	54	.372

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	50	24	.676
Buffalo	43	30	.589
Harrisburg	40	36	.526
Montreal	39	38	.506
Richmond	36	42	.462
Rochester	34	42	.448
Toronto	35	45	.438
Jersey City	29	49	.372

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York—2 Games.
St. Louis at Brooklyn—2 Games.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia. 2 Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit—2 Games.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Harrisburg.
Richmond at Jersey City.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Toronto at Montreal.

Reds Beat Phillies in Tenth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Bad work on the bases by both teams figured largely in the game which Cincinnati won from Philadelphia today in ten innings, 3 to 2. The visitors overcame Philadelphia's one-run lead in the eighth, when Herzog singled with the bases filled, two runners scoring. In the ninth, with two men out, Niehoff walked and scored when Leach fumbled Whitted's single. Baumgartner gave Leach a pass at the start of the tenth, and Rixey went to the rubber. Mollwitz's sacrifice and Twombly's out put Leach on third, and he scored when Niehoff fumbled Groh's grounder. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
H'zog, ss.	4	0	1	3	5
R'gers, 2b.	4	0	2	0	4
W. Kil'fer, cf, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
G'fith, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
Clark, c.	4	0	1	6	1
V. K'z, c.	0	0	0	0	0
W'ms, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Leach, cf.	0	1	0	1	1
M'witz, 1b.	3	1	2	10	4
Toney, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Benton, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Dale, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
†Twombly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	9	30	19

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	3	0	0	0	5
Stock, 3b.	1	0	1	0	1
B'c'ft, ss.	5	0	1	5	5
B'ker, lf.	3	1	3	1	0
Weiser, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
C'vath, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
N'hoff, 2b.	2	1	0	1	0
W'ted, cf.	4	0	2	2	1
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	0	11	2
B. K'fer, c.	4	0	0	9	2
Ch'm's, p.	2	0	0	0	2
B'mg'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Rixey, p.	0	0	0	0	1
‡Paskert	1	0	0	0	0
§Burns	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	2	8	30	19

*Batted for Toney in eighth inning.
†Batted for Benton in tenth inning.
‡Batted for Chalmers in eighth inning.
§Batted for Rixey in tenth inning.
Errors—Leach, Niehoff.

Cincinnati ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—3
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Mollwitz, Becker. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen base—Mollwitz. Double plays—Byrne, Bancroft and Luderus, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Griffith, Mollwitz. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 2; off Benton, 2; off Chalmers, 1; off Baumgartner, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 7; First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Struck out—By Toney, 4; by Benton, 1; by Chalmers, 8; by Baumgartner, 1. Hits—Off Toney, 4 in 7 innings; off Benton, 1 in 2 innings; off Dale, 3 in 1 inning; off Chalmers, 9 in 8 innings; off Baumgartner, none in 1 inning, (none out in 10th;) off Rixey, none in 1 inning. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—two hours and ten minutes.

Tener Smoothes Over Evers Trouble

BOSTON, July 23.—The trouble which developed between Umpire Quigley and Captain Evers of the Boston Braves yesterday, when the umpire is said to have punched Evers, he claiming that the latter had stepped on his foot, was apparently smoothed over today after President Tener of the National League had made a personal investigation of the incident. Before today's game started Quigley and Evers shook hands, settling their personal quarrel. President Tener went to Salisbury Beach tonight for a week-end, without making any statement regarding the result of his investigation and without saying what action would be taken regarding the charges filed against Umpire Quigley by James Gaffney, owner of the Braves. According to Mr. Gaffney, President Tener is inclined to consider the incident as closed, while the Braves's owner thinks that his complaint against the umpire should not be disregarded.

Yankees Buy a Waco Catcher.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, July 23.—Catcher Al Walters of the Waco team was sold today to the New York Americans. He will join that team at the close of the Texas League season, Sept. 6. Walters is the sensation of the league and is recognized as the brainiest and fastest man that ever played in this league. He came to Waco from the Saskatoon team of the Western Canada League.

YANKS LOSE AGAIN; DONOVAN IN BOX

Liebold's Sacrifice Fly in Ninth Breaks Tie and Scores Winning Run.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Bill Donovan was the losing pitcher in the battle between the Yankees and White Sox this afternoon. The score was 3 to 2. The New York manager mounted the slab in the eighth inning and finished the game.

It was not so easy for the locals as it was yesterday, despite the brilliant pitching of Eddie Cicotte during seven innings. The Yankees showed an unexpected reversal of form in the eighth inning, keeping up their tantrums in the ninth.

That tally in the eighth put them one run behind the Sox, and another in the ninth tied the score. Then in the Chicago half, with Donovan hurling, J. Collins, after hitting safely, worked himself around the bases, being helped home from third by Liebold's pinch hitting for Mayer.

Except for some lapses of Warhop in the second and third innings, when the Sox scored their first two runs, it was a splendid ball game. For seven innings Cicotte pitched one of the best games of his career. During those rounds he struck out ten men, allowed two singles, and did not give a base on balls. Then after two had been put out in the eighth, two hits in a row, one a triple, made the rest doubtful. However, the Yanks stopped there, but they came back in the ninth, aided toward a tie score by a base on balls, a single, and a sacrifice.

Cicotte had eleven strikeouts. A total of five hits was collected off the knuckle ball artist, while the Sox smote Warhop for five in seven rounds and Donovan for a pair in less than two innings, as there were only two gone when the winning tally came over the plate.

Chicago got a start in the second. Fournier singled and J. Collins sacrificed him to second. Felsch's poke to centre for two bases sent the Frenchman home, but Hap was nailed at third trying to get credit for a three-bagger.

In the third Warhop again suffered with the shakes, Murphy getting a base on balls for a starter, Weaver sacrificed him to second, and Eddie Collins's clout into left sent Murphy home.

In the eighth Sweeney singled through short. Donovan withdrew Warhop and paraded Hartzell as pinch hitter. He delivered his hit to right centre, it going for a triple, scoring Sweeney.

The Sox could do nothing with what Donovan had to offer in their half, although E. Collins helped himself to his third hit.

Cicotte seemed to be weakening in the ninth, passing Peckinpaugh, the first man up. Maisel appropriated a single which sent Peck to second, Pipp's sacrifice moving both up and High's infield out scoring Peck.

With the score knotted, J. Collins, in the Sox half, put a line drive into left. He stole second and a passed ball sent him to third. Felsch tried to bunt and was retired by Pipp. With one ball on Mayer, Roland sent Liebold to face Wild Bill. Nemo made good, lifting a high and long fly to Cook, Collins scoring easily. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	3	1	0	4	0
W'ver, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
E. C's, 2b.	4	0	3	2	1
F'nier, 1b.	4	1	1	4	1
J. C's, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Felsch, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Mayer, c.	2	0	1	12	0
B'b'e, 3b.	1	0	0	1	3
Cicotte, p.	3	0	0	0	1
§Leibold	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	3	7	27	8

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
P'p'gh, ss.	3	1	0	3	4
M'sel, 3b.	4	0	2	2	1
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0
High, cf.	3	0	0	1	1
Barney, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
B'man, 2b.	3	0	0	3	5
*Cree	1	0	0	0	0
Boone, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Sw'y, c.	3	1	1	0	3
W'hop, p.	2	0	0	0	2
†Hartzell	1	0	1	0	0
D'van, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	5	‡26	16

*Batted for Bauman in ninth inning.
†Batted for Warhop in eighth inning.
‡Two out when winning run scored.
§Batted for Mayer in ninth inning.
Error—Murphy.

Chicago ....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2

Two-base hits—Felsch, Mayer. Three-base hit—Hartzell. Stolen bases—High, J. Collins. Earned runs—New York, 2; Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Weaver, Blackburne, Pipp, High. Sacrifice fly—Leibold. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 5. Base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 2; off Cicotte, 1. Hits—Off Warhop, 5 in 7 innings; off Donovan, 2 in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Blackburne.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 11. Passed ball—Sweeney. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Indians Beat Mackmen Easily.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—Cleveland defeated Philadelphia, 11 to 3, today. Bressler and Pepper being wild and ineffective. Mitchell was effective with men on bases. Careless base running held Cleveland's score down. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, lf.	1	2	0	3	0
Eschen, cf.	3	3	2	3	1
C'man, ss.	4	1	2	1	6
Kirke, 1b.	4	2	2	9	0
Smith, rf.	4	1	2	4	0
B'bare, 3b.	4	1	1	3	1
W'g's, 2b.	3	0	1	0	1
O'Neill, c.	4	1	2	4	1
M'ch'l, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total	31	11	12	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Healey, 3b.	5	0	2	2	5
Walsh, cf.	5	0	0	1	0
Str'k, rf.	3	1	2	1	0
Sch'g, lf.	2	1	0	1	1
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	2	4
McI's, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1
Lapp, c.	2	1	0	1	1
McAvoy, c.	2	0	1	1	2
Kopf, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
B'sler, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Pepper, p.	2	0	0	1	1
*Malone	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	8	24	19

*Batted for Pepper in the ninth inning.
Errors—Barbare, Schang, Kopf, (2,) O'Neill.

Cleveland ....2 0 4 1 0 3 1 0 .—11
Philadelphia ......0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Smith, Lajoie, Strunk. Three-base hits—Smith, Chapman, O'Neill. Sacrifice hit—Eschen. Stolen bases—Southworth, Barbare, Wambsgans. Double plays—Lapp, Healey, and McInnis; Kopf, Lajoie, and McInnis; Healey and McInnis. Hits—Off Bressler, 6 in three innings; off Pepper, 6 in five innings. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 3; off Bressler, 3; off Pepper, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Pepper, (Kirke.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 3; by Bressler, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 8. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

Red Sox Take Game from Browns.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Boston today defeated St. Louis, 8 to 3. Loudermilk, who started, and Leverenz, who finished, for St. Louis, were wild and were hit hard with men on bases. Leonard, who started for Boston, was struck on the knee by one of Loudermilk's fast ones when he came to bat in the fourth and had to retire. Gregg replaced him, but in turn was replaced by Collins after passing three of the four men who faced him. After the fifth Collins allowed St. Louis one hit. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	5	1	0	3	0
W'gn'r, 2b.	4	1	2	5	0
Sp'ker, cf.	3	3	1	5	0
H'b'z'l, 1b.	2	0	2	0	0
Gain'r, 1b.	1	1	1	3	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
G'dn'r, 3b.	5	0	0	1	1
Scott, ss.	4	0	0	2	1
Car'g'n, c.	4	0	1	6	3
Leon'd, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Gregg, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, p.	1	1	1	0	1
Total	34	8	9	27	6

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Austin, 3b.	4	1	3	3	2
How'd, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	0	5	0
W'ker, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Walsh, cf.	3	0	1	4	0
Lavan, ss.	3	1	1	1	6
Ruel, c.	1	0	0	3	0
Sever'd, c.	2	0	0	1	0
Agnew, c.	1	0	0	1	0
L'milk, p.	2	1	1	0	0
Lev'nz, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total	30	3	7	27	11

Errors—Lewis, Shotton.

Boston ....1 0 2 0 1 1 2 1 0—8
St. Louis ....0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Speaker, Wagner, Lewis. Three-base hit—Austin. Stolen bases—Speaker, Scott, Wagner. Earned runs—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Pratt. Double play—Lavan to Howard. Left on bases—Boston, 11; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Gregg, 3; off Collins, 1; off Loudermilk, 6; off Leverenz, 4. Hits—Off Leonard, 4 in 3 innings; off Loudermilk, 4 in 4 1-3 innings; off Gregg, none in 1-3 inning; off Leverenz, 5 in 4 2-3 innings; off Collins, 3 in 5 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Loudermilk, (Leonard.) Struck out—By Leonard, 2; by Collins, 4; by Loudermilk, 3; by Leverenz, 1. Wild pitch—Leverenz. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes.

Senators' Batting Eyes Dim.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—Holding Washington to three hits, Coveleskie outpitched Gallia and Ayres today and won for Detroit, 2 to 1. Successive wild throws by McBride and Neff, together with Stanage's single, gave Detroit its two runs in the fifth inning. A base on balls, Foster's single, and a double steal, in which Moeller reached the plate, produced the visitors' tally. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1
Young, 2b.	4	0	2	3	1
Cobb, cf.	2	0	1	3	0
C'ford, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Burns, 1b.	3	1	1	7	1
Bush, ss.	3	1	1	1	3
St'ge, c.	3	0	1	5	0
Cov'kie, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Total	28	2	7	27	9

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	3	1	0	2	0
Foster, 2b.	4	0	2	1	5
Milan, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Sh'ks, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
G'dll, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
Henry, c.	2	0	0	6	3
McB'e, ss.	4	0	1	3	0
Neff, 3b.	2	0	0	1	0
W'ms, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
Gallia, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Ayres, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	3	24	13

*Batted for Gallia in eighth inning.
Errors—McBride, Neff.

Detroit ....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 .—2
Washington ......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Stolen bases—Cobb, Moeller, Foster. Earned run—Washington, 1. Sacrifice hit—Coveleskie. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; off Gallia, 3. Hits—Off Gallia, 6 in 7 innings; off Ayres, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Henry.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 4; by Gallia, 4; by Ayres, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Does Some Timely Batting and Defeats St. Louis Again.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Timely hitting today enabled Brooklyn to take another game from St. Louis by the score of 6 to 4. Crandall allowed the visitors ten hits in eight innings, but Watson, who relieved him, held the batters hitless. In the seventh, with Simon on first base, Magee hit a home run over the right-field fence. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, rf.	5	0	1	0	0
Magee, 2b.	4	1	2	6	4
C'per, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Kauff, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
B'dley, 1b.	5	1	2	14	2
Holt, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Smith, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
Simon, c.	2	1	0	0	0
Marion, p.	4	0	1	0	3
Total	36	6	10	27	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf.	5	1	3	3	1
V'ghn, 2b.	4	0	0	3	0
Miller, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
H'tley, c.	4	1	2	7	2
B'ton, 1b.	2	1	2	6	0
Drake, cf.	4	0	0	5	1
J'son, ss.	4	1	0	2	3
W'zil, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
C'dall, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Watson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Ch'man	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	9	27	10

*Batted for Watson in ninth inning.
Errors—Anderson, Kauff, Vaughn, (3,) Westerzil.

Brooklyn ....0 0 1 1 0 1 2 1 0—6
St. Louis ....1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—4

Two-base hit—Cooper. Three-base hits—Tobin, Bradley, (2.) Home run—Magee. Sacrifice hits—Vaughn, Cooper. Double play—Holt, Magee, and Bradley. Passed ball—Simon. Stolen bases—Smith, (2,) Miller, Kauff, Johnson. Wild pitch—Marion. Bases on balls—Off Marion, 4; off Crandall, 3; off Watson, 1. Struck out—By Crandall, 3. Hits—Off Crandall, 10 in eight innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Brannan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Laporte Tosses Game to Rebels.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—The Newark Federals were again defeated by Pittsburgh, today's score being 3 to 1. Laporte's error was responsible for Pittsburgh's first two runs, and the third run was the result of Berghammer's base on balls, his steal of second, and Wickland's hit. Scheer's triple and an out at first scored Newark's run. The score:

R.H.E.
Newark ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 8 1
Pittsburgh ....0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 .—3 8 0

Batteries—Kaiserling, Moran, and Rariden; Knetzer and Berry.

Four Homers in Buffalo Victory.

KANSAS CITY, July 23.—A defeat for the locals and a victory for Chicago over Baltimore drove Kansas City from the top place in the Federal League standing today. Four home runs by Buffalo helped them to a victory of 7 to 5. Kansas City rallied in the last three innings, but the Buffalo lead was too great. Score: R.H.E.
Buffalo .... 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—7 11 1
Kansas City. 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 1—5 11 0

Batteries—Schulz, Bedient, and Allen; Johnson, Henning, and Brown.

Chifeds Down Terrapins Again.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Held to three hits by Prendergast while Chicago pounded Suggs, Baltimore again lost to the locals today, 4 to 1. The visiting batters could do little except pop fouls and flies. The score: R.H.E.
Baltimore .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 0
Chicago ...... 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 x—4 11 3

Batteries—Suggs, Conley, Leclair, and Jacklitsch; Prendergast and Clemons.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.
R.H.E.
Richmond .2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—5 9 1
Jersey City.1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 1

Batteries—Morrisette and Schaufele; Sherman, Crutcher and Reynolds.

AT BUFFALO.
R.H.E.
Rochester—
0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 10 2
Buffalo—
0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—5 12 2

Batteries—Hersche, Erickson and Williams; Gaw and Onslow.

AT MONTREAL.
R.H.E.
Toronto ...0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0—4 11 1
Montreal ...0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 1—5 10 1

Batteries—Luque and Kocher; Fullerton and Madden.

AT HARRISBURG.
R.H.E.
Providence ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—4 11 0
Harrisburg .....0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3 6 3

Batteries—Oeschger and Haley; Schacht and Snow.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Minneapolis, 19; Milwaukee, 1.
At Louisville—Cleveland, 8; Louisville, 5.
At Columbus—Indianapolis, 7; Columbus, 0.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 6; St. Paul, 5.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 10; Elmira, 2.
At Utica—Utica, 1; Binghamton, 0.
At Wilkes-Barre—Albany, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
Troy at Scranton—Postponed; rain.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Lewiston, 5; Worcester, 4.
At Lynn—Lynn, 2; Lawrence, 0.
At Portland—Fitchburg, 9; Portland, 2.
At Lowell—Manchester, 5; Lowell, 4.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 22; Pawtucket, 7.
At Brockton—New Haven, 5; Brockton, 1.
At Springfield—Hartford, 5; Springfield, 4.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Memphis, 4; Atlanta, 2.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 7; Mobile, 0.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 8; New Orleans, 7.
At Nashville—Nashville, 6; Birmingham, 3.

Rowland's Suspension Lifted.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The suspension of Manager Rowland of the Chicago Americans, which was imposed three days ago, and which aroused Owner Comiskey to make charges that the umpiring in the American League this year was the worst he had ever seen, was lifted today. It had been in effect three days, following a heated argument between Rowland and the umpires in the Boston series.

Another "Yank" Rumor Speared.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Jacob Ruppert, President of the New York American club, declared today there was "absolutely nothing to the report" that the club had procured an option on a ball-park site.

This is in answer to the rumor that was circulated in this city yesterday that the Yanks' new park will be at Forty-second Street and First Avenue.

Thorpe Transferred to Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 23. — James Thorpe, the Indian baseball player, has been transferred from the Jersey City team of the International League, to Harrisburg at his own request. He will play right field in the double-header against Providence here tomorrow. Thorpe fills the vacancy caused by Callahan, who is out with a broken leg.

Federal League Secret Meeting.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Members of the Federal League held a special meeting here today, at which the affairs of the organization were discussed behind closed doors. President Gilmore declined to discuss the purpose of the meeting. Every club in the organization was represented.

DODGERS' BATS WIN WHEN PITCHERS FAIL

St. Louis Finds Three Pitchers, but Brooklyn's Sticks Are Stronger.

Brooklyn has a large staff of pitchers, and when the St. Louis batsmen started to hammer one of them at Ebbets Field yesterday Manager Robinson rushed in one of his reserves, and by the time the Cardinals had solved this one's delivery Robbie had another ready to go to the rescue. Five pitchers were used by the two teams, but it takes a lot of pitchers to hand out twenty-four hits. St. Louis hit the ball hard, but the Dodgers hit it harder, and that is why they won 9 to 7.

The Westerners got a home run, a double, and eight singles, and the Dodgers smashed out three triples, two doubles, and nine singles. As if ten hits were not enough to allow the Cardinals, the Brooklyn pitchers gave out nine passes, five by Wheezer Dell and four by Ed Appleton. It was so easy to get on base yesterday that the players simply had to pile up a big batch of runs.

Bescher, the first man up for St. Louis in the first inning, made a home run. He drove a high one to deep centre, and while Hi Myers chased around in circles trying to dodge the sun the ball landed safe and rolled out to the fence.

When the Dodgers had finished their dizzy chase around the paths in the second inning, six runs were chalked up. Bill Doak was in the box for the Cards, and he allowed six hits, one a double, and gave a pass before Miller Huggins tossed in the sponge and saved him further punishment. Zack Wheat made Brooklyn's seventh run, and he has a big bump on his head to prove it. Zack tripled between centre and right, and when Cutshaw hit the ball to Dick Niehaus, who had relieved Doak on the mound, Wheat started for home. He was caught between third base and the plate and led the Cards a merry chase up and down the baseline. Snyder finally threw to Betzel to catch him, but the ball hit Zack's head and bounded out into the field. He was safe at home, and Cutshaw scored a minute later on Stengel's drive to centre. Miller tripled in the eighth and scored on Myers's single, making nine for the Dodgers.

St. Louis drove Dell to the club house in the fifth, and sent Appleton along the same route in the eighth. It was in the eighth that dark clouds gathered over Brooklyn's chances of winning. St. Louis had piled up six runs, and only needed two more to tie the score. Niehaus flied out to centre, but Appleton walked Bescher. Then Huggins and Miller singled, filling the bases. Snyder drew a walk and forced Bescher across the plate. The call to arms sounded for big Jeff Pfeffer, and he went in and pulled his team out of a bad hole. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	5	1	1	2	0
O'M'a, ss.	5	1	2	3	5
D'bert, 1b.	4	1	1	2	1
Wheat, lf.	4	1	2	3	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	2	1	4	1
St'gel, rf.	3	1	2	1	1
Getz, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
O. M'r, c.	4	1	1	11	0
Dell, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Ap'ton, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Pfeffer, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	9	13	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf.	3	2	1	0	0
Hug's, 2b.	3	0	2	3	4
J. M'r, 1b.	4	1	0	11	0
Snyder, c.	4	2	2	3	0
*Dolan	0	0	0	0	0
Gonz's, c.	0	0	0	0	1
Butler, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Hyatt, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Long, cf.	5	1	3	2	0
Betzel, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3
Doak, p.	1	0	0	0	0
N'haus, p.	3	0	0	0	4
†Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	9	24	14

*Ran for Snyder in eighth inning.
†Batted for Niehaus in ninth inning.
Errors—Snyder, Butler, O'Mara, (2,) Getz.

Brooklyn ....0 6 0 0 2 0 0 1 .—9
St. Louis ....1 0 0 1 3 0 1 1 0—7

Two-base hits—Long, Cutshaw, Stengel. Three-base hits—Wheat, O. Miller, Appleton. Home run—Bescher. Stolen bases—Daubert, Getz. Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Double plays—Stengel and O'Mara; Betzel, Huggins and J. Miller; O'Mara and Daubert; O'Mara, Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Broklyn, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn 1. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 1; off Dell, 5; off Appleton, 4. Hits—Off Doak, 7 in 1 2-3 innings; off Niehaus, 6 in 6 1-3 innings; off Dell, 5 in 4 2-3 innings; off Appleton, 3 in 2 2-3 innings; off Pfeffer, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dell, (Bescher.) Struck out—By Doak, 1; by Dell, 4; by Appleton, 2; by Niehaus, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and nineteen minutes.

CHICK TO PLAY OUIMET.

National Champion Reaches Turn in 34 Strokes, Record for Course.

NEWTON, Mass., July 23.—Francis Ouimet, national amateur golf champion, and W. C. Chick, a former intercollegiate titleholder, reached the finals bracket of the Massachusetts Amateur Golf Association tournament at the Woodland Club course today. Ouimet defeated Percy Schofield, one of the younger players, by the score of 9 and 8 in the semi-final round and made a new record for the out holes at 34, the match ending on the tenth green.

Chick eliminated S. K. Sterne of Tatnuck in the same round by 2 up. The finalists will play thirty-six holes for the title tomorrow. The summary:

Third Round.—S. K. Sterne, Tatnuck, beat B. S. Evans, Belmont, 4 and 2; W. C. Chick, Braeburn, beat P. Hornblower, Braeburn, 4 and 3; P. Schofield, Albemarle, beat P. R. Gorton, Braeburn, 2 and 1; Francis Ouimet, Woodland, beat P. W. Whittemore, Country, 5 and 3.

Semi-final Round.—Chick defeated Sterne, 2 up; Ouimet defeated Schofield, 9 and 8.

Church A. L. Games Today.

There will be more than 200 contestants in the annual track and field championships of the Church Athletic League which will take place this afternoon at McCarren Park, Greenpoint, L. I. The Bronx Church House heads the list of entrants with forty-three nominees. The Knights of St. Antony come next with thirty-two, followed closely by Holy Cross Lyceum, Central Congregational A. A., and Trinity Club, with twenty-four each. Other clubs which have entered men are St. Agnes A. A., Christ Church House, St. Bartholomew Club, Xavier A. A., and Grace Club. The contenders for the championships appear to be Bronx Church House, which has been the title holder for a number of years; the Knights of St. Antony, and the Central Congregational squad. Among the stars who will compete are S. Johnson of the Knights, who was beaten out of first place in the junior 100-yard dash last week by the fast colored boy, Roy Morse; Ryan, winner of the low hurdles junior title; Arthur Engles, the Congregational hurdler; Walsh and Balestier of the Knights; Jack Bohan, the Xavier veteran; Abe Lemberg of the Trinity Club, and others.

Velodrome's Meet Tonight.

With the track thoroughly dried out and fair weather predicted, everything is in readiness for the cycle meet tonight at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, when the longest endurance paced race of the season will be contested as a one-hour grind, with a field of five, the starters being Bobby Walthour, Clarence Carman, Menus Bedell, Elmer Collins, and Vincenzo Madonna. Walthour is back to his six-day form and will be an equal choice with Carman for first honors. Bedell, the winner of last year's race, is predicted by the cycle fans to give the choices a hard race. The Brooklyn lad is a "plugger" of class and will not be far from the leaders at the finish.

Frank Kramer will have a following from Newark to witness his first trial at the Bay track against Caesar Moretti in a match race, and after a work-out yesterday the champion remarked that the fast track would enable him to crack the eighth of a mile record, providing the Italian would give him any kind of a battle.

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EVANS TAKES HARD MATCH.

"Chick" Again Defeats Sawyer in Western Golf Semi-Finals, 2 and 1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—History almost repeated itself today when "Chick" Evans of Chicago defeated Ned Sawyer of Chicago, two and one in the semi-final match in the Western Amateur Gold Championship. It was the same score by which evans won from Sawyer in the semi-finals last year.

Tomorrow the same men who met in the finals at Grand Rapids last year will clash. Jimmy Standish, Jr., of Detroit, will be Evans's opponent. He won today over H. P. Bingham, the Mayfield Club dark horse, 7 and 6.

Followers of the game think tomorrow will be another repetition of last year, too, but Standish admittedly is better than e was last season against Evans when the Chicagoan won, 11 and 9. Odds are in Evans's favor to repeat, but probably by a less decisive score.

The biggest gallery that ever saw a golf match in Cleveland followed Evans and Sawyer about the course this afternoon. Fully 2,500 persons were in the crowd. It was a spectacular match throughout. In but two stages of the game, from the first hole in the morning to the second, and at the very last, did Evans have a lead. At all other times the score favored Sawyer or was even.

Sawyer was leading four up on the tenth hole in the morning round. Evans cut it down to even terms on the seventeenth, but Sawyer took the eighteenth, and at the lunch hour was one ahead. He had a good lead in the afternoon, but weakened near the finish. Luck deserted him at critical stages, while Evans seemed to be favored a bit. But those who have followed "Chick's" previous events say he never played better than today.

Five times during the match the score was evened up, but the last time Sawyer failed to forge to the front. He had played his best game and lost, and he seemed unable to cope with Evans at the finish. It was a hard match to lose, inasmuch as Sawyer has been making a hard fight for the title year after year. He never played a better game than he did today. He was steady at all times.

Time and again both stars holed out with putts of 25 feet or longer. But Sawyer failed in his putting on the sixteenth and seventeenth greens in the afternoon, Evans winning.

Championships in cup matches were decided today as follow:

President's Cup.—Donald Edwards, Chicago, defeated William Rautenbush, Chicago, 6 and 5.
Vice President's Cup.—J. N. McDonald, Chicago, defeated E. S. Armstrong, Los Angeles, 3 and 2.
Treasurer's Cup.—J. B. Crookston, Pittsburgh, defeated H. H. Pearce, Pittsburgh, 6 and 2.
Secretary's Cup.—N. P. Davis, Cleveland, defeated N. C. King, Cleveland, 1 up.
Director's Cup.—C. A. Taylor, La Porte, Ind., defeated C. V. Williams, Chicago, 2 up.
Committee's Cup.—E. J. Miller, Pittsburgh, defeated F. W. Tanner, Toronto, 1 up.
Surprise Cup.—Jack Frost, San Antonio, defeated A. O. Pearce, Pittsburgh, 6 and 5.

GOOD GOLF AT SHAWNEE.

B. W. Corkran and R. L. Jackson Finalists in Today's Play.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., July 23.—Both semi-final round winners, B. Warren Corkran of Baltimore and Richard L. Jackson of the Williams Club played good golf on the links of the Shawnee Country Club this afternoon. Corkran got a 76 in disposing of Percy Platt of Ridgewood, while Jackson had a similar score against Clarke Corkran.

After the fine golf Platt had played earlier in the season at Lakewood and Apawamis, there were those who expected to see him do something worth while here, but the Ridgewood man could not get on his game. His approaches were uncertain and his putting weak. Jackson is beginning to show something of the form that made him prominent at Williams College a few years ago. Throughout the day he rarely got off the course, and when it came to putting he seldom missed when anywhere near the hole. He ended his semi-final round match against Clarke Corkran by running down a fifteen-foot putt for a three. The score:

First Sixteen.—Second Round—Clarke Corkran, Baltimore, beat B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 3 and 2; R. L. Jackson, Williams, beat J. P. MacBean, Old York Road, 4 and 3; Percy Platt, Ridgewood, beat Carl Schwinn, Glen Ridge, 7 and 6; B. Warren Corkran, Baltimore, beat Alec Colon, Shawnee, 4 and 3.

Semi-Final Round—Jackson beat Clarke Corkran, 4 and 3; B. Warren Corkran beat Platt, 5 and 4.

First Sixteen.—Beaten Eight—First Round—Ray Tweyffort, Bridgehampton, beat S. Inouye, Haworth, by default; Scott Scammell, Trenton, beat H. L. Ridge, Bucks County, 4 and 3; J. C. Parrish, Jr., Shinnecock, beat L. M. Schoch, Philadelphia C. C., 3 and 1; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, beat Cecil Calvert, Aronimink, 2 and 1. Second Round—Scammell beat Twyeffort, 6 and 5; Parrish beat Worthington, 2 up.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—E. C. Hall, Montclair, beat E. E. Rodenbaugh, Pine Valley, 1 up; C. H. Lovett, Bucks County, beat J. B. Reilly, Jr., Atlantic City, 4 and 3; H. W. Doughton, Merion, beat S. Allison, Midland, 4 and 3; H. S. Hicks, Philadelphia C. C., beat H. L. Howard, Somerville, 3 and 2; F. S. Bicking, Aronimink, beat H. W. Wood, Old York Road, 6 and 5; H. B. Newton, Frankford, beat E. M. Sawtelle, Englewood, 4 and 3; L. B. Hughes, Canoe Brook, beat M. M. Freeman, Huntington Valley, 3 and 2; R. L. Mishler, Lansdowne, beat H. R. Worthington, Shawnee, 5 and 3.

Second Round—Lovett beat Hall, 5 and 4; Bicking beat Newton, 1 up; Hughes beat Mishler, 1 up, (19 holes;) Doughten beat Hicks, 2 up.

Team Golf at Point Judith.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 23.—In a golf tournament which took place today on the links of the Point Judith Country Club, the Point Judith and Jamestown teams broke even, each team scoring three points. The teams consisted of two players to a side and there were six teams. The feature of the match was the fine playing of Willard P. Ward of New York and Philip M. Prescott of Washington, D. C., both members of the Point Judith Club, who won on the twentieth hole after having been tied on the eighteenth. The tournament was the most closely contested ever played on local grounds and was attended by interested spectators. Philip M. Prescott and J. W. Wylde of the Point Judith comprised the first team to start, opposing H. Willoughbly and Edwin Bonsack of Jamestown, the former winning. The second team, R. A. McCloud and W. H. Harrison, won over Howard Hitchcock and P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., while Jamestown also won the next match, T. Collier and C. Allison winning over John R. Fell and Philip Stevenson. In the next game P. M. Prescott and W. P. Ward of Point Judith defeated H. Chase and C. Rosengarten of Jamestown, this proving the feature event. In the fifth game Point Judith again won, defeating C. N. McCloud and B. Wetherill, the Point Judith team consisting of W. C. Marrow and Earl E. Alexander. In the final event J. M. Nelson, Jr., and L. M. McCoy won over Archibald G. Thomson and W. L. Mauran of Point Judith

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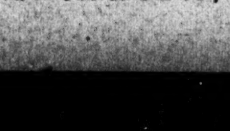

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TRAINER HEFFNER IS SUSPENDED

Stewards' Action on Account of Tuesday's Race—Pebeto Disqualified at Belmont.

As a direct result of the defeat of The Finn by Saratoga in the race for the Knickerbocker Handicap on Tuesday last over the Belmont Park track, the Stewards of the Empire City Racing Association yesterday suspended the license of Edward Heffner, who trains the horses of H. C. Hallenbeck, for the duration of the meeting of the association, and referred the case to the Stewards of The Jockey Club.

Previously, the evidence in a case in which Frank Taylor, a former trainer of the Hallenbeck horses, publicly charged Heffner with having the horse Blue Thistle "pulled" in a race over the Jamaica track, had been sent to the same body. That case was investigated by the Jamaica Stewards at the time and a fine of $200 was imposed on Taylor for making the charge. Byrne had previously been reprimanded for his ride in that race.

This sudden ending of the career of an admittedly competent and capable trainer excited rather more interest among racegoers than the day's racing, as he handled such well known horses as The Finn, Iron Duke, Housemaid, Aziyade, Hedge, Blue Thistle, Striker, and others, and had won two races and run second in another before the weird announcement of the Stewards as to his suspension was made. About the purport of this message, which merely announced that because of powers vested in them by a racing rule "the privileges of a license by The Jockey Club exercised by Edward Heffner are suspended," the Stewards, consisting of W. S. Vosburgh, Racing Secretary of The Jockey Club; Algernon Daingerfield, Assistant Secretary of the same body, and Colonel Matt Winn, Manager of the Empire City Racing Association, maintained a profound and mysterious silence, refusing any information as to the cause of the suspension.

An appeal to Colonel Winn, as the club's manager, by a TIMES reporter, on the ground that the reasons for the suspension were of public consequence, if of any consequence at all, brought the courteous explanation that "it was because of some things in connection with the recent race of The Finn, which we considered decidedly unsatisfactory."

"Did the race of Hedge and the consequent suspension of Jockey Byrne have anything to do with it?" he was further asked.

"Incidentally it did," replied Colonel Winn.

The trifling incident of which so great a mystery was made was solved through the innate courtesy of one man, and the reason, about which there was no public doubt, made known to racegoers through newspaper sources. After the races the official press agent of The Jockey Club made public the facts, which up to that time were officially hidden, save to the persistent TIMES reporter, because of the absurd veil of mystery drawn about the matter.

The one incident of the day's racing worthy of note was the promptness with which new blood in the Stewards' stand acted when by a palpably foul bit of riding just at the finish by Williams on Pebeto deprived Skibbereen of a steeplechase he had all but won. Frank J. Bryan, who represented the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, disqualified Pebeto, which had finished first by about the length of his head, and gave the race to the second horse as soon as his rider could weigh out and make the customary claim. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and up, non-winners in 1915; selling; purse $400; five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:05 2-5.
Beethoven, Mrs. R. L. Miller's br. g., 5 years, by Broomstick-Sans Peur, 112 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Troxler)...1[2]
Aziyade, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. m., 6, 110, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, (Butwell)...2[1]
Manlo Park, James McManus's ch. f., 3, 98, 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Henry)...3[1]
Carlton G, Plantagenet, Evelyn C, Malabar, Peaceful, and Mr. Sniggs also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and up, selling, purse $500, one mile and a furlong. Time—1:54.
Hedge, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. m., aged, by Planudes-Partridge, 111 pounds, 3 to 5 and 2 to 9, (Butwell)...1[2]
O'Sullivan, James McManus's ch. h., 5, 110, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Burlingame)...2[3]
Lazuli, J. F. Adams's ch. m., 5, 111, 18 to 5 and 6 to 5, (Fairbrother)...3[1]
Sir Denrah, Northerner, and Paton also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; purse $500; one mile. Time—1:41 2-5.
Blue Thistle, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. g., 6 years, by Blues-Wild Thistle, 119 pounds, 2 to 7 and out, (Butwell)...1[2]
Reybourn, C. K. G. Billings's b. g., aged, 100, 7 to 2 and 1 to 2, (Buxton)...2[3]
Nephthys, J. J. Moran's ch. f., 3, 97, 12 to 1 and even, (McCahey)...3

FOURTH RACE.—Mahopac Handicap, for three-year-olds and up; purse $600; six furlongs, straight. Time—1:11.
Pomette Bleu, R. T. Wilson's b. f., 4 years, by Ben Brush-Mauriatta, 115 pounds, 3 to 1 and even, (McCahey)...1[3]
Hanovia, M. A. Colton's ch. f., 3, 111, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, (Butwell)...2[nk]
Gnat, James Butler's br. f., 3, 98, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, (Hopkins)...3[3]
Pullex, Superintendent, and Othello also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase for maidens, three-year-olds and up, or winners of one race only; purse $500; about two miles. Time—4:15.
Pebeto, H. W. Sage's br. g., 4 years, by Out of Reach-Fairy Dell, 145 pounds, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, (J. Williams,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10...*1[no]
Skibbereen, J. E. Widener's b. g., 5 years, by Hawkswick-Trojan, 149 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (Henderson)...2[25]
Royal Amber, Greentree Stable's b. g., 5, 144, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, (Waugh)...3[12]
Golden Vale, E. Stackhouse's b. g., 5, 144, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (McClain)...4
Brush also ran. Quanto refused, and Surgeon unseated his rider and did not finish.
*Pebeto disqualified for fouling Skibbereen, which was given the race and first money, Royal Amber being placed second and Golden Vale third.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; purse $400; five furlongs, straight. Time—1:00 2-5.
Edith Baumann, M. J. Leonard's ch. f., by Prince of Melbourne-Rose Prim, 107 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Fairbrother)..1[nk]
Good Counsel, Quincy Stable's b. c., 110, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Burlingame)...2[h]
Stellarina, Mizpah Stable's b. f., 102, 3 to 4 and 1 to 3, (Lilly)...3[h]
Little Alta, Emily R., Besslein, and Blue Rock also ran.

Junior Tennis Teams Matched.

The Borough Park Tennis Club "Juniors" will journey to Stamford, Conn., today to play four singles and two doubles matches with the Stamford Juniors. The following boys will comprise the Borough Park team: Gerald Donaldson, Jr., Captain; Harold Taylor, Elliot Mayo, and Cecil J. Donaldson. A return match will be played on the Borough Park courts at an early date.

SPORTING EVENTS.

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$2,500 Empire City Handicap
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Special Trains leave Penna. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M. Also by trolleys.
General Admission, $1.
Grandstand & Paddock, $3. Ladies, $1.50.
INFIELD FREE TODAY.

Baseball, Polo Grds., today. 2 gms.; 1st gm., 1:45 P. M. Giants vs. Pittsburgh.

GEERS LANDS A PURSE.

Napoleon Direct Wins 2:03 Class Pace in Straight Heats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—Season records were shattered today in the final program of the Grand Circuit Racing at North Randall. The day's card was sensational, a fitting climax to the best week of racing the local track has even known.

Driven by Pop Geers, Napoleon Direct, in the 2:03 pace, went the first heat in 2:02¾, and repeated in the second heat in 2:03 flat, being a season pacing record as well as the fastest two-heat record this year for a pacer.

Margaret Druien, piloted by Walter Cox, set a season's trotting record in the 2:05 trot by stepping the first mile in 2:04¼. Returning in the second heat she went the circuit in 2:05¼, giving her the fastest second heat and two-heat race that have been trotted in 1915.

Lou Jennings took the honors in the 2:13 trot, being her second victory of the week. That record is unique in the history of the local track. Rusticoat had little trouble in the Fasig three-year-old trotting sweepstakes. Glenwood B. captured the last two heats in the 2:21 trot after Charley Valentine had sprung a surprise by sending Nap Lajoie to the front in the first heat.

WESTERN POLOISTS WIN.

Chagrin Valley Defeats Bryn Mawr 13 to 7 at Point Judith.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 23.—In a special polo game before a poor attendance the Chagrin Valley Freebooters defeated the Bryn Mawr Wanderers today on the Point Judith field 13 goals to 7. Rodman Wanamaker, Jr., was the star of the contest. He joined forces with the Ohio group and scored two goals. Another Philadelphian, Robert E. Strawbridge, also played for Chagrin Valley, and was seen to advantage, tallying four points for his side. E. S. Burke, Jr., led his team in goals with seven, while Alexander Brown was top scorer for the Philadelphia quartet with four goals.

The Western team played a perfect game, without a penalty being recorded against them, while their opponents lost one goal out of a total of eight earned through penalties.

The final match for the cups presented by P. S. P. Randolph, will be played tomorrow together with a cut-in game. Lineup and summary:

CHAGRIN VALLEY FREEBOOTERS.	BRYN MAWR WANDERERS.
1—E. S. Burke, Jr..2	1—A. D. Baldwin....1
2—R. Wanamaker...1	2—P. S. P. Randolph.2
3—R. E. Strawbridge.5	3—Alex Brown.......5
4—Thomas White....0	4—O. de Karnegy.....1
Total..........8	Total..........9

Chagrin Valley—Goals earned, 14; by handicap, 1; less penalties, 0. Total—13. Bryn Mawr Wanderers—Goals earned, 8; by handicap, 0; less penalties, 1. Total—7. Individual goals—Burke, 7; Strawbridge, 4; Brown, 4; Wanamaker, 2; Randolph, 2; Baldwin, 1. Penalties—None. Referee—J. C. Cooley.

Blizzard Cups for Point Judith.

Polo closed on Long Island yesterday with the final game for the Blizzard Cups, played on the field of the Rockaway Hunt Club between Point Judith and Meadow Brook Magpies, which resulted in a victory for the Point Judith team by a score of 5½ to 3 goals. The game was most fitting for getaway day, and proved one of the best of the season. Summary:

POINT JUDITH.	MEADOW BROOK MAGPIES.
1—W. A. Hazard, Jr.0	1—T. Le Bout'r, 2d..3
2—Morgan Belmont..3	2—David Dows 3
3—Raymond Belmont.4	3—M. Stevenson 5
Back—D. Milburn....9	Back—H. Phipps 3
Total..........16	Total..........17

Point Judith—By earned goals, 5; allowed by handicap, 1; lost by penalty, ½ goal. Total score—5½ goals. Meadow Brook Magpies—By earned goals, 3; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 0. Total score—3 goals. Individual goals: Point Judith—R. Belmont, 2; M. Belmont, 2; D. Milburn, 1. Meadow Brook Magpies—Le Boutillier, 1; Phipps, 1; Stevenson, 1. Time of game—Eight periods of 7½ minutes each. Referee—J. E. Cowdin. Timer and scorer—Arthur Hunter.

Johnson to Inspect Umpires.

CHICAGO, July 23.—B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, left for St. Louis early today on a tour of inspection of his staff of umpires. The umpires have been assailed recently by club owners, and it is the purpose of Johnson to swing about the circuit and watch the work of each arbiter. He has defended the work of the officials on several occasions since the charges were made, but the insistence of complaints led Johnson to make an investigation. Before his departure he reiterated his confidence in the ability of his staff.

Duluth Crews Lead for Lipton Cup.

DULUTH, Minn., July 23.—At the close of the first day of the Northwestern International Rowing Association regatta here the Duluth Boat Club was leading by a wide margin for the Sir Thomas Lipton Cup, the premier trophy of the regatta. The local organization had little trouble in winning the following events: Junior single sculls, senior fours, bantam four, and senior double shells. Following is the standing of the clubs in the competition for the Lipton Cup: Duluth, 104; St. Paul, 43; Chicago, 5; Grand Rapids, 4.

Entries for Belmont Park Racing.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens, selling; five furlongs, straight. Nolli, 107 pounds; Wizard and Doctor Zab, 112 each; Emily R., 109; Immune, 112; Dorados, 109; Tatiana, 104; Southern Star, 109.

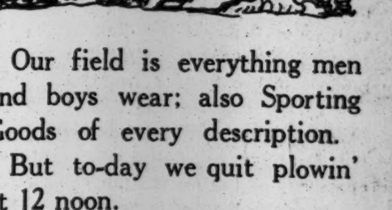
SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and up, selling; six furlongs, main course. Dinah Do, 105 pounds; Grumpy, 109; Frank Hudon, 116; San Vega and Northlight, 114 each; Dengro, 109; Striker, 120; Minstrel, 109; Mr. Specs, 118.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and up, high weight handicap, selling; gentlemen riders; one mile. Doublet, 154 pounds; George Eno, 142; Hammon Pass, 135; Little Nearer, 148; Stars and Stripes, 139; Perth Rock, 145.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; the Empire City Handicap; one and one-eighth miles. Roamer, 129 pounds; Hodge, 114; Gainer, 109; Buckhorn, 114; Figinny, 100; Addie M., 99; Sam Jackson, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and up, selling; the Floral Park Steeplechase; about two miles. Dixon Park and Senegambian, 137 pounds each; Little Hugh, 132; Shannon River, 145; Old Salt, 139; El Bart, 137.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens, selling; five furlongs, straight. Ball Band, 104 pounds; Chivator, 109; Edith Olga, 109; Maggie Quince, 104; Madam Hermann, 109; Pussy Willow, 104; St. Isidor, 109; Recluse, 112; Flag Day, 109.



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

THE LAST WORD.

With courage and with firmness President WILSON and Secretary LANSING have responded to the hopes and the deep convictions of the American people. In the controversy with Germany it was time that there be an end of the long parleying in which our protests and our demands drew forth only evasions and irresponsive counter-proposals. The Nation has now spoken in words and in a tone which leave room for no further declarations on our part. It rests with Germany to say whether she desires the continuance of friendly relations between the two Governments and the two peoples. We have informed the Imperial Government that the repetition by German naval commanders of acts in contravention of our rights as neutrals "must be regarded by the "Government of the United States, "when they affect American citizens, "as deliberately unfriendly."

The words are of serious import. In diplomatic correspondence they are not employed save upon grave occasions. They are not to be lightly uttered or lightly taken. Nearly a century ago, in the memorable message to Congress of JAMES MONROE, we declared to all the world that interposition by any European Power in the affairs of the independent Governments of this hemisphere, whose independence on just principles we had acknowledged, could not be viewed by us "in any other light than as "the manifestation of an unfriendly "disposition toward the United States." For ninety-two years the Monroe Doctrine thus declared has been the public system of the New World. Without express recognition in international law, it has withstood all challenges, all assaults. It possesses the unconquerable validity of right and justice. It is upon grounds of right and justice and in accordance with indisputable principles of law that we now issue this warning to Germany. The soundness of the legal principles she admits, as our note with great propriety points out. To her plea of urgent necessity and of the new conditions of war arising from the use of new weapons the note replies that illegal and inhuman acts are manifestly indefensible, and that, "if a belligerent cannot re-"taliate against an enemy without in-"juring the lives of neutrals as well "as their property, humanity as well "as justice and a due regard for the "dignity of neutral Powers should dic-"tate that the practice be discontin-"ued." To persist would constitute "an unpardonable offense against the "sovereignty of the neutral nation af-"fected." Belligerents must find a way to use their new weapons within the law. And we are at pains to point out to Germany that her recent submarine practice has demonstrated that operations within the war zone may be carried on in substantial compliance with the laws of regulated warfare.

The American people will note with great satisfaction that we in nowise waive our demand for disavowal and reparation, so far as reparation can be made, for the loss of American lives due to the wanton and illegal act of the naval commander who destroyed the Lusitania. To the unacceptable proposals of the German note of July 8 we reply by declining to consider them. We cannot consent to permit our citizens to take ship only on conditions prescribed by Germany, we cannot limit their unquestionable right to sail the seas by agreeing that they shall take passage only aboard vessels of which the names and sailing dates shall be notified by us to Germany, thereby, in effect, becoming an accomplice in illegal acts of war which she may perpetrate against vessels not so designated. We hope the Imperial Government will accept with good-will and right understanding our reminder that both Governments are contending "for the freedom of the seas." But the Imperial Government should also give due attention, serious attention, to our further assurance that "the Government of the United "States will continue to contend for "that freedom from whatever quarter "violated, without compromise and at "any cost."

Our note cannot be complained of as unfriendly. It is dictated by the earnest desire for the continuance of the most friendly relations with Germany, relations which have been threatened only by her invasion of our rights. The note assures her that our Government holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend in negotiations for an understanding between belligerents which would do away with practices incompatible with the freedom of the seas. But we press upon the Imperial Government "very solemnly" the need of "a scrupulous "observance of neutral rights in this "critical matter." The note concludes with words the gravity of which corresponds to the seriousness of the occasion which called them forth. The President and the Secretary of State speak with the voice of the Government, with the voice of the American people, when they declare that friendship itself prompts them "to say to "the Imperial Government that repe-"tition by the commanders of German "naval vessels of acts in contravention "of those rights must be regarded by "the Government of the United States, "when they affect American citizens, "as deliberately unfriendly."

In his message to Congress on Dec. 17, 1895, the special message concerning the long-standing Venezuela controversy with Great Britain, GROVER CLEVELAND said:

> In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that, while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice, and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

The keeping of our relations of amity and peace with Germany is now committed into the hands of Germany. It is for her to choose which path she will follow. Our self-respect, our honor, and our safety we have reserved to our own keeping.

SUFFRAGE AND PUGILISM.

The suffragist women who invaded a public boxing contest one night this week established no precedent so far as the attendance of women at such contests is concerned. But we do not remember that a political issue has ever been confused with boxing before. As a political expedient the women hit upon something new which may become popular, though we do not believe it will ever tend to elevate the character of these exhibitions of the manly art. What most of the boxing matches in New York lack these days is good boxing. That seems to be in danger of becoming a lost art. Anyhow, the supply does not meet the demand, as the occupants of the galleries frequently attest by their rude but highly applicable comments upon the quality of the contestants. They are getting used to seeing women at the contests of the stripped pugilists, as those precious representatives of the advancement of their sex who claim the right to live their own lives, and to expand spiritually and intellectually, often find places in the boxes.

Obviously, the personal exhibition of the female orator who invaded the ring delighted the spectators. It gave them something more to howl about, and the privilege of howling is highly esteemed by the young men who support boxing as it now exists. That no word uttered by this lady was heard by the spectators does not signify. They knew what she was talking about. Undoubtedly many of them would not oppose the granting of votes to women. They had no complaint to make of the interruption, either. Few boxing exhibitions are too good to be interrupted. If there had been a series of stirring bouts between experienced and well-trained pugilistic stars, who know all that is to be learned of boxing and have mastered its finesse, perhaps the invasion would not have been permitted. A word or two on the introduction of women orators in the arena, however, might well be spoken by Governor WHITMAN's new Boxing Commissioners. They have not been doing much. Here, at least, is a chance for them to say something. So far as we know, there is nothing in the boxing law permitting the combination of pugilism and politics. Special licenses are issued for political meetings.

WILLIAM M. IVINS.

Omniscience can be no man's having, although SYDNEY SMITH said of WHEWELL that it was his foible, but in his measurable though modest approach toward that unattainable goal WILLIAM M. IVINS doubtless surpassed most of those in this or any other age who have had the right to call themselves learned. To profound scholarship he never aspired. That title is much too narrow in its limitations to include the marvelous breadth and variety of his interests. Still, Mr. IVINS knew not only many things, but much. LEONARDO DA VINCI was eminent in painting, in sculpture, in architecture, in mechanics, and in engineering, eminent in knowledge and in practice. Mr. IVINS's studies were in very large part avocational, occupying the playtime of an extraordinarily busy mind. He was a skilled botanist, in his biological studies he had given much attention to the cell, and when he tired of physical science he would turn to Napoleoniana. Languages interested him, he used French and Spanish as the familiar tools of trade, he had a good knowledge of Italian and German, as well as of Portuguese, and when passing a few months in St. Petersburg he even had the fortitude to attack the almost impregnable Russian. When by one of the accidents of politics he became Judge Advocate General of the State he made a study of military law and undertook the preparation of a book upon that subject. Probably the work was never finished, neither was his history of diplomacy, which from natural aptitude and habit it was inevitable that he should begin when his professional labors brought him into that field.

There were many such beginnings without an ending, for no man, even with abundant leisure, which Mr. IVINS had not, could enjoy a span of life sufficient to write books on all the subjects about which he had stores of knowledge. The spirit of continuance in these avocations he necessarily lacked; it was well that he did lack it, for otherwise he would have felt that he had merely played with life.

Mr. IVINS's great and solid achievements were in his own profession and in the field of public administration. At the time when he was candidate for Mayor in 1905 THE TIMES said that no man in the city approached him in intimate knowledge of the machinery of the City Government and its daily working. The Ivins Charter which he prepared was a marvel of logical and systematic exposition of organic municipal law in principle and in detail. He knew, too, how the affairs of the city were administered, he always knew too much about that for the comfort of Tammany, and his knowledge, when availed of by investigating committees, was put to most valuable use, though the fruits of his revelations were sometimes withered by political compromises in which he had no part or responsibility. In the practice of law he attained to great distinction, that was the labor of his life, though it brought him less into public prominence than his other activities.

His attainments as a publicist brought him the respect of all men who sought his counsel, though many men in public life, we imagine, were not a little afraid of Mr. IVINS because of the uncommon extent of his knowledge. The common man finds it hard to believe that such an uncommon man can be practical. Mr. IVINS was practical, for without that quality he could not have been a great lawyer, but in public affairs his mind worked always toward practical results, though the reach of his foresight may have often made him seem to be something of a dreamer. His conversation was extraordinarily stimulating, and in any circle, whether the discourse was of things political or social, temporal or spiritual, it was easy and natural for him to be the chief talker. He had an instinct for right decisions upon all questions of ethics or morals, and it was by that predestination, of course, that he engaged so enthusiastically in works of political reform.

Men of Mr. IVINS's unusual capacities are little likely to escape the call to a public career. He held office, it is true, but by appointment. That ill-defined fear, to which we have already alluded, that politicians have of a man so unusual that they cannot understand him, was always evident when his name was under discussion at convention time, save only when he was made the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1905. With the full and loyal support of his party he might have been elected. But it was known that there was a wide fringe of the Republican Party that could not be depended on, and some thousands of the substantial members of that party made sure of the defeat of Mr. HEARST by voting for Mr. MCCLELLAN. Mr. IVINS was not physically strong, it was marvelous that he found strength for such incredible toil. At last the indomitable mind consumed the frail body.

FRANCE.

It is easy and often misleading to personify a nation, to speak of it as if it were a man, to give it a man's attributes, define its character, and predict its actions from that character, as if it were a man. But a nation is not a man, it is made up of many men, all different, and in one generation the men are not all mere copies of those in another.

The folly of generalization must strike those who a few years ago were talking of light-headed, unstable, superficial France. It must strike them as they see the grim, taciturn, unshakable nation that goes so imperturbably and almost silently about its work, "such work as few ever had laid on head and heart and hand." They must see it as they note the transference to the French of the characteristics that in their generalizations they called Teutonic. They see a nation going to war with no parade, with no noise, with no vainglory or boasting, but with a set and indomitable purpose and a silent unanimity. There is loyalty in all the warring nations, but nowhere does a nation move as one man, nowhere does a single purpose animate every soul, nowhere does each act seem the act not of a nation but of a single colossal individual, as in France. There is selfishness and callousness in some parts of English life, even in Germany there are divided counsels, but in France a whole nation is a nation of self-surrender. France consecrates itself to the end in view.

Its heroism is not the heroism of individuals, but the heroism of a nation, and that nation fills the heart of every man in it to the exclusion of everything else. Its remorseless reconstruction of itself, its cold and steady decapitation of every weak or stupid leader, its subordination of all the things in life to one aim, and the steady and fateful way it has gone about the achievement of that aim, are not the acts of a volatile and irresponsible people. We are governed too much by phrases. CARLYLE influenced us too far with his Gallic fire, "comparable to the burning of "dry jungle and grass, most sudden, "high-blazing," and his Teutonic fire, like that of "anthracite coal, diffi-"cult to kindle, but then which no "known thing will put out"; one fire for "roasting eggs," the other for "smelting metals." How utterly false that contrast seems, as we look at the methodical, inveterate, imperturbable, undismayable people that is fighting today!

The losses of France have been more frightful than those of other countries, but no groan escapes her. She entered the struggle to give all she had to it, and not a murmur will escape her if all is taken. And this spirit animates not her governors alone, but the unknown men and women who are France, down to the least. She is unrecognizable by her portraits. They were painted by men who had 1870 in mind, and 1870 is dead; 1870, boastful, degenerate, vain, and careless. Or they had 1793 in mind; determined enough, but passionate, headlong, empirical, and visionary; and 1793 is dead. Long after 1870 they looked back at the story of the nineteenth century, with its frequent revolutions and its kaleidoscope of fads, and predicted the failure of the Third Republic, because an incurably restless, frivolous man, easily tired of every new fad he has taken up, will surely tire of the next one; it is his character. But a nation is not a man, and the headlong visionaries of 1793 and the dilettante cynics of 1870, who lived in a time when faith and works were dead, have passed away. The Third Republic has lasted nearly half a century, and grown stronger year by year; and under it there has grown up a great new people, for a new people can grow up in an old land. The drunken France of the nineteenth century is gone for good, and there rises where it lived and died

> A people, sane and great,
> Forged in strong fires, by equal war made one.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Alcohol and the Bayonet. There is one thing for which congratulations are due to the ladies who are still clinging to the fairy tale about how soldiers are made drunk before they can be induced to engage in a bayonet charge. Their insistence demonstrates that they have never had occasion to observe the effects of liquor; and any person of whom that is true is to be congratulated. One of the effects of liquor is to decrease the victim's powers, particularly his power of locomotion; indeed, there is a ribald song which says, with perfect accuracy:

> When your heels hit hard and your head feels queer,
> When your legs are weak and your voice is strong,
> You're drunk, by heck, you're drunk.

If the French and English are giving their men absinthe and rum to make them charge with the bayonet, they are wasting their supplies. It is hard for a drunken man to run, not only because his "heels hit hard" and his "legs are weak," but because he gets winded easily, and by the time he arrived at the enemy's trenches he would be puffing like a porpoise, and would be an easy victim for the foe. But Mrs. PARSONS says the reason liquor is given is to make them ferocious. Miss ADDAMS alleged that the Germans give their men beer, and it is hard to think of a Teuton getting very ferocious on Pilsener or Münchener, but let that pass. Liquor has different effects on different men. Some it does make ferocious, others it makes amiable and benevolent to all the world, others want to go to sleep. A picture no artist could paint would be of a French or British bayonet charge headed by some men insane with fury and others longing to embrace a German and give him a cigarette, while others were looking for a soft place to lie down on.

But even men who are made ferocious by liquor do not all get ferocious in the same length of time. Some become murderous in an hour or so, but some have to go on what is technically known as a bat and become progressively inebriated for several days before they feel savage. The problem for the European commanders, then, is a double one; first, they must weed out all the men whom liquor makes amiable, lachrymose, remorseful, or charitable. Then they must arrange some way by which all the remainder shall become ferocious at precisely the same moment. There will still remain the problem how to make this residue run forward, bayonet in hand, without falling down or getting winded, but that is a trifle. As for Miss ADDAMS's Germans who get drunk on beer, they are a new species.

The Shipping Plot. "This country is made the victim of a vicious and menacing conspiracy." There can be no doubt about it, for a dispatch from Madison, Wis., says those are the very words of Senator LA FOLLETTE. The conspirators are "commercial organizations, commercial city dailies, subservient magazines, interested news agencies, and other instrumentalities that show a startling willingness to serve special interests." That would be a strong combination, and it is difficult to see how they could be got to work together except by a pretty strong case.

The Senator says nothing about the combination against the conspirators, but it is no secret. It is a combination of the Senator with Mr. FURUSETH, representing the seamen, and the "union card group" in Congress. Combination against combination, it might be thought that the conspiracy which the Senator denounced is the better worth public esteem and ought to have won on the showing of hands. But the fact is that the Senator's conspirators were beaten. Their efforts did not avail to prevent the passage of the bill which now they are attempting to have repealed. It is no secret why the Senator's combination won. It was not a conspiracy for any special interest. The seamen's act did not pass because it was supported by "labor," which kept a watch upon the voting in Congress. That was not a lobby. It was simply co-operation in favor of "a great humane act," and they alone who co-operated are entitled to be heard, in Congress or out of it.

Whoever takes a different view from the Senator's on this subject is an enemy of the poor and is wrong in mind or heart, or more probably both. It is worse than disrespect to the La Follette-Furuseth combination to differ from it. It is more like treason to humanity and a confession of subservience to the "interests" and the conspirators the Senator catalogued so incompletely at Madison. The Senator has cause for his agitation, and shows it none to early. The subject is to be re-examined, and the Senator has his work cut out for the next Congress.

News Photographers Are Not Always Nuisances. The news photographers who have been compelled to submit to so much abuse and just condemnation for their audacity in snapping portraits of persons who, either through modesty or from some special and immediate desire to avoid notoriety, do not care to have their likenesses printed, have been proving themselves of late public servants who well deserve commendation. Perhaps it is unnecessary to speak of the invaluable work of the news photographers in the European war, as everybody knows by this time that they are making such a pictorial record of its events as was never made of a previous war. Their courage in braving danger is as remarkable as their skill in gaining footholds from which to observe the actions of troops on land and the movements of battleships at sea.

Courage, too, and that of no mean order, is required of the camera men who have been employed in taking pictures among the Bayonne rioters. The value of such pictures, apart from their interest as graphic illustrations of the news of the day, is also incontestable. The snapshots are so clear that no striker portrayed in a group of rioters would be able to prove an alibi, if he were charged with complicity in manslaughter. The pictures show that the often denied charge that many of the participants in strike riots are mere boys, presumably impelled to violence by the evil influence of their elders, is well founded as far as the incidents at Bayonne are concerned. Some of the rioters who saw their counterfeit presentments in yesterday's newspapers, in the photographed groups of disturbers of the public peace, may be deterred from displaying themselves so conspicuously hereafter.

National Airs One Likes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On your editorial page of Monday, July 12, 1915, Mr. Flagg makes many a positive statement concerning our national airs. I like to think myself as loyal and patriotic an American as the next fellow, and it hurts not a little to read of our recognized national anthem as "the insipid and doleful 'Star-Spangled Banner.'" I love to hear any of our patriotic airs, but the fact remains that the "Star-Spangled Banner" is recognized in all State and military circles as the national anthem, and I can hardly picture to myself the impressive sight of a regiment drawn up at "present arms" and spectators baring their heads while the band plays "Yankee Doodle." On the other hand, I can hardly picture to myself a more impressive feeling than to see the same ceremonies enacted while the band plays the "Star-Spangled Banner." There is much to be said against both words and music of the anthem, but it seems to me to be very unwise to change them. Let us overcome all difficulties by first of all learning the words, a thing not one person in a hundred has done, and, second, by educating ourselves to treat the air with proper respect by rising when it is played, and also let us not tolerate it to be played in ragtime at every moving-picture show. JOHN MORRIS BENORE.

Pike, N. H., July 10, 1915.

Von Tellheim Not a Prussian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lessing's Major von Tellheim was not a Prussian. Let us recall the facts of the case. "Minna von Barnhelm," written in 1765, might be called a reconstruction play, its purpose being to help reconcile conquered Saxony to victorious Prussia. The Saxon heroine, Minna, had learned to love Tellheim because of his humanity as commander of one of the conquered districts. He had actually helped the local officials to meet the heavy "contribution" which he was commanded to wring from them by leaving them money of his own. This generosity was not understood at the War Department in Berlin. At the opening of the play we find him under a cloud, in poverty and distress of mind, waiting, on his parole, to answer a charge of corrupt dealings with the enemy. The play tells us how his honor was cleared and how the justice of Frederick the Great finally won a grudging acknowledgment from the proud Saxon lady.

As Mr. Horrwitz says, von Tellheim is "a Prussian officer and gentleman, fearless and conscientious, tender to women, and true to friend and foe." A Prussian officer, yes; but not a Prussian. His home is in Courland; he has no intention of passing his life in King Frederick's service. THEODORA BALDWIN.

New York, July 13, 1915.

NIGHT IN THE TRENCH.

It eynt quite as 'omelike as old 'Ampstead 'Eath,
To crawl on yer belly like worms,
Wiv water an' mud arf-an-arf underneath,
An' live things as bites till yer squirms.
Yer down't care a 'ang fer the Germans as lives
In 'oles just a few yards aw'y,
Fer alw'ys yer gives 'em as good as they gives
Wotever they do or they s'y.

Yer down't even mind w'en a blarsted shell drops
So long as yer eynt 'it yersel';
It's part o' the gyme—an' yer grin till yer flops
An' dies wiv a smile where yer fell.
If the 'Un fellers charge yer it eynt arf as bad—
Yer gives 'em a 'ellstorm o' lead;
They runs on yer baynit like men as is mad—
An' yer twists it aht reekin' an' red.

Yer down't even care if the rations runs aht
An' yer drink o' the filth as is near.
It's "Are we down'earted?" yer yell an' yer shaht—
But yer'd give up yer soul fer a beer.
An' 'unger eynt notin' so long as it's d'y
An' yer rifle is 'ot wiv the fight;
But arfter the sunset, w'en black is the sky;
O Gawd! That's what gets yer—the night.

No 'ell can be worse than to 'ear the wild screams
Of soljers who fights in the'r sleep;
An' dreadin' the orful things 'auntin' yer dreams;
The red flood as drowns yer down deep.
Yer fear fer yer senses, the thread as m'y bryke;
Yer bryne nearly bursts wiv the stryne,
Until in the gray o' the dawn yer awyke,
An' a day-full o' fight comes agyne.

H. VARLEY.

INDIA'S LOYALTY ASSERTED.

Unrest of a Few Home Rule High-brows Is Not Representative.

Boston, Mass., July 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The evidence of India's loyalty to the British throne is so overwhelming and the response to the call of Great Britain to India's sons and daughters, in the hour of danger to the British Empire, is so enthusiastic, spontaneous, and unanimous that it seems almost a work of supererogation to contend and confute the assertions Mr. Ram Chandra, Editor of the Hindustan Gadar of San Francisco has made in your issue of the 21st instant. But there are statements in his letter which, in justice to the British administration of the country, must not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

There is not a particle of truth in his contention that "British rule in India is in peril." On the contrary, never before were the peoples and Princes of India more attached to the British Crown than now. Never were they more anxious and desirous to make any and every sacrifice to uphold the integrity and the dignity of the British Empire than now, in the crisis of her life's history.

That there was and may be still unrest in India, I do not for a moment deny. But it was confined to a microscopic minority of educated Indians who were clamoring for home rule for India. They were like the grasshoppers, who, as Burke observed long ago, made far more noise and were much more audible than "the stately cattle that are grazing in silence," and people in this country were led into the belief that the whole of India was a seething mass of discontent and disaffection.

We have, moreover, ample evidence in our possession to prove that most of the present political unrest has "been manufactured artificially by the enemies of England, or by a few Hindus who have lived abroad." I shall quote India, a weekly paper, published in London, to espouse the cause of the real nationalists of India:

> From the evidence given by the approvers in the conspiracy case, which is under trial at Lahore under the provisions of the Defense of India act, it has been made clear that German intrigue was largely at work. At a meeting of Indians held at San Francisco in August, 1914, after the war had begun, it was resolved that contingents should commence to come to India by various routes and different steamers and meet later in the Punjab. All the various parties landed on their way at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and other British ports in the Far East, and at each place efforts were made to tamper with the Indian regiments stationed there. At Canton and Shanghai, also, it is stated that the conspirators were in touch with the German Consuls and Vice Consuls, by whom they were urged to proceed with their work, assured that no more favorable time than the present for a mutiny in India would ever occur, and guaranteed immunity from attack by the Emden.

As a final word, may I appeal to the people of the United States of America, who, with their natural love of democracy, freedom, and toleration, are inclined to help on the work of the political regeneration of India? I fear that they do not realize that in pouring out money into the coffers of the so-called Indian nationalists, and in helping them in other ways, they are not only undermining the foundations of the British-Indian administration, but are also helping, unconsciously and unwillingly, in the work of the restoration of autocracy and intolerance of the Brahmins of India—with their caste system, their suttee, their infanticide, and their religious and economic persecutions. It is foolish to talk of home rule for India in her present state of tutelage. It must be either the gentle hegemony of Great Britain or tyrannical and intolerant rule of the Brahmins. India has no other choice in the matter of the government of the country. RUSTOM RUSTOMJEE.

Formerly Editor Oriental Review.

What Women Do in Florida.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Wednesday, July 14, a letter entitled "The Door of Medicine," and signed Ida Moody Palmer, was published, saying that women are denied the right to practice medicine, in the State of Florida, by law.

Please allow me to correct the statement, as I have been unable to find any statute in the Laws of Florida denying women the right to practice medicine. The Second Vice President of the Florida State Medical Association is Dr. Mary Freeman of Perrine, Fla., a very smart and capable woman. Other women physicians are practicing in the State—the allopathic, homeopathic, and osteopathic schools being represented, and the position of First Assistant to the State Health Officer has just been tendered to our Dr. Ellen Lowell Stevens, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. No discrimination, because of sex, is made by the various examining boards, and a license to practice medicine in the State is issued to any man or woman who can satisfactorily pass the examination. Women are also practicing law in this State, so that we know this far Southern State is not as far behind in the progressive woman's movement as it is sometimes represented to be. LOUISE C. MEIGS.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 19, 1915.

A Touchy Topic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will allow me space in which to answer Gertrude Rodfish in your issue of July 20. If I laid stress on the newness of the hat I had not meant to do so, as the woman of today is most careful in conserving her last year's hat; in fact, she shows vast knowledge of conservation in everything other than the question of conserving her present status in the body politic—that of a non-partisan. Dreadful it is, too, that your correspondent unkindly drags from my lips another truth that few women are willing to discuss. She says that I must be very young, and suggests my need of talking to a sensible suffragist. Now I am not very young. Not so young that I would be guilty of such abandon as to carelessly place myself in the hands of one of today's agitators for even a short chat.

Nevertheless, her suggestion attracts me. She speaks of a "sensible suffragist"! TOMA H. LEWIS.

New York, July 21, 1915.

Peace Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a "Stenographer-Suffragist" objects to the way Richard Harding Davis and Everett P. Wheeler attacked Miss Jane Addams, she seems to forget that when woman wants equal rights with man she should be prepared to meet him on his own basis in defending her position. There are none who question the "nobility" of Miss Addams, but there are many who realize that she has not the psychic power to fully comprehend the present war situation. And we do not want a "chivalry" in America that does not permit men to express their convictions.

I firmly believe in woman suffrage, but it seems to me the lack of conception and understanding the peace women and many suffragists have of the present war, its cause, and cure is colossal. PRINCESS d'AVELLAR.

New York, July 21, 1915.

Po Nang Province a Myth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with great amazement the appearance of "Tales of Cruelty in China" in today's TIMES. The paragraph is largely an extract of a letter written by a sailor boy from Denver while on board the United States cruiser Galveston, on a presumably perilous mission "2,200 miles up the Yangtse River, * * * in the Po Nang Province."

There is no "Po Nang Province" in China, and the statement that the United States cruiser Galveston was 2,200 miles up the Yangtse River is simply another example of the sailor boy's ingenuity. It is a physical impossibility for any man-of-war to go up that far. A CHINESE.

Burlington, Vt., July 19, 1915.

GERMANY'S TRAGIC EXIT FROM THE SEAS.

Her Navy in Hiding, Her Shipping Wiped Out, Her Dream Dispelled of a Place in the Colonial Sun.

By BENJAMIN RAND, Ph. D.

Harvard University, July 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the outset of the European conflict the Germans undertook a war of attrition upon the British fleet. Today, in spite of their endeavors, the English possess a navy which is stronger in every branch of it than when Admiral Jellicoe first took command of the home fleet. Although Germany has expended over £300,000,000 for a future upon the seas, yet she now finds all her warships bottled up at Wilhelmshafen and Kiel.

Thousands of Germany's fighting men walk the decks of these ships in comparative idleness, looking out upon the waters of the North and Baltic Seas, save when in a fog the vessels sally forth to raid defenseless coast towns. A fleet is not intended merely to frighten unarmed places, but to strike the opposing force. Such stupid bombardments as have taken place not only have revealed the contempt of the Germans for the laws of naval warfare, but have also shown that they are lacking in any true naval perspective. Through the improper use of the navy Germany as a sea power would appear to be not yet grown up. The revelation of her weakness in naval purpose and strategy makes her fleet much less to be feared than before the outbreak of the war. England, on the other hand, without any spectacular display, has steadily and persistently pursued her end of limiting the area of operation of the German fleet until it is now confined to the inglorious seclusion of guarded ports. Instead of giving protection the German Navy is being protected by forts from English attack.

Not only has the German Navy been swept from the high seas, but also there has disappeared with it from the ocean her entire mercantile marine. The German and Austro-Hungarian oversea trade has been practically annihilated. There is involved an entire loss of income from five and a half million tons of German shipping and one million of Austro-Hungarian shipping. The net loss of the foreign trade has been estimated to amount already to £400,000,000. The cost of maintenance of the vessels interned in foreign ports will likewise be a huge sum before the war is over. The fleets of the Allies, on the other hand, have secured the safety of their shipping on all the great ocean routes of trade, which was menaced at the outset by various cruisers. Not a solitary armed ship of their enemy is now known to be on the high seas.

The British fleet, in addition to the patrol of the ocean routes and the defense of the English shores from armed invasion, has rendered material service in the actual warfare carried on upon the land. The assistance of the navy was particularly effective in turning back the attempted advance of the Germans upon Calais. An army has been transferred from England to France by it without the loss of a single life. Canadian, Australian, and Indian troops have been carried in comparative security in Egypt, France, and the Dardanelles. The allied fleets have also deprived Germany of the services of possibly a million of men of military age who have been unable to cross the seas to the aid of the fatherland. Both land and sea forces are combined at the present time in forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. In China, Southwest Africa, East Africa and the Persian Gulf the fleet has been a necessary factor in support of the troops fighting on land. It is this strength of the allied fleets which makes it certain that Germany will lose her colonial possessions. Only her overweening ambition prevented the attainment of all legitimate ends in foreign ports by peaceable means. Germany has now undoubtedly lost the place which she so much coveted in the colonial sun.

Where, it may fairly be asked, can there be found an instance of more ineffective warfare, if viewed from the strictly naval standpoint, than that pursued by the German nation with its great warships completely hemmed in when it declares a blockade of the British Isles through attacks upon a mercantile marine by the piratical use of its submarines?

Such warfare is spectacular since its incredible horrors in the massacre of innocents must necessarily fill the newspapers. But from a naval standpoint it is entirely ineffective. The sinking of defenseless merchant ships, such as the Lusitania, does not lessen the fighting forces of the British Navy. It is the destruction of the allied fleet which is the real naval purpose of the existence of German submarines. While engaged in piratical warfare they are diverted from their proper objective and leave the opposing fleet intact. Not only is this true, but there is also a constant loss of German submarines involved in this pursuit of what the President of the Reichstag terms "the course of their heroic bravery." This branch of the German Navy is thus being weakened before any final or decisive contest for naval supremacy.

Destined to a worse failure than the fatuous declaration of a submarine blockade has proved in a naval way, must be the attempt Germany is making to force the Allies thereby to abandon their belligerent rights of placing an embargo upon its exports and imports through appeals to the neutral powers. Never before has any professedly great nation asked to be relieved from such an embargo on the part of its opponents by a promise to refrain from committing crimes against international law and humanity. The people of the Southern States did not find it necessary to become outlaws because there was a blockade which included their food supply. It is true the inability to obtain raw material may cause the collapse of many German industries. Thus, with the civilian population thrown out of many employments, there will follow an increasing demand upon the Government for the free distribution of food-stuffs. Unlike a beleagured city, however, Germany is largely self-contained. An embargo, therefore, does not starve the people, but it does make a larger number of them dependent upon the Government rations. Under such circumstances the moral pressure of the nation upon the rulers to seek peace must be tremendous. It is this demand of the German people for peace which the Prussian military autocracy dreads when the outcry is made on behalf of the civilian population. The German Government knows full well that the severer the blockade the shorter will be the duration of the war.

The waning naval power of Germany, too, is particularly evident at the present time in her utter inability on the sea to assist Turkey in any way to prevent the passage of the Dardanelles. When this is forced Russia will have a free outlet for her wheat from the Black Sea and can also be more easily supplied with munitions of war from abroad. With the capture of Constantinople European Turkey is destined to disappear from the map of Europe. In Asiatic Turkey the control of the Constantinople & Bagdad Railway, upon which Germany sets such great store, will pass from her hands. The dream in Berlin of linking Germany with the East by a series of small powers under Teutonic domination must vanish. Henceforth Germany would cease to have a paramount influence in the political affairs of the Near East.

Important as the early forcing of the Dardanelles may prove in its effects on this war, much more vital naval issues have to be decided on the waters of the North Sea before the future safety of England can be secured. It would appear probable that in spite of much boasting and vast preparations the German fleet will continue to remain in hiding behind the land fortifications. So far as a battle with the main English fleet is concerned the officers of the German Navy have remained content with drinking "to the day." It will not suffice, at least for England, to rest content with having kept the navy of its antagonist in an inglorious confinement. The war for her part cannot end safely until the German fleet has been defeated.

BENJAMIN RAND.

THE REILLY OF SONG,

Or Was It O'Reilly, and Does Anybody Know It for Sure?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the popular Mr. Reilly and his historic hotel, here's the real thing, as sung in New York in the eighties at the famous Tenderloin Club:

> Is this Mr. Reilly,
> They spake of so highly,
> Is this Mr. Reilly
> That kapes the hotel?
>
> It IS Mr. Reilly,
> They spake of so highly—
> Upon me sowl, Reilly,
> You're looking d—d well.

As a past officer and one of the few survivors of that genial brotherhood, it gives me pleasure to resurrect from those long-buried and half-forgotten memories, in loving memory, the above rendition.

GEORGE W. HILLS.

Philadelphia, Penn., July 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent your query in the "Topics of the Times" column in today's TIMES, would say that the correct words of "Mr. Reilly" are:

> Is this Mr. Reilly, they speak of so highly,
> Is this Mr. Reilly who keeps the hotel?
> If you're Mr. Reilly, they speak of so highly,
> Why, then, Mr. Reilly, I hope you're quite well.

In regard to the "Punch, Brothers" ditty, it ran like this:

> Punch, brothers, punch with care,
> Punch in the presence of the passenjare.
> A pink trip slip for a six-cent fare—
> A blue trip slip for an eight-cent fare—
> A buff trip slip for a ten-cent fare—
> Punch, brothers, punch with care,
> Punch in the presence of the passenjare.

It was the outcome of a rule issued to the conductors of the street railways, who wore pinned to their coats thin cardboard slips in the colors named and a "bell punch" attached to a leather strap about their necks.

WILLIAM W. BINGHAM.

Newark, N. J., July 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is the chorus of thirty years ago:

> Are you the O'Reilly that keeps the hotel;
> Are you the O'Reilly, can any one tell?
> If you're the O'Reilly, they speak of so highly,
> Bejabers, O'Reilly, you're doing d—d well.

ANONYMOUS.

New York, July 22, 1915.

The Times Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been my good pleasure to send weekly the picture section of THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES to my mother at Kempston, in Bedfordshire, England, and so enthusiastic has been her appreciation from time to time of the artistry of its make-up and the refined quality of its contents that I feel I would be selfish not to pass along, to whom it is due, this overseas appreciation. A. M.

New York, July 19, 1915.

URUGUAY IS NEUTRAL.

Adopting the National Holiday of France Was Symbolical Only.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the news printed in some American newspapers relative to the law just passed by the Uruguayan Congress, making the 14th of July a national holiday, I beg to inform you that according to cable dispatches received by the Uruguayan Legation in Washington, in a speech made by the President of Uruguay, Dr. Viera, on that opportunity, the First Magistrate said, after laying stress upon the historical and doctrinary origin of the relations between France and Uruguay, that the 14th of July had been consecrated as a national holiday in order to confirm thus the solidarity of ideas between France and Uruguay, representing the glorious traditions of liberty and the rights of men.

The act was not inspired by and has no connection with the terrible war that France is now waging against other nations which maintain friendly relations with Uruguay and to whom our country is indebted for the valuable assistance brought by means of their expansive power, their production, and their progress.

Uruguay, which is not alone in America, but goes hand in hand with the great republic of the North and the other sisters on the continent, wishes to remain neutral in the greatest conflict the world has ever known. We want to be, above all, Uruguayans and Americans.

We realize that to America's share will fall one of the greatest and noblest of tasks—the restoration of peace among the afflicted world. The Uruguayan Government and people are well aware of their duty and will conform to it in all circumstances. Their neutrality, according to the words pronounced by the illustrious President Wilson, "rests upon the solid basis of a good conscience and a good will."

JOSE RICHLING,
Consul General of Uruguay.

New York, July 22, 1915.

War Flies in Yonkers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the indirect results of the European war is being experienced by the residential community of Sherwood Park, a suburb of the City of Yonkers, N. Y., situated between the Empire City race track and grounds and the western side of the City of Mount Vernon. Throughout this section the residents are complaining of an unprecedented number of flies, seemingly about five times the normal amount being with us.

The consensus of opinion is that the cause is due to the great outdoor stabling confine for horses in the pastures east of the race track. These horses are bought in the Central West by British and French Government officials and temporarily concentrated here awaiting conditioning and for shipping facilities. I believe that from 1,200 to 2,000 horses have been on hand a greater portion of the time since Easter. Only those having distemper, bruises, &c., are stabled indoors. Large watering troughs are placed in the pastures and hay is distributed by the load in winrows. L. H. SLATER.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 14, 1915.

REYNOLDS REBUKES VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Ex-Senator Hires Hall to Express His Opinion of Long Beach Trustees.

CRITICISES CHIEF OF POLICE

Declares Arrest of Vernon Castle for Wreckless Driving Was an Outrage.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 23.—Two hundred voters of Long Beach, about one-third of them women who vote on local topics, gathered in the auditorium of the school building tonight to hear from ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, who had called the meeting, it was said in advance, to rebuke certain officials of the village who had been gossiping about him.

Reporters were kept out of the meeting on the ground that what Mr. Reynolds had to say was tuned for the ears of villagers alone. Mr. Reynolds was quoted as having said that he did not want any reporters because he wanted to say some things that he did not want to be held responsible for.

From the outside it sounded very much like prolonged thundering on the inside. Late in the evening men and women, flushed and excited, came out. One man who was asked what had taken place, said:

"Don't ask me anything about it. I think too much of the fair name of Long Beach to repeat any of the mud-slinging that went on in there."

It was learned, however, that Senator Reynolds, who is a large property holder and deals in real estate on a large scale in Long Beach, had used a large stock of invective on Warren E. Burns, a village Trustee, who was said to be the chief of those who had been talking about the Senator.

Trustee Burns was said to be the chief of those who commented unfavorably on Senator Reynolds's plans for Long Beach. He was not present at the meeting. Senator Reynolds said that he had spent three weeks investigating Mr. Burns in New York City and Chicago, and that he would tell all about what he had found out except for the fact that the Trustee was not at the meeting.

Senator Reynolds further assailed the Village Trustees for upholding Policeman White who arrested Vernon Castle for reckless driving and denounced the police because they had arrested a man on the beach for being immodestly clad in a one-piece bathing suit and had walked him through the streets of the town in that garb to the police station. He commented particularly on Chief of Police Charles Hewlett of Long Beach.

Then he attacked Lewis E. Felix, counsel to the Board of Trustees. Felix replied. Senator Reynolds went back to the attack. Maurice Felix made a speech in defense of his brother, and when Senator Reynolds said something further, started forward toward the platform, announcing that he could whip Senator Reynolds. Felix was restrained, however. Mrs. Minnie Seligman, an actress, assailed both of the Felixes. Others spoke, some high-power epithets were used, and Nahan Franko, the musician, rose and shouted:

"I am disgusted with this mud slinging! I'm ashamed of Long Beach!"

He started to leave the hall, but was induced to stay and see the thing through. It was moved that a vote of confidence in Senator Reynolds be given, but the question did not come to a vote. There was some more oratory and the meeting broke up.

A BOONE LOG CABIN DINNER.

J. T. McAllister Is Host at Hot Springs—Golf Players.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 23.—A dinner was given tonight at the Daniel Boone Log Cabin by J. T. McAllister, who entertained, among others, Mrs. J. H. Callahan, Miss Helen Stevens, Miss Mary Moulton, Miss Virginia Gordon, Miss Nannie Godwin, Miss Whirton, George E. Constable, and Dr. L. A. Bragg.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Y. P. Garnett of Washington, who came to Warm Springs after their wedding at Easthampton, L. I., in June, and are spending the Summer there, are expected back tomorrow from Easthampton, where they were called several days ago by the death of Mrs. Garnett's sister, Mrs. Gordon. Mrs. Garnett was Mill Mildred Poor.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Harrison and their family of Short Hills, N. J., have taken a cottage at Warm Springs and are frequent visitors at Hot Springs at teas and dances.

The golf links were covered with players all day. Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Dearborn and Mr. and Mrs. Farris Russell of New York were out for a foursome. Charles Neave of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Buford circled the links together. George Warrington, Tyler Field, and James Ross Todd were out for a threesome, and George B. Swayne of New York played eighteen holes. Others playing were Harry C. Milholland, Stewart Garrison, James Garrison, Felix Yturbe, Miss M. P. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thacher.

In a motor party arriving here today from resorts further south were Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Addison, Norfolk; Mrs. A. M. Nelson and Harris Hart of Roanoke, Miss S. E. Brown and D. D. Kulp, Jr.

SOCIAL NOTES.

R. Livingston Sullivan and his sister, Miss Frances L. Sullivan, who are with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Francis Sullivan of Philadelphia at the Waldorf-Astoria, are sailing today on the steamer New York for England. They will occupy the town house of Mrs. Shane Leslie while in London. Mrs. Sullivan will spend several days with her sister, Mrs. James B. Clews, at her country place at Glen Cove, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Van der Poel are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Thursday. Mrs. Van der Poel was formerly Miss Blanche P. Billings. Their town residence is at 830 Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Worrall left the Plaza for Newport yesterday, where they will be the guests of General and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot C. Bacon, who were married on June 5, are at their country place on Long Island for the rest of the Summer. Mrs. Bacon was Miss Hope Norman. Mr. Bacon is the son of the former Ambassador to France, Robert Bacon.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Dorothy Rich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rich of New York, to Captain Stuart C. Godfrey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. Miss Rich is now with her parents at Bellport, L. I. The wedding is to take place in September, and the couple will reside at West Point, where Captain Godfrey is an instructor in mathematics.

Invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Margaret F. Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, and Morgan Belmont, son of August Belmont, which is to take place on Aug. 14 at Rookery Hall, the bride's home at Newport. Miss Andrews's attendants have already been announced. Raymond Belmont will be his brother's best man. The couple will reside at Westbury, L. I.

Hitchcock Gems Found in Pawnshop

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., July 23.—District Attorney Ralph Green said this morning that it was true that the jewelry stolen on July 10 from the home of Oliver H. Hitchcock at Quogue has been recovered. They were found in pawnshops in New York by detectives in the employ of the District Attorney. The articles found were a diamond necklace, a diamond pin, a gold watch, and a lavalier.

NEWPORT FETE TODAY.

$5,000 of Tickets Sold for Pageant of Nations War Benefit.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—More than $5,000 has been received for tickets for Fashion's Passing Show at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's residence tomorrow afternoon and night for the benefit of the Secours National. Mrs. Conde Nast at the last moment replaced Miss Barbara Rutherfurd as the French maid in the playlet, "My Ladyship's Wardrobe," through the slight illness of Miss Rutherfurd. Misses Mary and Florence Nash will act the principal rôles.

Miss Ada Sassoli will give harp solos. In the pageant of nations, by society women, Miss Muriel Winthrop replaces the Countess Gizycka, representing Italy.

Many dinner parties have been arranged at Hill Top Inn for tomorrow before the night fête.

Stephen D. Elkins, West Virginia, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener; Mrs. Ralph W. Johnson, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis; George McFadden, Philadelphia, visiting Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman; Lawrence Perkins, Pomfret; Mrs. Ralph N. Ellis, New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge; Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Hayes, visiting Mrs. Lorillard; Russell Perkins, New York, visiting Willing Spencer; Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Schoonmacher, and John Clifton Gray, arriving from New York on the steam yacht Wacondah, guests of Colonel Charles Hayden; Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Brent, New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, and Edward Brooke, Jr., visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor will give a dance at Beechwood Aug. 6. Mr. Astor returned from New York today on the yacht Noma.

Preston Gibson gives a dinner Sunday night for Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and family arrive tomorrow at Beaulieu from Long Island.

Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a dinner tonight for her guests, Mrs. Richard Stevens and daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens of Castle Point, who remain a few days before going to the Muenchinger-King. Other dinners were given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. James B. Duke, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Horatio N. Draper and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs gave a suffrage luncheon today, at which Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Miss Alice Paul of Philadelphia were speakers.

GUNS BOOM AT NARRAGANSETT

Target Practice in Bay Witnessed by Colonists on Casino Plaza.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 23.—Target practice in Narragansett Bay and the booming of big guns caused the Pier to tremble at intervals today, while the bursting shells sent the water surging fifteen or twenty feet above the surface of the sea. This spectacle was witnessed from the Plaza of the Casino by members of the Summer colony at Narragansett.

Many of the cottagers motored to the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon for tennis, golf, and the new game of brevet. Among the players of brevet were Emlyn Randolph and Edward B. Smith, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Tennis vied with golf here today. On the tennis courts were Mrs. John R. Fell of Philadelphia, Benjamin Chew of Radnor, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Harrison, Mrs. W. Plunkett Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Cassatt of Philadelphia; George Lee Thompson, and the Misses Gertrude and Beatrice De Coppett of New York.

On the golf links were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Miss Hannah Randolph, John R. Fell, and Earle Alexander. Preceding a match game of golf the members of the Jamestown Golf Club were entertained at a luncheon by the Point Judith Golf Club at the Narragansett Reading Room.

Miss Lucy Jones of Louisville, Ky., gave a picnic on the rocks near Narragansett Bay this afternoon, and among her guests were Miss Anne Lou Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. Caryl Roberts, John Welsh of Philadelphia, John G. Thomas of Baltimore, Miss Helen Ostby, and Raymond Ostby of Providence.

Mrs. Saunders P. Jones of Louisville, Ky., entertained at dinner tonight at her villa, Sea Breeze, on Ocean Road.

Miss Elsie Robinson of New York gave a luncheon today at Wakefield, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. John Salisbury of New York gave a dinner at the Casino tonight for Mr. and Mrs. Talbot S. Hanan.

Henry Spies Kip entertained at the Casino for Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tangeman and Mr. and Mrs. Ellery O. Anderson of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Litton of New York gave a dinner tonight at the Mathewson.

Kerr-Baldwin Engagement.

The engagement of Mrs. Edythe Cater Kerr, a daughter of the late Aymar Cater, to Charles Marvin Baldwin, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Baldwin (Miss Mary S. Marvin) of 322 Lexington Avenue, is announced. Mr. Baldwin is a graduate of Williams College and a member of the University, Ardsley, and McDowell Clubs. No date has been mentioned for the wedding, but it will take place in the Autumn.

Mr. Baldwin is a brother of Roger S. Baldwin, who married Miss Mary C. Vail, and lives at Old Town Farm, Greenwich, Conn.

Miss Taylor to Wed W. B. Hay.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor of Rochester, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise van Campen Taylor, to Wellington B. Hay, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Condit Hay of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York. Mr. Hay is a Yale graduate, class of 1910, and a member of Squadron A Club. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Six Liners—The Arrivals.

Six transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Richard Avery, R. I. Alberts, G. E. Alexander, M. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. E. Beckman, Mrs. K. E. Bennett, F. I. Billings, J. E. Burgess, T. A. Butler, A. J. Carroll, Miss M. J. Carroll, G. L. Chambers, Arthur Colton, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Corbet, Donald Cox, H. C. Cutler, J. A. Donald, Dr. Joseph Eldon, Mrs. M. S. Fay, C. G. Ferrier, Mrs. R. D. Garden, Edward Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Grundy, W. R. Grant, J. W. Gregg, E. S. W. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lamond, T. H. Moore, Miss E. H. Napier, C. P. Norcross, E. Nordon, G. H. Powel, W. Prince, G. T. Smith, Marvin Stewart, N. Snow, Miss Ellen L. Thompson, Miss H. R. Walley, Gerard Warrener, Edward Watkins, James Watson, F. W. Whitridge, H. B. Wise, Mrs. H. P. Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. B. Young.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Marshall Bartholomew, Dr. Herman Bernstein, Mr. and Mrs. H. Biermans, Robert Bowman, Dr. Hubert Bruce, H. G. Buford, Miss B. Cochran, Dr. F. D. Donoghue, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Edwards, Mrs. F. W. Farmer, Miss Farmer, C. T. Greene, J. L. Harris, Hubert Humphries, Miss M. E. Lowndes, Mrs. N. G. Lug, Mrs. P. Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, F. M. Mooney, C. P. Norcross, Cecil V. Oatley, Hubert Parsons, Mrs. B. F. Rice, Dr. W. W. Sage, W. F. Sands, Miss May J. Short, Mrs. Bayard Taylor, Howard Taylor, Miss L. D. Wheeler.

TOURAINE, (Bordeaux.)—E. Artigny, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Bacle, Mrs. D. Chaput, Louis Carron, Mrs. L. Dilworth, Dr. and Mrs. Philip Kilroy, Miss B. Kilroy, Mrs. D. M. Leonard, P. R. Morss, H. K. Moore, Dr. G. G. Smith, T. J. Taylor, Charles Winsor, Mrs. W. Wallace.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Cedergren, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. E. Eklund, Miss Thora Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Hickman, James Hogan, Mrs. H. S. Lord, Miss Josephine Lord, Captain E. Reisnes, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Meyer.

TUSCANIA, (Glasgow.)—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bowman, A. Bowman, Jr., J. B. Montgomery, E. L. Richards, Miss Edith Walmsley, Miss M. Adams, Mrs. H. M. V. Adams, Miss Annie Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lockyer, J. Martin, and Miss A. Scott.

ANCONA, (Naples.)—L. Garofalo, R. B. Park, K. S. Twitchell, Captain G. Sanmartino, Miss M. Sica, D. Smaldoni, Miss J. Nanta, and Captain Fabri.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Arabic from Liverpool were:

Mrs. A. Alcock, F. F. Bovet, William Cowell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Courtney, Professor and Mrs. I. J. Flather, Miss M. Flather, Miss Aileen O'Hea, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Reed, Samuel Thompson, F. B. Wignale, Mrs. M. J. Wilson, Miss Annie Wilson, A. G. Wyatt, Mrs. A. K. Wyatt, Miss D. K. Wyatt, and Miss Lily M. Wyatt.

MRS. BAYARD TAYLOR ABANDONS AMERICA

Eighty-six-Year-Old Widow of Author-Diplomat Returns to Germany Today.

DISLIKES OUR ATTITUDE

Dr. Otto Kiliani, Her Son-in-law, Is Serving Her Native Land in the Medical Corps.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor, 86 years old, widow of Bayard Taylor, poet, novelist, traveler, and one-time American Minister to Germany, will sail today in the Nieuw Amsterdam of the Holland-America Line for Germany. She has told her friends here that she is going to join her daughter, Mrs. Otto Kiliani, wife of the New York surgeon who is serving in the medical corps of the German Army at Munich. It was learned yesterday that Mrs. Taylor was determined never to return to America. Mrs. Taylor, who is a native of Germany, has made no attempt to conceal her displeasure at the attitude of her adopted country toward Germany in the present crisis.

For some time past Mrs. Taylor has been living at 44 West Seventy-seventh Street. Callers yesterday were told that Mrs. Taylor was busy packing up and could not be disturbed.

Mrs. Taylor, it was learned, had planned to leave this country for some time. She remained only for the arrival of a great-granddaughter, born two weeks ago. The infant is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. T. Kiliani of 410 Riverside Drive. Mr. Kiliani is a son of Dr. Kiliani, who is now in Germany. He is at present with the Seventh Regiment at the manoeuvres at Fishkill Plains.

Mrs. Taylor, who was Marie Hansen, was born in Gotha. Her father was Professor Peter A. Hansen, founder of the Erfurt Observatory. She was Mr. Taylor's second wife. They were married in Germany in October, 1857, during one of Mr. Taylor's early European visits.

Mrs. Taylor zealously promoted her husband's literary career and personally translated into German many of his better known works, among them his "Greece," "Hanna Thurston," "Story of Kennett," "Tales of Home," "Studies in German Literature," and notes to "Faust." After her husband's death—Mr. Taylor died in Berlin Dec. 19, 1878, while serving as envoy—Mrs. Taylor edited with notes his "Dramatic Works," and also compiled a number of his critical essays and notes. She also spent six years collecting and arranging the poet's extensive private correspondence, and with Horace E. Scudder completed "The Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor," published in two volumes in Boston, 1884.

HOSTESS ACCUSES GUEST.

Doctor's Wife Arrested, Then Freed in $6,000 Jewelry Theft.

Acting on instructions telegraphed by Chief of Police Roberts of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Detectives Egan, Lynch, and McDermott of the Jersey City police boarded an inbound train on the Lehigh Valley at Jackson Avenue last night and arrested Mrs. Ernest Locke, wife of a New York doctor, on the charge of stealing jewelry valued at $6,000 from Mrs. Madelaine Stern of Wilkes-Barre, whose guest she had been for several days.

The detectives traveled on the train to Communipaw, where Dr. Locke was waiting to meet his wife. They were both indignant and said there must be some mistake.

Mrs. Locke said Mrs. Sterne was formerly Miss Madelaine Wolf, daughter of Louis Wolf, the Philadelphia banker and her lifelong friend. The jewels included a diamond ring and a pearl necklace worth $3,000, which were missed an hour before Mrs. Locke left for New York.

No jewels were found in Mrs. Locke's possession or in her baggage, and Mrs. Locke was held until her husband, who gave his address as 103 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York, could find bail.

Just before midnight Chief of Police Roberts called up Police Headquarters in Jersey City and asked if the woman had been arrested, and if the jewels had been found on her. When Deputy Commissioner James S. Norton replied that Mrs. Locke was in the station and that no trace of the jewels had been discovered, Chief of Police Roberts requested him to let her go, which was done.

REV. MAX REICHLER MARRIED

Pastor of Sinai Congregation Wed Miss Edith M. Maisner.

The Rev. Max Reichler and his bride, formerly Miss Edith N. Maisner, who were married on Thursday at the home of the bride, 247 West 130th Street, have gone to the Panama-Pacific Exposition on their honeymoon. They will return in September.

The Rev. Reichler is a graduate of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is pastor of the Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, which he organized four years ago. His bride is a graduate of Hunter College.

Their wedding was quiet, and the Rev. Dr. M. Maisner, the bride's grandfather, performed the ceremony.

MANTELL IN THE MOVIES.

Shakespearean Star to Act in Pictures of Modern Drama.

Robert B. Mantell is the latest recruit from the legitimate stage to the movies. The Shakespearean actor, who was seen here last season in a repertoire of classical plays, has signed a contract with the William Fox Moving Picture Company to act in a series of moving pictures.

Mrs. Mantell, who is known on the stage as Genevieve Hamper, will appear with Mr. Mantell. Both will act in pictures of modern drama.

JAPANESE AT BAR HARBOR.

Three Financiers Arrive at the Malvern—W. P. Drapers Are Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 23.—Mr. and Mrs. William P. Draper entertained at dinner this evening at the Boulder. Another of this evening's dinner givers was Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, who had a large party at Hauterive.

Among today's arrivals were a party of prominent Japanese financiers, who have been sent here by their Government to study American financial methods. They are K. Kurosaki, I. Ishikado, and K. Sumitomo, and will make their headquarters at the Malvern for a short stay.

The Rev. Myles S. Hemenway and party of New York, who are on an automobile tour of the State, were among today's arrivals, coming here from Camden. They leave Saturday for the White Mountains.

Allison V. Armour of New York, who was here for several days, left for the West Thursday in his schooner yacht Utowana.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss will give a dinner at Devilstone on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Jr., will give a dinner of twelve covers Saturday evening at their cottage.

Thursday's entertainers included Mr. and Mrs. William F. Cochran, who gave a dinner at their cottage, Mrs. Oliver J. Wells and Mrs. William Osborn Baker.

MRS. HAPGOOD GETS DIVORCE

Decree Awarded to Editor's Wife in France Last Spring.

It became known yesterday that Mrs. Norman Hapgood had obtained a divorce early last Spring from Norman Hapgood, editor of Harper's Weekly. The proceedings were begun in France last Winter. No charges were made by Mrs. Hapgood in her application, and it was said that there was no scandal of any kind in connection with the divorce. The application was not contested.

Mrs. Hapgood before her mariage was Miss Emily Bigelow. The couple were married in Chicago in 1897. There is one daughter. It was said last night that the Hapgood home at 107 East Seventy-third Street had been rented, and that Mr. Hapgood no longer lived there. Mrs. Hapgood, it was said, would take an apartment in New York and make her home here, and the daughter will live with her.

Mrs. Hapgood was President of the Stage Society, and it was she who persuaded Granville Barker to undertake his recent productions in this country. She is interested in woman suffrage, and has written on this and other topics.

Mr. Hapgood is living at the University Club.

OPEN HOMES TO WAYWARD.

Chicago Women Will Try Experiment in Reformation Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Members of the Protestant Women's National Association, interested in the reclamation of wayward girls, have agreed to open their homes to them, no matter how bad they may be. Twenty members have arranged to take wayward girls into their homes immediately. The girls will be treated as daughters of the household. They will entertain their friends and will attend social functions with their benefactors.

The plan was laid before the club-women last night by Mrs. Clarence Summy, President of the association, who told of the reformation of a girl who had been in her home for two months.

"Mothers are to blame for their daughters going wrong," said Mrs. Summy today. "Mothers should become chums of their children—girls and boys alike. Let the children entertain their friends in their home, and not on the streets or in the park. The girl I cared for had the same privileges my daughter enjoyed. They were on the same footing. She became a good girl."

In discussing the plan today Miss Sophronia Breckinridge, who is much interested in social problems, said:

"It is an ideal plan, but there must be care in choosing the right kind of girls for the right kind of homes. It is really a hard task. The girls need homes, not institutions, but care must be exercised. Not all women would be willing to do what these women propose to do, and I cannot say I am ready to do so."

"I am a great believer in environment," said Mrs. Louise Osborn Rowe, head of the Bureau of Public Welfare. "The plan is a splendid one, but care must be taken as to the girls."

TRADE COUNCIL PROPOSED.

McAdoo Calls Meeting to Promote South American Relations.

In order to establish a council for cooperation in the work of promoting better trade and social relations between North and South America a meeting of the Chairmen of all the permanent group committees for the Central and South American republics was called yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury for next Monday. The meeting will be held at luncheon at India House, 2 Hanover Square, the home for foreign trade.

Mr. McAdoo requested W. L. Saunders, Chairman for Nicaragua, to call this meeting. In addition to the Chairman representing each republic, the invitation was extended to the Committee on Uniform Laws, of which John Bassett Moore is Vice Chairman; also to the special committee on a return visit of American financiers and business men to Latin-America, James A. Farrell, Chairman.

Mr. McAdoo writes from his Summer home in North Haven, Me., that he expects to be present. Acceptances have been received from J. A. Farrell, Willard Straight, J. P. Grace, John H. Fahey, John Hays Hammond, ex-Governor David R. Francis of Missouri, Charles R. Crane, W. S. Rowe, Joseph H. O'Neil, George W. Norris, Philadelphia; J. W. Earle, Lewis E. Pierson, Professor J. H. Hollander, Henry L. West, E. P. Thomas, S. L. Schoonmaker, and John Barrett. Other members of the committees who have accepted are: S. T. Henry, Robert H. Patchin, W. S. Kies, James J. Shirley, David P. Black, J. Brooks and B. Parker.

A. Barton Hepburn and Henry P. Davison, members of the Commission on Uniform Laws, are also expected.

MINISTER SULLIVAN RESIGNS

Some Charges Against Him Sustained by Phelan Report.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—James M. Sullivan, American Minister to the Dominican Republic, has tendered his resignation to President Wilson, and it has been accepted.

Mr. Sullivan's resignation is the consequence of an investigation conducted for the State Department by Senator Phelan of California into the Minister's fitness for his office. The findings were unfavorable to Mr. Sullivan.

Senator Phelan's report has been at the State Department and before President Wilson several weeks. Soon after it was received it became known that Mr. Sullivan had been asked to resign, and a short time had been given him to consider it. Today's announcement was the result.

The report, which Secretary Lansing announced today would not be made public until next week, is understood to sustain many of the charges against Sullivan.

Warning Against Woman Book Agent.

Commissioner Goldwater sent out a warning yesterday to New Yorkers to be on the lookout for a woman book agent who obtains her introduction into homes where the is a case of contagious disease by representing herself to be from the Department of Health. In an instance reported by Dr. L. D. Broughton of 304 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, the mother of a child ill with measles was visited by a woman who said she came from the Board of Health and would sell a book telling how to treat the child. Under the belief that this woman was from the Health Department and that the publication she represented was sanctioned by it, the mother was induced to sign her name to a blank and pay $1 down.

A Sale for Blind Workers.

Mrs. Shepherd K. de Forest has lent her cottage at Southampton, L. I., for an exhibition and sale of furnishings for Summer cottages made by the lighthouse weavers of the New York Association for the Blind, on Friday afternoon, July 30. Mrs. de Forest has been interested in the association since its organization, and the proceeds of the sale are to go to blind workers.

Liner Benalla Reaches Durban.

DURBAN, South Africa, July 23.—The Peninsular and Oriental Line steamship Benalla, on which fire broke out on her way through the Indian Ocean from London for Australia with 800 emigrants on board, arrived here today with smoke still issuing from her hold.

A dispatch from Durban last night said that the crew of the Benalla had succeeded in getting the flames under control and that she was being escorted to Durban by the steamer Otaki.

WM. M. IVINS DIES AFTER TRIAL STRAIN

Lawyer's Health Was Broken by His Efforts in the Barnes-Roosevelt Libel Suit.

HIS LAST LABOR FOR STATE

Publicist Was a Former City Chamberlain and Republican Candidate for Mayor in 1905.

William Mills Ivins, one of the foremost lawyers and public men of the State, died yesterday morning at his home, 145 West Forty-eighth Street, following a collapse the day before. The cause of death was given as acute Bright's disease and uremic poisoning. Mr. Ivins, who was 64 years old, had been working in spite of his physician's warnings, with characteristic activity up to the time of his sudden illness, which was brought on by overwork. George W. Wickersham urged Mr. Ivins on Monday to come to Albany to assist in the work of the Constitutional Convention, particularly in the matter of judicial reforms, and when the lawyer returned to his home on Tuesday he set to work on the matters that had been entrusted to his care. This task, added to an exhaustive review of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit he was making in the interests of his client, William Barnes, Jr., was too much for his strength.

It first became known on June 18 that Mr. Ivins's health had been broken down by the Barnes-Roosevelt trial, when, instead of appearing as the principal witness in a suit before the Supreme Court, he presented an affidavit from his physician, Dr. Arthur L. Holland of 134 West Eighty-first Street. The doctor's affidavit said in one place: "I was called to attend him on the 3d of this month, at which time I found him unconscious. He remained in this condition nearly fifteen hours and he did not regain full control of his faculties for three days following." The physician said he had given a warning that any added mental or physical strain would prove serious. The Barnes-Roosevelt case was blamed for the breaking of his health at that time.

His Family at His Bedside.

Ever since the trial ended he had been occupied with an appeal which he was framing. Although he is known to have been greatly depressed by the verdict in the trial, he has again and again said the Appellate Division would reverse the decision. He cut short his stay at his country home at Freehold to aid in the work of the Constitutional Convention, and since his return to New York has been showing the strain. Last night, when he collapsed, and the end was thought to be near, his family was gathered about him.

Mrs. Ivins was Emma L. Yard of Freehold. He had two daughters, Margaret and Katherine, and two sons, William M., Jr., and James S. Y.

Mr. Ivins was born in Freehold, N. J. While he was a young child his family moved to Brooklyn, and it was there he received his education. He was one of the first graduates of Adelphi Academy, Seth Low being one of his classmates. He was employed for a time in the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., and then attended Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and six years later was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

He began the practice of law in Brooklyn, and soon became active in politics. He was a participant in the movement against the Brooklyn ring led by General Slocum which compelled McLaughlin to retire from political activity for several years. For five years prior to 1880 Mr. Ivins was Judge Advocate, first of the Fifth Brigade, and later of the Second Division of the National Guard, and wrote some interesting articles on military law for the Albany Law Journal.

Shortly after the election of William R. Grace as Mayor in 1880 the latter made Mr. Ivins his secretary. He did work in promoting the efficiency and political success of the administration that was recognized. One of his tasks was preparing charges against three Police Commissioners for failure in street cleaning, and he was the author of the bill providing a separate Department of Street Cleaning.

Twice City Chamberlain.

During this time he had been associated with the County Democracy, but when a combination was made with Tammany Hall by which Franklin Edson was elected Mayor in 1882, he withdrew from the organization to private life, but continued to hold the office of School Commissioner, in which he took considerable interest. Then he became a business associate of Mr. Grace's. When the latter was re-elected in 1884 he made Mr. Ivins City Chamberlain, which office he filled through the succeeding Hewitt administration until Hugh Grant was elected Mayor in 1888. During this incumbency he examined all the city accounts and made discoveries in the Sheriff's and County Clerk's offices that were remedied later by legislation. Here he laid the foundation for his expert knowledge of financial administration and fiscal affairs. Here he acquired also his hatred of the Tammany chieftains, developed by many campaigns against them.

When Hugh Grant became Mayor Mr. Ivins retired to his law practice. At this time he was interested in ballot reform, and when a bill providing for the Australian ballot was passed in the Legislature and vetoed by Governor Hill in 1888, he wrote a pamphlet called "Machine Politics," which became effective material in the campaign that eventually passed the law.

Fassett Committee Counsel.

In 1892 his brilliant service as counsel for the Fassett Investigating Committee, charged with looking into the administration of the city government, brought him prominently before the public. He caused chagrin in such high places by his efforts that by joint agreement of the State bosses the committee was presently "called off," but the report which Mr. Ivins wrote was received with joy by those interested in the facts of municipal government.

In 1898 he went to Rio de Janeiro as counsel for the Brazilian Government in a boundary dispute with the Argentine Republic and secured a territory for Brazil as large as the State of New York. When the Cuban rebel Garcia was arrested here in 1897 for violating our neutrality Mr. Ivins volunteered to defend him, and the jury returned in five minutes with a verdict of not guilty. During the next year he visited Russia and placed with the Government for an American firm many millions' worth of war materials. He was for several years President of the United States and Brazil Steamship Company, and was at one time counsel for the Cunard Line. During these years of business activity he is credited with having built up a fortune of considerable dimensions.

A Candidate for Mayor.

In 1905 he was chosen by the Republicans to head their city ticket as candidate for Mayor against McClellan and Hearst. The campaign was a lively one and his speeches and interviews were not factors in making it less so. After it was over and Mr. Ivins had lost he offered his services to Hearst as counsel in the latter's recount fight with McClellan.

He next came prominently before the public as special counsel to the Public Service Commission in the investigation of the Interborough-Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit systems in 1907. In the handling of this investigation, which ended in May, 1908, he gained many laurels, and it was commonly said that as an investigator he was second only to Charles E. Hughes.

Mr. Ivins had been prominently identified with attempts at charter revision for New York. The document he constructed for this use, although it was not accepted by the Legislature, is considered a model in this field and is continually referred to by those interested in such work.

Outside of legal and public work he was known by his associates as possessing remarkable gifts. He was a close student of modern languages. At one time he was planning a history of diplomacy. He was interested in Napoleonic relics and had what he considered the most complete collection of medals relating to the Napoleonic era. He was also a collector of rare editions of books and prints and historic furniture, and possessed some very important articles in these lines.

Some of Mr. Ivins's published works are "Money in Politics," "Municipal Finance," "Codification," and "Comparative Jurisprudence." In his later years he devoted what time he could spare to writing his memories of New York, its growth and changes, social, political, geographical, and financial.

Mr. Ivins's funeral will be held on Monday and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery. The services will be private.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

WALTER S. JOHNSTON DIES.

Prominent Financier Who Was Receiver for the Marine Bank.

Walter S. Johnston, the banker and financier, whose testimony absolved General U. S. Grant from the charge of fraud in the criminal proceedings following the Grant-Ward failure, which precipitated the Marine Bank failure, died yesterday at his home in Garden City in his 73d year.

He was identified for many years with the financial institutions in this city, and in 1884 was elected a Director of the American Surety Company, later becoming in turn President, Vice President, Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Finance Committee, until 1914, when he resigned on account of ill health.

Mr. Johnston was born in Philadelphia and, after being graduated from Girard College, was studying law in that city when the civil war began. He enlisted in a regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry. In 1865 he was made a First Lieutenant, and shortly afterward was made a Captain for gallantry on the field. After being discharged from the army he received an appointment in the Treasury Department through General Grant, and later received his law diploma and went to Missouri to practice. Here he followed the circuit courts with his law library in his saddlebags, and was finally appointed receiver of the National Bank of the State of Missouri. As receiver he made it possible for the Eads Bridge over the Mississippi to be completed, and ended by raising the bank to the position of a first-class institution.

Following this the Controller of the Currency sent for him to come to this city and act as receiver for the Marine Bank. At that time the depositors were willing to take 20 per cent. for their interests, but through his ability they received from 90 to 100 per cent.

Mr. Johnston was a Director of the Guaranty Trust Company and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, and the Union, Metropolitan, and New York Yacht Clubs.

Charles W. MacLean.

Charles Washington MacLean, for the last nineteen years connected with the Internal Revenue Department, died on Thursday in the Hahnemann Hospital in his sixtieth year. He was born here and lived at 126 Waverley Place. Mr. MacLean was formerly a newspaper man, being at one time employed by The Associated Press. He was a member of the Elks and Growlers Clubs and is survived by a brother.

Dr. William C. Jacobs.

Dr. William C. Jacobs, Superintendent of Schools of Philadelphia, died yesterday at his home, 912 North Sixty-third Street, in that city. Death was caused by heart disease which, it is said, was brought on by overwork. Dr. Jacobs had been ill for ten days, but had rallied and expected to go to the Pocono Mountains to recuperate. His widow and a son survive him.

Lawyer Towne Didn't Steal Dog.

Magistrate Marsh dismissed a charge of grand larceny yesterday against Edward Towne of 1,441 Broadway, a lawyer, charged with refusing to return a pedigreed collie to Mrs. Ida May Chambers of 600 West 192d Street, widow of William J. Chambers, the aviator, who was killed three years ago. Mr. Towne said he had offered to care for the dog for Mrs. Chambers, and that she had turned it over to a woman friend of his. His woman friend, Mr. Towne said, had lent it to another woman, who was out of town, so that he could not get it back to Mrs. Chambers at once. Mr. Towne said he had been summarily arrested and his finger prints taken, a proceeding which he called an outrage.

Malik Sent to Bellevue.

Rudolf Malik, the Austrian who was put on trial before Judge Howe of the Federal Court on Thursday on a charge of having sent a threatening letter to President Wilson, was transferred yesterday from the Tombs to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his mental condition. Malik is a salesman and came here on business. The war prevented him from returning home, and he wanted the President to pay him $300 because of his lost time. Malik is also accused of sending a threatening note to the Consul General of Austria-Hungary.

Held for Fire on Fall River Boat.

United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday held James Smith, a laborer, in $2,500 bail for examination on Tuesday on a charge of having set fire to a mattress in a compartment on the Fall River steamer Commonwealth on its trip from Newport to this city on July 16. Smith got into a row with a number of immigrants in the second cabin and was locked in the compartment by the officers. He lives in Brockton, Mass.

Student Hurt Testing Chemicals.

A test tube containing sulphuric acid and potassium permanganate exploded in the hands of Bruce R. Silver of Roxbury, Mass., yesterday afternoon while he was examining it in the Havemeyer Chemical Laboratory, New York University, where he is studying chemistry at the Summer sessions. His forehead was slightly burned. He was treated by Dr. Eiss of Fordham Hospital and went to Gould Hall, where he is living.

This Hospital gives the
LAST CHANCE
to hundreds of men, women and children. In the stifling tenement in summer, the consumptive grows hourly weaker, the terrible cough stronger. One writes that he was "heartened" by the promise from THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES at Inwood-on-Hudson, New York City, that his name would be placed on the waiting list for the first possible vacancy.
Applications do not lessen in number; the grim fight with disease in its worst form goes on. This Hospital holds out every hope for the incipient by giving him the weapons needed in his battle for health. You can aid in providing.
Do Not Forget These Sufferers While Absent From the City.
William M. Cruikshank, Treas., 59 East 59th St., New York City.
Woodbury G. Langdon, Pres.; Andrew C. Zabriskie, Vice-Pres.; Howard Townsend, Sec'y.

EDWIN C. MARTIN DEAD.

Author of "Our Own Weather" Was an Owner of McClure's Magazine.

Edwin C. Martin, author and editor, and one of the owners of McClure's Magazine, died yesterday at his home in Watchung, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Hamilton, Ohio, and after being graduated from Dartmouth College in 1871, took up the practice of law in Cincinnati. He frequently contributed to the newspapers and magazines, and in 1880 bought The Richmond Telegram in Indiana, and publishing it as a daily, ran it successfully for ten years. During this time he became an influential writer in favor of low tariff and civil service reform.

In 1893 he acquired an interest in McClure's Magazine, and for the first seven years of its life, was an active editor. After he retired from business, he devoted his efforts to literary and research work, and published a number of stories and essays. His last book was "Our Own Weather," which gave a scientific exposition of the weather of this country.

Mr. Martin was a member of the Authors', McDowell, and Dartmouth Clubs. His widow survives him.

Mrs. Martha Baker Dunn, Author.

Mrs. Martha Baker Dunn, author, died on Thursday at her home in Waterville, Me., in her sixty-eighth year. She was born in Hallowell, Me., and was the daughter of Henry Knox and Mrs. Sarah Mark Baker. Mrs. Dunn was a graduate of the Hallowell Academy and the Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Kill, Me. In 1906 she received the degree of Litt. D. from Colby College. Mrs. Dunn married Reuben Wesley Dunn of Fayette, Me., in 1873.

She was the author of "The Sleeping Beauty," "Memory Street," "Lias's Wife," and many essays, and was a constant contributor of The Atlantic Monthly and the Youth's Companion. Mrs. Dunn was well known among the literary colony of Maine.

Rev. C. R. East Dies in Ferryhouse.

The Rev. Charles R. East, formerly pastor of the Universalist Church of Good Tidings, Stuyvesant Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, but of recent years President of a cocoanut oil company, died in the Thirty-ninth Street ferryhouse, Manhattan, on Thursday, shortly after he was stricken with a hemorrhage while returning from a fishing trip. The body was identified by his sister, Miss Ida R. East, yesterday morning, who directed that it be taken to her home at 217 Madison Street, Brooklyn. The reason for this is the fact that Mrs. East gave birth to a baby only four days ago, and it was feared that she might not survive the shock. Mr. East was 41 years old and lived at 445 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. GERTRUDE CATHERINE DE ZAVALA, a daughter of Benjamin B. and Gertrude Vanderpool Phillips and a niece of Jonas Phillips, the First Assistant District Attorney of New York City, died on Wednesday at her home, 425 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years. She is survived by her husband, Henry De Zavala, and a son.

Mrs. EMMA A. BENNETT, widow of Frederick Bennett, who before his death two years ago was the owner and editor of the Fulton (N. Y.) Patriot and prominent in Republican politics, died on Thursday at her home, 561 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mrs. Bennett was born in Lyons, N. Y., sixty-five years ago and is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Florence B. Scott, a teacher in Public School 3, and Mrs. Frank Mahon.

GEORGE NELSON, 53 years old, employed in the Department of Docks and Ferries and a member of Court Ericsson, Foresters of America, is dead at his home, 650 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

WILLIAM C. GARDNER, who died at his home in Nantucket, Mass., on Wednesday, was for many years in the trucking business in this city and an old resident of Brooklyn. Mr. Gardner was a member and for many years Superintendent of the Sunday school of the Unitarian Church of the Savior and a member of the Hamilton Club. He was born in Nantucket eighty-six years ago.

Mrs. JANE F. HARTSHORN, formerly active in the work of the Edgewood Reformed Church and a member of an old New England Colonial family, died from heart disease on Thursday at the home of her son in Hollis, L. I. She was 80 years of age.

GUSTAV LAUTER, one of the pioneer printers of this city, died at his home, 657 Sixtieth Street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday. Mr. Lauter came to this country from Germany as a boy and was employed by Toney Brothers, printers, until the outbreak of the civil war, when he went into business for himself, and continued in that business up to twelve years ago. He was a member and for three years Master of the German Union Lodge, No. 54, F. and A. M.

HARRY ABRAM CROSSLEY, a retired manufacturer of barrels for the Standard Oil Company and the inventor of a stave joiner by which barrel staves are jointed by machinery, died on Wednesday at his home, 725 East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush. He was born in Manchester, England, eighty years ago and for fifty years lived in Cleveland, Ohio, where the interment will be held. He is survived by his wife, a son, and two daughters.

ARTHUR LODGE BALDWIN, a retired business man and a member of Burnside Council, No. 625, Royal Arcanum, died at his home, 411 Ditmas Avenue, Flatbush, on Thursday, aged 66 years.

Mrs. MARY A. CAMERON, wife of Thomas C. Cameron, an accountant for the New York & Ontario Railroad Company, died on Thursday at her home, 170 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn.

Bishop LINNEBORN, formerly Superior of the Holy Cross Seminary at Notre Dame University, died suddenly in Dacca, India, according to information received on Thursday at South Bend, Ind.

Mrs. ELIZABETH VAN PELT BOISNOT, widow of Josiah W. Boisnot, died on Thursday at her home, 39 Claremont Avenue, in her eighty-eighth year. She was born in Somerset County, N. J., and was a member of the Holland Society. A daughter and a son survive her.

Captain JOHN RAWDING, former Chief Officer of the Boston Steamship Company's vessel Edward Pierce, died on Thursday at his home in Melrose, Mass. Other ships of which he was master were the schooners Nellie Slade and Ellen Little and the bark Rose Innes.

WILLIAM ROWE, a retired battalion chief of the New York Fire Department, died yesterday at his Summer home in Rockaway Park, L. I., in his 73d year. He was a Captain in the old Volunteer Fire Department and joined the paid department on its organization in 1865. Chief Rowe retired in 1896 with a good record, having been one of the few chiefs who became an officer without coming from the ranks. During the Winter he lived in the Bronx.

OTTO C. W. LANG died at his home, 13 West Thirty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J., yesterday, aged 57. He served as Postmaster of Bayonne during the term of President Taft. He was prominent in Republican politics and was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department. Mr. Lang is survived by his widow and son.

CHARITIES.

THE HEART OF THE PEOPLE

Babies touch the soft spot in most of us—it's very unusual to find some one who won't listen to the appeal of a little Kid. It only asks for a chance to get started—we've learned so many ways to give the start—that it's a pity there should be so many who are ill with ailments so readily cured. We wish we could help many more than we do.

Your encouragement by word or letter would mean much to us.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

VAN ALSTYNE—LINTON.—Edith Linton to Ward Van Alstyne.

Died

AVERILL.—At the General Memorial Hospital, on July 23, Joseph Otis Averill, son of the late Joseph Otis and Mary F. Averill. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUNTING.—At Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., July 23, 1915, Emma Walton, beloved wife of Henry Bunting, in her 71st year. Funeral services at Zion Church, Sunday, July 25th, at 3 o'clock.

Died

CAMERON.—On Thursday, July 22, 1915, Mary Rose, wife of Thomas C. Cameron. Funeral service at her late residence, 170 Brooklyn Av., on Sunday, July 25, at 2 P. M.

DANA.—At Manchester, Mass., Edith Longfellow Dana, wife of Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge, Mass., July 21. Funeral at St. John's Chapel, Brattle St., Cambridge, Saturday at 11 o'clock.

DAVENPORT.—At Norfolk, Conn., July 23, Martha, daughter of the late Rev. John S. and Elizabeth S. Davenport of Hartford. Funeral from her late residence, 220 Farmington Av., Hartford, Monday, July 26, at 2 P. M.

GANS.—On Thursday, July 23, 1915, John H. Gans, in his 49th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 58 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I., on Monday, July 26, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

GILBERT.—On July 22, Caroline Etchebery, widow of J. Loring Gilbert, mother of Charles P. H. Gilbert of New York City, and Mrs. Marcus Benjamin of Washington City. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 1703 Q St., N. W., on Saturday, July 24, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

HERBHOLD.—Richard A. E. Herbhold, on Friday, July 23, 42 years, beloved husband of Pauline Herbhold. Funeral services Sunday evening, July 25, at his late residence, 1,210 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

IVINS.—Suddenly, at his residence, 145 West 58th St., on the morning of July 23, William Mills Ivins, in the 65th year of his age.

JAMISON.—Suddenly, at Roosevelt Hospital, on the morning of July 22, Charles Arbuckle Jamison, in his 44th year. Interment Pittsburgh, Penn.

JOHNSTON.—At Garden City, Friday, July 23, Walter S. Johnston. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MacLEAN.—Charles, aged 59. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d (Campbell Building,) Sunday, 3 o'clock.

MARTIN.—On Friday, July 23, 1915, Edwin C. Martin, husband of Martha Evans Martin. Funeral services will be held at his Summer home, near Watchung, N. J., Sunday, July 25, at 11 A. M. Cincinnati and Indianapolis papers please copy.

MOESCHEN.—On Thursday, July 22, 1915, Ferdinand, beloved husband of Alvina Moeschen, (nee Guntner,) aged 41 years. Relatives and friends, also Jersey City Lodge, No. 74, F. and A. M.; Enterprise Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., and Victorian Council, No. 1883, R. A., of Baltimore, Md., are respectfully invited to attend funeral on Sunday, July 25, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 308 Jane St., West Hoboken, N. J. Interment in Grove Church Cemetery. Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

STRIKER.—At Goshen, Conn., on Wednesday, July 21, 1915, George W. Striker, after a brief illness. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., west of Broadway, on Saturday, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment private.

VAN VLECK.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., Thursday, July 22, Miss Rachel Van Vleck, in her eighty-first year. Interment at Kingston, N. Y.

WALKER.—On Thursday, July 22, Harriet A. Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Walker. Funeral from her late residence, 166 East 34th St., Sunday, July 25, 2 P. M.

WULF.—On Thursday, July 22, 1915, Louise Wulf, daughter of Leopold Maisch. Funeral services at her late residence, 275 Hemlock St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 24, at 8 P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Sunday morning.

BRADLEY.—Mary, 175 West 79th St., July 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BRAUNLICH.—Elizabeth, St. Francis Home, July 22, aged 81. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CARMINE.—Julia, July 22, aged 35. Funeral, 450 West 38th St., today, 2 P. M.

CAULFIELD.—Josephine, 321 East 69th St., July 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

EGAN.—Winifred T., 201 West 63d St., July 22. Funeral July 26, 9:30 A. M.

FARRELL.—Michael, 5 West 63d St., July 21, aged 84. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FAY.—William, July 21. Funeral, 171 8th Av.

HALPIN.—Patrick, 590 Eagle Av., Bronx, July 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HAY.—James G., July 21. Funeral, 851 Amsterdam Av.

HEBRON.—Elizabeth A., July 21, aged 88. Funeral, 223 8th Av.

HUDSON.—Anna, 486 2d Av., July 22. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HUNT.—Benjamin, July 22. Funeral, 362 Willis Av., Bronx, today, 8:30 A. M.

JOHNSON.—William J., 2,864 Middletown Road, Bronx, July 21, aged 22. Funeral today.

KOCH.—Simon, 337 East 10th St., July 22, aged 49. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'KANE.—John, 58 Perry St., July 21.

SKELLY.—Rosanna, 338 East 14th St., July 22. Funeral today.

SLACK.—William, Tompkinsville, S. I., July 21, aged 85. Funeral private.

SMITH.—Anna, 275 West 11th St., July 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

STEWART.—Adelaide G., July 21. Funeral, Lexington Av. and 65th St., private.

WITTEBORN.—Wilhelmine, 1,016 Washington Av., Bronx, July 21, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BALDWIN.—Arthur L., 411 Ditmas Av., July 22. Funeral private.

BENNETT.—Emma A., 561 Gates Av., July 22, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BIEGERT.—Rosa C., 35 Forest St., July 22, aged 17. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

CULLEN.—Katie, 2,015 Linden St., July 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FALLON.—Myles, 531 5th Av., July 22, aged 53. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FRIEL.—John, 106 Ryerson St., July 23. Funeral July 26, 2 P. M.

GERMAN.—Hazel, 855 St. Mark's Av., July 22.

GRIFFITH.—Susan H., 144 Garfield Place, July 22, aged 60. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

KENNA.—John, 278 Nassau Av., July 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KING.—John, 286 Stagg St., July 22, aged 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LAUTER.—Gustav, 657 60th St., July 22, aged 79. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCARTHY.—John, 268 14th St., July 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McCARTHY.—Mary C., 968 Myrtle Av., July 22, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NELSON.—George, 650 49th St., July 21, aged 54. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

OATES.—Luke, 247A 7th St., July 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PLACE.—Milton E., 162 Nassau Av., July 21, aged 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

POWELL.—Cornelius, 361 Hoyt St., July 22, aged 70. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PRENDERGAST.—Patrick A., 30A Guenther Place, July 22, aged 60. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

STUART.—Edward, 706 Henry St., July 22, aged 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WARNKE.—Hilda, 187 42d St., July 22, aged 47. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WARWICK.—Joseph, Home for Aged, Classon Av., July 22, aged 85. Funeral today.

WEINMANN.—Anna, 475 Seneca Av., July 21, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BATH.—James, 159 Warren St., Newark, July 22.

BAUMAN.—Dorothy, 160 Morris Av., Newark, July 23.

BECKLEY.—Charles F., 21 Kearny St., Newark, July 22. Funeral July 26, 9 A. M.

CARROLL.—Rose, 244 Wayne St., Jersey City, July 23. Funeral July 26.

CLEARY.—James, 324 7th St., Jersey City, July 21, aged 7 months.

CONNOLLY.—Peter, 209 Wilkinson Av., Jersey City, July 22. Funeral July 26, 9 A. M.

CROWELL.—Nina L., 810 Clifton Av., Newark, July 23. Funeral service today.

DRESSLER.—Mildred C., 72 Bigelow St., Newark, July 22, aged 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LOOS.—Annie M., 98 South St., Jersey City, July 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McCOOK.—Marshall, 616 Syms St., West Hoboken, July 21, aged 71.

QUINN.—Nora, 59 Bright St., Jersey City, July 23. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SANFORD.—Anna L., 10 Whittier Place, Newark, July 21, aged 35.

WEBER.—George, 617 North 3d St., Newark, July 22, aged 5.

Long Island.

BAYLESS.—Florence A., Babylon, July 21, aged 37.

BIANCO.—Vincenzo, Astoria, July 20, aged 64.

BOYCE.—William H., 99 Milton St., Long Island City, July 21, aged 64.

FARBER.—Sidney, Flushing, July 20, aged 2.

FISCHER.—Elfrida, Ridgewood, July 21, aged 49.

HANNAN.—Elizabeth C., Bayside, July 20, aged 60.

HARTSHORN.—Jane F., Hollis, July 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KAZANJY.—Thomas, College Point, July 20, aged 40.

KOPPELMAN.—William A., Union Course, July 22, aged 44. Funeral today.

KOWALSKI.—Martha, 108 Starr Av., Long Island City, July 20, aged 3 months.

McGRAW.—Georgiana, Corona, July 20, aged 52.

MALLMANN.—George J., Babylon, July 21, aged 44.

MAMIARO.—Louis, Jamaica, July 20, aged 48.

MAUTNER.—Rosa, Arverne, July 20, aged 60.

MILLER.—Peter J., 285 Jackson Av., Long Island City, July 21.

OSEROFF.—Reuben, Rockaway Beach, July 20, aged 18.

OVENDAN.—Doris L., Astoria, July 20, aged 1 month.

PILLING.—Mary E., Flushing, July 20, aged 49.

RIEHM.—Charles F., Glendale, July 20, aged 7.

CEMETERIES.

KENSICO CEMETERY
Before buying see Kensico. 34 minutes' ride from Grand Central Terminal. Ask for information at City Office, 103 Park Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 1842.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Lots of small size for sale. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

URGE SERIAL BONDS FOR DEBT OF STATE

Constitutional Convention Committee Proposes Drastic Reforms in Financial System.

SEES A GREAT SAVING

Opposes Distribution of Excess in Sinking Funds, but Proposes New Administrative Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 23.—New York is the worst debt-ridden State of the Union, but its credit still is good, according to a report which will be presented to the Constitutional Convention by its Committee on State Finances and Expenditures at its meeting on Monday night. The report proposes drastic reforms in the financial methods of the State. Figures are adduced in the report to show the wastefulness of the present system of issuing long term bonds for permanent improvements, and on the strength of data supplied by the State Controller it is asserted that if the present canal bonds had been of the serial sort instead of bonds running for a fixed term of fifty years the State would have saved $46,677,596 in amortization.

The report recommends that future bond issues be of the serial sort and that, if possible, outstanding bonds be retired for bonds of this class. The saving, the report says, would be $34,120,091, even though it should be necessary when the substitution is made to raise to 4¾ per cent. the rate of interest which at present averages less than 4½ per cent. on outstanding securities of $118,000,000.

The result of the recent bond sale in New York City and information received from bond houses in all of the large cities have convinced Chairman Stimson of the Committee on Finances that serial bonds will find as ready a market as bonds for fixed terms. In discussing the State debt the committee in its report says:

"Your committee finds that the net debt of New York State over and above all sinking funds has increased from $7,400,000 in the year 1903 to over $145,500,000 at the present time. The gross debt outstanding today is over $186,000,000. The total authorized debt today is over $231,000,000. During this period the population has only increased from 7,650,000 in 1903 to 9,890,000 in 1914. The per capita net State debt has thus risen from 94 cents per capita in 1903 to approximately $15.04 at present.

The Largest State Debt.

"New York has at present not merely the largest total debt, but by far the largest per capita direct debt of any of the United States. It is much larger than those of the large States which are its neighbors. Pennsylvania has practically no debt. Its sinking fund accumulations exceed its indebtedness. In Illinois the per capita debt is but 39 cents; in New Jersey, 24 cents; in Indiana, 49 cents; in Michigan, $2.41, the foregoing figures being for 1913.

"Correspondingly there has been recently shown in New York a tendency on the part of the political subdivisions of the State to greatly increase their indebtedness.

"The per capita figures for municipal and county indebtedness also show prominence on the part of New York. Its per capita county and municipal debt is $107.71. The next highest per capita debt of the various States is $70.21 for the State of Washington; $61.66 for New Jersey; $57.86 for Oregon; $52.88 for Massachusetts, $51.18 for California, and $47.23 for Ohio. In eleven years, 1902 to 1913, the per capita tax of this class in New York has grown from $56.36 to $107.71, an increase of 90.4 per cent.

"Your committee finds while the credit of the State is still very high, this great increase in its indebtedness has been noticed and commented on in the investment market, and that there is an increasing tendency on the part of investors to scrutinize our securities and to demand an improvement in our financial methods of incurring and securing debt."

Concerning the administration of the sinking funds, the report says:

"The unnecessary burden which has been put upon present taxpayers can be readily seen when it is stated that up to Sept. 30, 1914, there had been contributed to all of the sinking funds $34,487,679, where only $4,940,095 was required under the 3 per cent. actuarial computation, making a surplus at that date accrued of $29,547,584."

To Abolish Tax on Posterity.

Another reform recommended would abolish the present system of creating debts to be borne by future generations which cannot possibly reap any benefit from the improvements for which the debts were incurred. Chairman Stimson urges that in future the life of bonds shall not exceed the life of the improvement for which they were issued. On this point the report says:

"The State has authorized the issue of $100,000,000 of fifty-year bonds for the improvement of our highways, and between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000 of this debt have already been contracted. Of this amount your committee finds that the proceeds of approximately 30 per cent. have been spent for constructing the surface of highways, the life of which surface cannot ordinarily exceed four or five years, and often is much less. This means that generations of taxpayers in this State will be paying heavy interest and sinking fund charges for improvements from which they will receive not an atom of benefit."

The members of the committee, with the exception of Senator Robert F. Wagner, oppose any immediate distribution of the excess in the various sinking funds because in every recent bond sale the large excess in the sinking funds has been advertised as an inducement to investors. When a sinking fund, however, has been completed, or is so nearly completed that the income from the securities will provide more than the necessary annual contribution, the committee proposes that the excess shall be applied to the interest on other funds. Three of the sinking funds are so near completion that no further contributions are needed. It is pointed out by Chairman Stimson that under the new method of handling the sinking funds recommended by the committee much of the direct tax of $19,000,000, of which $10,000,000, it has been estimated, will be required for the sinking funds, will be available for other purposes.

Here is what the report says about the future management of the sinking funds:

"Your committee has felt that it was highly important that a correct and automatic method of accumulation should be provided for these funds in the future. Such a method, we believe, is provided in the amendment herewith submitted. Each year the Controller must appraise the value of the securities in each fund and calculate afresh the amount of the contribution which will be annually required to amortize the debt at its maturity, estimating the income on the securities at the conservative rate of 3 per cent. Thereupon it is made the duty of the Legislature to appropriate the amount thus estimated as the contribution to the fund for that year.

"If the Legislature fails to make this appropriation the duty is imposed upon the Controller, as the chief fiscal officer of the State, to take the amount in question from the next general revenues of the State in his hands and apply it to the fund in question. The method of taxation to be employed is thus left to the discretion of the Legislature, but if that body fails to act, what is essentially a lien, superior to the current requirements of the State Government, is put upon its general revenues in favor of the bondholder.

"The same method of enforcement is also made applicable to the payment of the installments of principal and the interest on all future debts of the State. Your committee feels that in this way the completion of the sinking fund of the old debt and the faithful payment of the recurring installments of the new debt is made as simple and automatic as possible."

Senator Wagner, in a minority report, urges the immediate distribution of the sinking fund excess to the end that $11,000,000 of the direct tax next year may be avoided.

ABSENTEES BLOCK WORK.

Constitutional Convention Embarrassed by Lack of Quorum.

ALBANY, July 23.—Lemuel E. Quigg, the foe of Saturday sessions, at the session of the Constitutional Convention today made his usual weekly motion to adjourn over the week-end. Various committee reports were about to be received and the convention leaders did not take kindly to the motion, and it failed of adoption. Thereupon Mr. Quigg raised a point of no quorum, and a roll call was demanded.

It soon developed that only 79 of the 168 delegates were present. President Root then ordered a closed call of the house. It was not the ordinary closed call known to the Legislature, for the doorkeepers of the convention declined absolutely to permit members to pass in or out.

The Sergeant at Arms immediately began sending telegraph and telephone messages to recall delegates, but after an hour's delay it became apparent that a quorum could not be obtained until late in the afternoon, so an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Unless a quorum is present tomorrow, the committee reports will not be received until next week.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:49 | Sun sets..7:24 | Moon sets..2:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:27	5:57	11:36	12:00
Governors Island	5:56	6:24	12:05	12:17
Hell Gate	7:46	8:14	1:45	1:57

Arrived—Friday, July 23.

SS Arabic, Liverpool, July 14.
SS Samland, London, July 10.
SS Colon, Colon, July 17.
SS Carrillo, Colon, July 17.
SS Obi, Huelva, July 6.
SS Netherpark, Ferrol, July 6.
SS Montoso, Progreso, July 16.
SS Balto, Lerwik, July 6.
SS El Dia, Galveston, July 18.
SS El Sud, Galveston, July 17.
SS Narragansett, London, July 10.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, July 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Devon City	Cherbourg	July 6
Monadnock	London	July 8
Large Law	London	July 10
Earl of Elgin	Saloniki	June 20
Mayaro	Grenada	July 16
Alfred Nobel	Havre	July 10
Wirral	Havre	July 10
Antiope	Algiers	July 8
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 12
St. Stephen	London	July 10

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	July 17
Carpathia	Liverpool	July 17
America	Naples	July 14
Avra	Glasgow	July 11
Frixos	Liverpool	July 10
Wielaston	Havre	July 10
Woolston	Cardiff	July 10
Justin	Pernambuco	July 7
Lampasas	Mobile	July 20
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 22

DUE MONDAY.

Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 16
Nord Amerika	Seville	July 8
Italia	Gibraltar	July 15
Pioneer	Copenhagen	July 15
Sixaola	Santiago	July 21
Tenadores	Colon	July 19
Yaguez	Mayaguez	July 19
Coamo	San Juan	July 21
Creole	New Orleans	July 21
Frinton	Havre	July 13

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	———	10:00 A.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Huron, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Roma, Lisbon	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 29, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... July 3

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Venezia, at La Pallice, July 20.
SS Halizones, at Delagoa Bay, July 22.
SS City of Madrid, at Brisbane, July 22.
SS Highland Harris, at Marseilles, July 19.
SS St. Egbert, at Gibraltar, July 23.
SS Navigator, at Barcelona, July 17.
SS Lancastrian, at Plymouth, July 22.

Sailed.

SS Europa, from Naples, July 17.
SS Bronze Wings, from La Pallice, July 20.
SS Hostilius, from Buenos Aires, July 21.
SS Minas Geraes, from Rio Janeiro, July 21.
SS Iroquois, from London, July 22.
SS Mississippi, from London, July 23.
SS St. Ronald, from Singapore, July 22.
SS Exeter City, from Swansea, July 23.

Passed.

SS Dewa, New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS Zealandia, New York for Manchester, passed Tuskar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 23.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 845 miles E. at 10:45 A. M.; due 25th, afternoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 40 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 65 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 44 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 232 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 46 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 200 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 137 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 191 miles S. at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, passed Pollockrip at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 530 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Camaguey, Progreso to New York, was 46 miles N. of Havana at noon.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 21; Hongkong, June 23; Shanghai, June 26; Yokohama, June 4, and Honolulu, July 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east on July 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, July 25.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 29, and Yokohama, July 8—which arrived per steamer Ixion, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 21, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 26.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, June 27; Auckland, June 28; Melbourne, July 3, and Sydney, July 5—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on July 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 27.

MAUCH CHUNK GLEN ONOKO $1.50 ROUND TRIP CHILDREN HALF FARE

Lehigh Valley Railroad
Spend Sunday, July 25, in the Mountains.
Mauch Chunk Switchback
SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:
New York (West 23rd St.) 8:20 A.M.
(Liberty St.) ... 8:30 "
Jersey City (Jackson Av.) 8:50 "
Newark ..... 9:10 "

A DAY'S PLEASURE EXCURSIONS New Jersey Central
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong $1.00 To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50 To-morrow also Wednesday July 28
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00;
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17;
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

CALIFORNIA.
A gentleman of culture and wide traveling experience will act as courier for party going West. L 40 Times.

VALLEY GROVE
80 MILE SAIL ON THE SOUND
EVERY SUNDAY 75c ½ Fare 40c
Delightful Grove overlooking L. I. Sound.
BATHING, FISHING, DANCING
STR. "MONTAUK"
Leave pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:30 P.M.
Dining Room. Lunch Counter. Refreshments

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75 ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE $2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for Illustrated Folder.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line: Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.
New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH
Strs. Rosedale & Cimbria Today and Sunday
Leave—West 129th St., 9:30, 1:00, 3:30.
" West 23rd St., 10:00, 1:45, 4:00.
" Battery, 10:45, 2:15, 4:30.
" Coney Island, 6:30, 7:30.
" Rockaway, 12:30, 5:30, 6:30.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50c.

50¢ Mornings 10.30 YACHT CLIFTON SIGHT SEEING 40 Mile 3 Hour Cruise. 75¢ Afternoons 2.30
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLE
Sat. and Sun. 25c. additional. Music. Lecturer.
LVS. PIER FOOT W. 42d ST. Tel. Bryant 3623

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50c CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Suns. & Hols., Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m., for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

EXTRA TRIP
TO ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS Saturday Afternoon
S. S. "MANDALAY"
Will Leave Battery Landing at 2:00 P. M.
TO ACCOMMODATE THE WEEK-END EXCURSIONISTS
Weekday and Sunday Trips to Atlantic Highlands
Lvs. W. 131st St. Pier..9:30 A.M.
" Battery Pier.....10:30 A.M.
" Atlantic Highlands..5 P.M.
Returning to Battery Pier only. 25c Each Way.
NIGHT TRIPS UP THE HUDSON
Refreshments DANCING Palm Room
Lvs. Battery Pier......7:30 P.M.
" W. 131st St. Pier..8:30 P.M.
$1.00 Round Trip
Returning to W. 131st St. only.
BATHING AND FISHING.
Phones: Pier West 131st St., Morningside 4399. Offices, Broad 179-3263.

A Happy Day

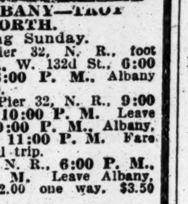
If you like to sail, here is some of the finest river scenery in the world.

Plenty of time, too, for picnicing, music and fun at the amusement resorts.

Sunday Excursion, $1
Newburgh or Poughkeepsie
STR. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves Franklin St. 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M., for West Point, Beacon, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Music. Restaurant. Lunch room. Round Trip $1.00.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.
Largest River Steamships in the world.



SUNDAY TRIPS
FALL RIVER LINE MANAGEMENT
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL TO BRIDGEPORT
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret., leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
STEAMER RICHARD PECK TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music, Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
Tickets limited, on sale at Piers on day of excursions.
The New England Steamship Co.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
BOSTON Metropolitan Line Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses, and Freight—Express Service.
Portland Maine Steamship Line Steamships
NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR.
Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs., and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.
Tkts. and information at Piers, also at all Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

GLEN ISLANDS
"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
Every seaside amusement: fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9.45, 11.15 A.M., 2.30, 3.30 P.M. East 24th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

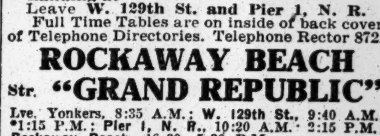
UP THE HUDSON, SAT.
JULY 24, STR. HOMER RAMSDELL, for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, leaves Franklin St. 1:00; W. 129th St. 1:30 P. M. Connecting at West Point and Newburgh with Str. Benj. B. Odell for New York. $1 Round Trip. Music, Restaurant, Lunch Room. Str. W. F. Romer leaves Franklin St. 2:30; W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at Highland Falls or West Point for return boat to New York same day.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
STEAMER "CASTLETON" FARE 10 Cts.
Automobiles Carried. Capacity 30 cars. This Route for All Jersey Coast Resorts.
Lvs. Daily ft. Whitehall St., next to South Ferry, 10 A.M., 2 P.M. | Lvs. Atlantic Highlands 11:45 A. M., 5 P. M. Tel., Broad 179 or 3263.
Passenger Capacity Is Limited to 1,250.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS
Long Island Sound
New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:30 A. M., for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, etc. Folder on request.
City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.



Hudson River Day Line

Iron Steamboat Co.
SPECIAL NOTICE
NO LANDING AT W. 23D ST.
The Public is cautioned that the ONLY ticket office of the IRON STEAMBOAT CO. at WEST 129TH ST. is on the DOWN-TOWN SIDE of dock.
A Day On the OCEAN
Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Fare, Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays, $1. Accommodations for Ladies and Children. Restaurant and Bar under Co.'s management.
IRON STEAMBOATS FOR STEEPLECHASE PARK
Only Landing at CONEY ISLAND
Leave W. 129th St. and Pier 1, N. R.
Full Time Tables are on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers, 8:35 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A.M., *1:15 P.M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A.M., 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30 P.M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."

Comfortable, Speedy, Elegant Way to NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Belmar, Point Pleasant, etc., is via the Twin Screw Flyers of the
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
An Ideal way to see New York Harbor
Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 5.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, *4.15, *5.25, 7.45, p.m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 1.00, 3.30, 7.15 p.m. (10.40 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
Lv. N.Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45, *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 7.35 p.m. (11.10 p.m. L. Long Br. only.)
*Except September 6th.
First-class Meals at popular prices.
Round Trip, New York to Atlantic Highlands, $1.00. Round trip can be made except on Steamers leaving W. 42d St., week days 5.25, 7.45 p.m.; Sun. 10.40 p.m. Cedar St. week days, 5.45, 8.10 p.m.; Sun. 11.10 p.m.

BLOCK ISLAND R. I. $1.50
EVERY SUNDAY
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:49 A. M., for Montauk, thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Lve. Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg., (5th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island R. R. stations, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; Long Island City, and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant. Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

INTER-STATE PARK HIGHLAND LAKE
BEAR MOUNTAIN 45 MILES UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays.
Lvs. Battery 9:15, West 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.
Str. "MARY POWELL" Weekdays Lvs. W. 42d St. 10:20, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Sundays and Holidays, STR. "NEWBURGH.")
Round Trip—Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST'B'T CO. Tel. Broad 952
& Mary Powell St'b't Co. Tel. Spring 4141.

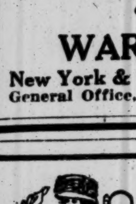
Delightful Afternoon Trip to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT
Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P.M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden, ($1.00.) Catskill, and Hudson. FARE $1.25. Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

CALIFORNIA AND THE EXPOSITIONS
VIA CANADA'S SCENIC WONDERLAND
A Grand Tour of the Pacific Coast will leave New York Monday, August 23, for the Expositions via NIAGARA FALLS, TORONTO, and
THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL LINE—CANADA'S NEW OCEAN-TO-OCEAN RAILWAY
Novel and exclusive features of the itinerary comprise: COBALT, the famous silver-mining region; the Northern Ontario GOLDFIELDS and Winnipeg; Along the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC IN HARVEST-TIME a thousand miles of wheat; the highest peaks and most magnificent scenery of THE CANADIAN ROCKIES. A seven-hundred-mile sail through the NORWAY OF AMERICA from Prince Rupert to Seattle.
RETURN FROM CALIFORNIA VIA THE COLORADO ROCKIES. A UNIQUE TOUR OF 30 DAYS
The arrangements include All Traveling Expenses for highest-class travel and accommodations, luxuriously equipped limited trains, finest hotels, and services of a Tour Manager throughout.
Itinerary and Full Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., 561 Fifth Ave., 2081 Broadway.

OCEAN TRIP
A VACATION on the WATER
Cool, restful and refreshing.
$95 New York to Havana and return; 6 days at sea, 4 days on shore, including hotel expenses.
$60 California Expositions side trip, New York, Havana, New Orleans, by steamer, going or returning.
Write Dept. E for "The Ideal Vacation."
WARD LINE
New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
General Office, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y.



BERMUDA
The Ocean Paradise.
48 hours' delightful sail from New York
All Expense Tours 8 Days $42.50
Next Departure July 28, S. S. "BERMUDIAN."
Rail or Steamer
to Maine, Nova Scotia, Great Lakes, St. Lawrence, etc. Tickets and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON
245 B'way (Opp. City Hall Park)
264 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 29th St.)
561 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 46th St.)
2081 Broadway (Cor. 72d St.)

A Vacation Cruise for Two to Boston
All-the-Way-by-Water on the Metropolitan Line's Great Express Passenger Steamships "Massachusetts" and "Bunker Hill."
$25.00 FOR TWO
$12.50 each includes transportation, staterooms, hotel, auto tour to Historic Concord and Lexington, and boat trip to Pemberton and Nantasket Beach. Leaving New York Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
For itineraries, reservations and tickets, apply to
GEO. E. MARSTERS
1246 Broadway, New York.

TO FRANCE BY LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, AUG. 7 | TAORMINA, AUG. 11
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL

Saxonia	Thurs., Aug. 5, 10 A.M.
Orduna	Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania	Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia	Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia	Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna	Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania	Fri., Sept. 24, 10 A.M.

*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
New York, July 24 | Philadelphia, July 31

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
†Arabic.....July 28 | Adriatic.....Aug. 4
†Cabin and Third Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Canopic, August 12, 10 A. M.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX

TOURAINE	July 24, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO	Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE	Aug. 7, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU	Aug. 14, 3 P. M.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
TUSCANIA, Sat., July 24, 10 A. M.
CAMERONIA, Sat., Aug. 7, 10 A. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
PATRIA (new)..Aug. 12 | SANT' ANNA..Sept. 7
Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Barcelona
ROMA.......July 26 | ROMA.......Sept. 21
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TAKE AN INVIGORATING SEA VOYAGE.
Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line. New York.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

RAILROADS.

N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS. Sundays. Holidays. See ads. or agents.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

The Park Inn
Rockaway Park, L. I.
VAL. SCHMITT, INC.
FINE ROOMS
Hot & Cold Running Water
SHORE DINNERS
Dancing Every Evening

Why Not Commute from Briarcliff Lodge,
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.?
30 Miles up the Albany Post Road.
50 Minute Electric Train Service to Scarboro.
600 Feet Elevation.
All the advantages of country life and the comforts of the best city hotel.
New York Office—402 Madison Avenue.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $9 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Country and Shore combined. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Splendid Music. Garage. Accommodates 300. Ideal Motoring. Booklet B.

LAKE MOHEGAN INN.
Spend your vacation in the Mountains. New double Tennis Courts, Dancing, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Commuting distance. Special cut rates. FRANK J. WELTON, Prop.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Thoroughly Renovated and Renewed. Under management of LELAND STERRY. N. Y. Office, 243 5th Ave. Phone 9230 Mad. Sq.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
IN THE MOUNTAINS. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Booklet. W. B. Chauncey, Mgr.

POINT O' WOODS
SEVEN MILES AT SEA.
IS ALWAYS COOL.
Address THE INN, Point o' Woods, N. Y.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, 6c.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & Infor. at 1130 B'way, N.Y. F.H.Duffy, Rep.

NEW JERSEY.

STADLER'S
MONMOUTH BEACH INN
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
Muriel Spencer Stadler, Prop.
French Cuisine of Highest Order.
Famous Swimming Baths.
Thes Dansants Concerts
American Plan Garage
Rates $4 per day and up.
Also non-housekeeping Cottages.
Service and Meals from Hotel.
Booklet and full particulars upon request.

The New
ESSEX & SUSSEX
Hotel and Cottages.
Directly on the ocean.
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
The De Luxe Hotel of the Atlantic Coast.
Hot and cold sea water in bathrooms.
David B. Plumer, Manager.

The BREAKERS Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach.
Cor. Ocean & 2d Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. 3d year; same m'g'mt. (Formerly The Imperial.) A well-equipped, well-run, comfortable hotel. $2.50 up; w'kly, $9-$18. A. D. WIDDEMER.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE,
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Now open. Baths, Garage. Superior table. Address T. R. Moore, Mt. Arlington, N. J.

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A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; Ocean Pathway, facing park and ocean. V. C. HAYNES.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
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"A RESORT IN ITSELF."
SWIMMING POOL · TENNIS · SURF-BATHING
"ARBOR DANSANT"
FINEST CAFE AND DANCE FLOOR IN RESORT.
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Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

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LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL
A Bold Original Creation
with the Local Color of Atlantic City
Belvedere Restaurant Traymore
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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
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THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
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OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
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Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
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The Leeds Company

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THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and beach. Fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Coach at trains. A. E. WAGNER, Propr. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

New Clarion Kentucky Ave., 2d House from ocean; elevator to street; open all year. Garage. S. K. BONIFACE.

CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue. Favorite House. For Spring and Summer guests. Free Booklet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adirondack Mountain booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

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LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York

"Mt. Desert, Isle of Enchantment." For booklets write 171 Broadway.

RESORTS.

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"Overlooking the Ocean"
HOTEL PRESTON and Cottages
Beach Bluff, Mass.
An exclusive hotel catering to a discriminating patronage. All apartments cooled by ocean breezes. No inside rooms. Located in private grounds on a bluff fifty feet high overlooking the ocean. Modern equipment, which includes long-distance telephone in every room.
Personal management of J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor.

FENWICK HALL
FENWICK-ON-THE-SOUND,
SAYBROOK, CONN.
Directly on Long Island Sound at mouth of Connecticut River. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating. Ballroom; six-piece orchestra. Rooms en suite, with or without private bath. Rates $12.50 and upward per week. American plan. Booklet. Yale student waiters.
H. A. CHAPMAN, Prop.

THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Golf. Tennis. Club House. Now open.

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The Finest Resort Hotel In Northeastern Pennsylvania.
Mount Pleasant House
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Rebuilt—enlarged—modernized. 105 rooms, 24 en suite with private bath and running water in rooms. Bell service, gas, orchestra, dancing, and all outdoor sports. FREE GARAGE—accommodations for 40 cars. Charming walks, good roads, magnificent views. Unique in quality of food, cooking and service. OPEN ALL YEAR. For illustrated literature, room plan, auto map and rates address
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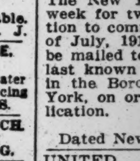

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BUCKWOOD INN
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.
Home of the Famous Golf Course of the Shawnee Country Club.
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Winter—The Kirkwood, Camden, S. C. 18-Hole Golf Course.

THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE
WATER GAP HOUSE
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Only two hours from New York, a superior modern, high-class hotel with finest and coolest location. Capacity 500. American and a la carte service. Cafe and Grill. Orchestra; golf and all outdoor sports. Special summer rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. JOHN PURDY COPE.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,798.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS ELFENBEIN and SAM CHMELNIK, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name of L. ELFENBEIN & CO., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Louis Elfenbein and Sam Chmelnik, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name of L. Elfenbein & Co., are hereby given notice that on June 21st, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 5th, 1915, at ten A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARCUS B. BEHRMAN and ISAAC WEISS, individually and as members of the firm of M. B. BEHRMAN & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 21,593.

Notice is hereby given that Marcus B. Behrman and Isaac Weiss, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 13th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 25th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 23d, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LIZZIE ROSENBERG, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Maurice L. Shaine, verified the 20th day of July, 1915, and that an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in this Court on the 29th day of March, 1915, praying that the above named Lizzie Rosenberg be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena, directed to said alleged bankrupt, was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this Court, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that the said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district, so that personal service may be made upon her, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that she is not now within the jurisdiction of this Court, it is

Now, on motion of Maurice L. Shaine, attorney for petitioning creditors,

Ordered, That the above named alleged bankrupt plead, answer, or demur on or before the 11th day of August, 1915, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 29th day of March, 1915, and in case of her failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published in The New York Times, a newspaper, once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 24th day of July, 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at her last known address, No. 85 Mulberry Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

LEARNED HAND, U. S. D. J.
Dated New York, July 21, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL J. SINGER, MEYER SINGER, DANIEL D. SINGER, and SAMUEL J. SINGER, JR., individually and composing the firm of S. J. SINGER & SONS, and said firm of S. J. SINGER & SONS, Bankrupts.—No. 20,959.

To the creditors of Samuel J. Singer, Meyer Singer, Daniel D. Singer, and Samuel J. Singer, Jr., individually and composing the firm of S. J. Singer & Sons, and said firm of S. J. Singer & Sons, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1915, the said Samuel J. Singer, Meyer Singer, Daniel D. Singer, and Samuel J. Singer, Jr., individually and composing the firm of S. J. Singer & Sons, and said firm of S. J. Singer & Sons, were duly adjudicated bankrupts and a first meeting of creditors held March 26th, 1915, and a trustee elected at said meeting, and the bankrupts having since filed amended schedules, you are hereby notified that the second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 5th day of August, 1915, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 20th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VICTOR BERNBLIT, Bankrupt.—No. 20,895.

To the creditors of Victor Bernblit of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1915, the said Victor Bernblit was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and a first meeting of creditors held March 20th, 1915, and a trustee elected at said meeting, and an error having occurred in the publication of the first meeting of creditors, you are hereby notified that the second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 5th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 20th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,991.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN A. STEIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said John A. Stein are hereby given notice that on July 20th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, August 6th, 1915, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated. New York, July 23rd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MORRIS BREAKSTONE, Bankrupt.—No. 21,707.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Breakstone, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17, 1915, praying the confirmation of a composition for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 22, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,941.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY W. WALDEN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Henry W. Walden are hereby given notice that on July 12th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 5th, 1915, at one P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

RED INVADERS LOSE GREAT SHAM BATTLE

Encounter Hidden Mines in Advance on Trenches and Ranks Are Shattered.

GUARDS' WORK IS PRAISED

Quick Entrenchment Surprises Regulars—Mayor Mitchel Urges Preparedness for War.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 23.—The National Guardsmen of New York and the regulars from Plattsburg Barracks and Fort Ethan Allen came as near fighting a real battle today as was possible without ball cartridges. The soldiers sheltered themselves in trenches that were from four to five feet deep in places; real mines were exploded, thousands of blank cartridges fired, and the artillery concealed in underbrush on the half crest of a hill banged away in belligerent fashion. The battle lasted all day, and when it was over the umpires pronounced the manoeuvre the most instructive in the history of the Guard.

The problem involved defense from intrenched position and a frontal attack upon that position by an invading army. As has been the case all the week, the infantrymen from Plattsburg and the cavalrymen from Fort Ethan Allen formed the backbone of the Red or invading army. The Twelfth New York Infantry also formed a part of the Red organization today, the commander of this army being Colonel Dickman of the Second United States Cavalry.

Opposed to the invaders and fighting from splendidly constructed trenches was the Blue, or home, army, under command of Colonel Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment. The Blue army was made up of the Seventh, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-second Regiments of infantry, Squadron A, a company of engineers, the field artillery, and a detachment of signal corps troops.

Governor Whitman saw the battle start and Mayor Mitchel saw it end, the final assault occurring shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon and ending, in the opinion of the observers, in the repulse of the Red army, whole battalions of which, theoretically speaking, were wiped out of existence.

The battle will go down in the records of the National Guard as the battle of Clove Point and Arthursburg, both of these places figuring in the engagement. No preliminary instructions as to the way the battle should be fought were issued by the division commander. The opposing Generals issued all their orders in the field and as the situation developed.

While the fields were still dripping wet from the heavy dew of last night, the Blue army early this morning left the main camp and headed due west in the direction of Arthursburg. Shovels and pickaxes formed an important part of it's equipment, for it was this army that was to intrench, mine the field in front of its trenches, and lastly place the artillery where it would be hard to discover when not in action from the ground or from the sky.

Because the Blues had to select a battleground and then intrench, the Red army did not take the field until several hours had elapsed, in which time the men under Colonel Appleton were tunneling as never before, while the artillerymen found the side of a hill where the shrubbery was tall and thick enough to screen the field pieces. The machine gun platoons operated in the trenches with the infantrymen, while the cavalrymen scouted cautiously in the outlying country on the lookout for the advance guards of the invading army under Colonel Dickman.

The Reds had no advance information as to where the Blues had entrenched. Their task was first to find the Blues and then, if possible, drive them out of their trenches. The Reds had a suspicion that the Blues would mine the field in front of their trenches and for that reason Dickman's men operated with extreme caution. Ahead of the main column of the Reds the scouts of the second United States Cavalry operated, the advance of the main body being controlled by the reports sent back by the scouts.

Defenders Well Hidden.

The place near Arthursburg, which Colonel Appleton selected as best suited for his army to make its stand, was screened by clusters of small trees and a great deal of undergrowth. The work of entrenching, for this reason, was difficult, the men having to cut through roots with axes and then with picks and shovels burrow into the ground until the trenches were deep enough to provide practically complete shelter, so far as infantry fire was concerned.

The tops of the hats of the soldiers could hardly be seen above the trenches when the troops were in action, while in the lulls and before the discovery of the defenders by the Red army not even the tops of the hats were visible.

The big trench was nearly a mile long. The regulars who tried to capture it were repulsed. They said afterward that they had never seen a better piece of work than that done by the guardsmen in less than three hours. While the infantrymen were entrenching the engineers planted four huge mines about fifty yards in advance of the trenches. These mines were electrically controlled and invisible.

The trenches were about completed when the Blue scouts reported that they had caught sight of the advancing scouts of the Red Army and that the advance guard of the invaders soon would be in range of the trenches. Every man in the trenches was alert as the moment drew near for the combat.

General O'Ryan, the camp commander; Brigadier General Butt, Brigadier General Dyer, and Colonel Vanderbilt, who were of the observing party, and Mayor Mitchel were closely watching the working out of the problem. They were obscured from view so far as the contending forces were concerned. On the side of the hill the artillerymen crouched beneath their hidden guns, awaiting the command to greet the invaders with shrapnel.

Slowly the men of the Red army advanced. They were in open order, advanced by jumps, and were always crouching. They knew they were in the enemy's country, and they knew he was somewhere in the vicinity, and every eye was strained in the effort to find the intrenched position. For two hours the Red army sparred for position, now and then firing a volley, while at intervals the boom of the field guns on the side of the hill echoed through the hills.

Mines Shatter Invaders.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the battle started in earnest. The command to advance was given by Colonel Dickman, and the Regulars and the men of the Twelfth New York started in the direction of the Blue trenches. The roar of the artillery was constant.

When the Reds were within one hundred yards of the Blue line something happened. Right up out of the ground shot four great columns of soil, rocks, and brush. The mines had exploded. The columns rose fifty or more feet in the air. So terrific was the explosion that part of the débris fell at distances of a hundreds yards from the mined area.

The frontal attack of the Reds was pronounced by the observers a splendid advance, but the fact remained that because of the mines and the accuracy of the artillery and infantry fire the invaders—that is, those who escaped alive—had to seek safety in retreat before the charge had covered half the distance to the trenches. With the explosion of the mines and the retreat of the Reds the battle ended, and at 6 o'clock 5,000 very tired and very grimy and sore troopers marched back to Camp Whitman.

Mayor Mitchel made a speech tonight to the soldiers of the camp. Before he took the platform there were boxing and wrestling contests and a vaudeville show.

Mayor Mitchel, in opening his remarks, referred to the awakening of interest in national military preparedness. In part he said:

"Suddenly, in the early days of August of last year, while oversanguine zealots were assuring each other that the last great war between Christian peoples had been fought and ended, from the quiet and peace that seemed to pervade all Europe there raged out overnight the greatest and fiercest war the world has ever known. And with the outbreak of that war the American people had spread before their eyes the meaning as well as the necessity for military preparedness. Suddenly a goodly portion of our people—those with eyes to see and brains to interpret, and not too blinded by unreasoning adherence to a theory—awoke to the truth of what the General Staff of the army and all military and naval experts have been telling the nation and successive Governments for years, namely, that the country is today prostrate and helpless in its utter state of unpreparedness to enforce its just demands, to defend its citizens, or to guard its territory.

"It is a staggering proposition to the American mind, and one bitter to American conceit, that this nation would be incapable of defending its heritage if attacked today by any first-class power, and yet that fact is uncontrovertible, and is admitted by all those who know our actual condition and have the courage to speak the truth upon this question. The experts and responsible officials have known the facts. The people alone have not understood our situation.

People Fed on Twaddle.

"For years the people have been fed upon the twaddle and high-sounding phrases of Fourth of July orators, and from kindergarten to university have been taught to believe that because, in times gone by, we succeeded with volunteer forces in opposing either equally untrained volunteer forces or vastly smaller trained forces, remote from their bases, the American people are an irresistible fighting nation.

"For years we have been taught that our genuine and deeprooted devotion to the principle of peace, our readiness to arbitrate international differences, even grievous wrongs, and our just and fair attitude toward other nations will prevent embroilment and constitute a sufficient bulwark against aggression.

"For years we have been told that the development of adequate citizen forces of defense means militarism and tempts to international interference and aggression.

"For years the people have been misled into the belief that it is economy of human and physical resources and makes for greater individual and national happiness to avoid the tax on energy and time entailed by a general brief military service sufficient to build up a trained citizen reserve.

"It has been preached to us that all war is unethical, unchristian, and wholly bad, without distinguishing between the just war and the unjust war, the war of aggression and conquest, and the war in defense of national honor and national integrity. In short, we have been fed for years on misinformation, on phrases, on cant, and on false sentiment.

"Is it not time that the American people should realize the situation, should take account of their resources, and take steps immediately to put themselves where they will no longer be dependent on the precarious good will or forbearance of any nation or group of nations?"

Mitchel Proposes Remedies.

After further illustrations of unpreparedness Mayor Mitchel said:

"What should be our policy in the circumstances in which we find ourselves and fronting the world conditions which we see today. It seems to me it should begin with a frank statement to the people of our present defenseless state, coupled with an admission of the nation's past blindness to its own necessities. With that, it seems to me, should be promulgated a substantial, comprehensive plan for national defense—no makeshift, no half measure, no sop to public sentiment—a plan that should comprise the immediate organization of the resources of the country for the production of necessary munitions, and at points not exposed to the first attack of an invading force, the equipment of our existing forces with a full supply of modern arms, up-to-date equipment and munitions, and the establishment of a general system of compulsory male citizen military training, similar to that of Switzerland or Australia, to the end that there may be built up an effective and serviceable citizen reserve.

"With that should go the construction of a powerful modern navy, not on the niggardly plan of backwoods statesmanship that proposes two battleships a year, but on a scale to make our navy the weapon of defense against a first-class power that it should be but is not today."

The Guardsmen listened to Mayor Mitchel attentively and were generous in their applause.

The Manhattan troops will return home tomorrow and the Second Brigade from Brooklyn, with the Brooklyn cavalrymen and Signal Corps men will take their places for a week's manoeuvres. Governor Whitman will visit the camp again next Thursday.

GEN. WOOD INSPECTS CAMP.

Praises Progress of College Students at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 23.—General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, accompanied by Colonel Glynn, Chief of Staff, and Colonel Bellanger, Chief Quartermaster, came here today to inspect the college students' camp of military instruction. General Wood spent the greater part of the day on the rifle range watching the students firing at the 600-yard targets.

General Wood said tonight that he was highly pleased with the progress the students were making in military science. He praised sanitary conditions of the camp and referred to the fact that there had been practically no sickness among the students. He intimated that an encampment would be held here next Summer, and that there would be two army aeroplanes added to the equipment.

OFF ON PRACTICE CRUISE.

Naval Militia Sail from New York Today for Tangier Sounr.

This morning the Naval Militiamen of this city will start on their annual two weeks' cruise. The First Battalion of Manhattan, 350 strong, under the command of Captain C. L. Poor and Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer W. B. Wait, will leave the U. S. S. Granite State and go aboard the battleship Kearsarge, which will start down the bay at 8 o'clock.

At the same time the Second Battalion from Brooklyn will board the battleship Kentucky and the two vessels will reach the Hook together and cruise to Tangier Sound, Maryland, where target practice will take place. On the way down and back there will be gun drill and battle practice. The men will be given shore leave in Baltimore before returning home.

TO COMBINE TO GET TRADE.

Plan of Our Manufacturers in the South American Invasion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—B. M. Ralston explained to members of the Federal Trade Commission at a hearing here today how the Pan-American Trade Association proposed to extend the trade of American manufacturers in South America.

Mr. Ralston said that the association expected American manufacturers to combine and erect exposition buildings in South America in which samples of their products would be on display. South Americans also would keep exhibits in these places, Mr. Ralston said.

The anti-trust laws would not be violated by such a combination, he said, and many manufacturers who heretofore had been unable to enter the South American field at all would have an opportunity to extend their business.

Chinese Here to Buy Printing Paper.

A commission representing the Ministry of Finance of the Chinese Government arrived here yesterday and is making its business headquarters at the National Association of Manufacturers, 30 Church Street. The commission is especially interested in the purchase of banknote paper, thin waxed paper, and paper for the printing of stamps; printing, lithographic, and typographic machinery and equipment; machinery and materials for the making of matches, and machinery for the equipment of mills for cotton spinning.

ADMIRAL EXPLAINS AIR TORPEDO BOAT

His Invention Requires Considerable Space for Attacks, Says Bradley A. Fiske.

STUDIED WIRELESS IN 1897

At That Time He Devised Plan to Guide Projectiles Since Developed by Hammond.

Rear Admiral Bradley Allen Fiske of the Navy War College yesterday explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES some of the details of his recently patented invention, which is in effect an aerial torpedo boat—a hydroplane from which a torpedo may be discharged into the water. He also discussed another invention of his, which he said had been since elaborated by John Hays Hammond, Jr., and which enables an operator on shore, on the deck of a ship, or even on an aeroplane to steer by wireless a torpedo after it has been launched.

"I want to correct a misapprehension in the first place," said Admiral Fiske, "about the possibilities of an aerial torpedo boat. It was stated in a dispatch from Washington to today's TIMES that it could be used to attack a fleet in a landlocked harbor. This would, of course, be difficult to achieve without the destruction of the aeroplane which probably would be destroyed before reaching the fleet. What I had in mind was rather an attack on a fleet in the open sea, or one which had taken refuge in a large inland body of water of considerable size, where the aeroplanes could rise over the intervening hills and would have plenty of room and some opportunity to discharge their torpedoes before the gunners of the fleet could attack them.

"With regard to steering torpedoes by wireless—I first became interested in this matter in July, 1897, when I was stationed at Chemulpo, Korea, and read of the work that had been done by various scientists in sending an electric spark across space. Edison and Sims had already worked on the plan of steering a torpedo by wire, and it occurred to me that this could be simplified by doing it without wires.

Had Device to Steer Torpedoes.

"I invented at that time a device for wireless steering of torpedoes, and sent it to the offices of the Western Electric Company at Chicago, with which firm I had already had some relations. They thought it too visionary at the time, however, and let it pass. But after the battle of Manila Bay, when the whole country was enthusiastic, President Barton of the Western Electric Company decided that he would take the matter up and try to have my device patented simply because I was a naval officer. So my application was submitted to the Patent Office on Sept. 7, 1898, and that was the last I heard of it for the time.

"In 1900 I read that Nicola Tesla had just patented a device for the same purpose—the steering of torpedoes by wireless. I then began to wonder what had become of my application, and went to Washington with some officials of the Western Electric Company. We found at the Patent Office that my application had simply been overlooked; and to make amends the authorities decided to give me a broader patent—two patents, in fact—one covering the method and one the apparatus which I had devised. These were issued in October, 1900.

"I had neither the time, nor the money, to follow up this invention, but since then Mr. John Hays Hammond, Jr., has done splendid work based on my original patent. A torpedo is steered by wireless through the means of two solenoids which are affected by impulses transmitted by Hertzian waves of varying periodicity. Thus the touching of one key at the sending station will turn it to the right and another to the left. Mr. Hammond, I understand, can control torpedoes by wireless at a distance as great as twenty-eight miles if need be; he can make any ordinary torpedo into a dirigible by the use of certain slight modifications. I understand that as a matter of experiment he has found that he can even control torpedoes by his voice, pitching it on different notes to affect the steering apparatus in various ways.

Don't Have to Trust to Luck.

"Now the uses of such a torpedo are obvious. You do not have to aim a torpedo and trust to luck that the ship you are shooting at will be in the line on which the torpedo is going when the torpedo gets there. You can even fire a torpedo from the opposite side of your ship to that on which the enemy is situated, directing the torpedo clear around your own ship and then sending it at the enemy. As he turns, you can turn your torpedo. Besides from a ship it could be operated from snore or from an aeroplane. In coast defense, especially of some such body of water as Chesapeake Bay, it would be invaluable, for from small hidden stations on the shore torpedoes could be discharged as well as from destroyers or submarines. It may be said that under such conditions the chances of hitting the mark would be slight. That difficulty will be obviated by the use of 'spotting' aeroplanes, such as are now used in artillery firing—an airman high above the enemy's position signals back to the battery far away in his rear, what changes in elevation should be made in order to drop the shells with better effect. So a spotting aeroplane could signal back to the shore station from which the torpedo is directed; or when a torpedo is once launched from shore it could be steered by an apparatus in the aeroplane.

"The hydroplane torpedo boat after rising to a great height could direct its own torpedo in this way."

Admiral Fiske said he had some reason to believe that torpedoes had been launched from aeroplanes during the present war. "It is the natural tendency of the American people," he continued, "to expect their inventors in time of war to think up devices which will offset the initial superiority of their enemies."

Admiral Fiske has taken out fifty-seven patents already and has three more pending. In 1890 he invented what has come to be known as the Sir Percy Scott method of pointing guns on shipboard, and in 1904 he invented the turret range finder.

BEGGAR HAD NEARLY $1,000.

Woman Played on Sympathy of Pennsylvania Commuters.

Arrested yesterday on a charge of soliciting alms at the Pennsylvania station, this is what the matron in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station said she found in the clothing of seventy-year-old Mrs. Nellie Hines:

Emigrant Savings Bank book showing a balance of $914, two five-dollar gold pieces, $3.50 in quarters, $1 in dimes, $1.15 in nickels, 64 cents in pennies, 42 English banknotes of one pound denomination, and two English sovereigns.

Detectives Lawless and Peresco of the West Thirtieth Street Station said they saw the aged woman solicit scores of commuters. She made such a pathetic figure with her bent back and rusty black gown and bonnet that seemed to be making a last stand for gentility that few refused her. The woman said she lived at 145 West Thirty-first Street.

Short Strike at Chemical Works.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 23.—Following the visit of a committee of Bayonne strikers more than 200 employes of the Grasselli Chemical Company at Tremley struck this morning. After two hours the company offered an increase of 10 per cent., which was accepted, and the men returned to work. There was no disorder and no attempt to damage property.

NEW MILK TEST OPPOSED.

Bacterial Examination Still Needed, Investigators Say.

The alcohol milk test, which is used to some extent in Europe and which is believed by some investigators to be a quick means of testing the condition and keeping qualities of milk, is not a satisfactory substitute for bacterial examination, according to bacteriologists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The alcohol test is based on the fact that when equal parts of 68 per cent. alcohol and milk are mixed and the mixture is shaken gently in a test tube, a flaky, white precipitate will form under certain conditions. The occurrence of this percipitate is held, by those who believe in the test, to indicate that changes have been produced in mixed market milk as a result of bacterial fermentation. The department's investigators, who have reported on the results of this test in Bulletin 202, "The Alcohol Test in Relation to Milk," find that the alcohol will produce this precipitate when the mixed market milk contains a certain amount of lactic acid or rennet (a curdling agent) produced by the varieties of bacteria which form these substances.

As a result, milk may be high in bacteria of other varieties without showing the precipitate when alcohol is added. In addition, it has been discovered that even with lactic acid or rennet-forming organisms present in the milk the precipitate does not show until these organisms have produced a considerable amount of the special substances which seem to cause the reaction with alcohol. In the case of mixed market milk, which frequently contains many varieties of bacteria other than the lactic acid or rennet-forming kinds, the alcohol test may be negative when the bacterial examination shows a high count.

On the other hand, in the case of milk from a single cow, the investigation apparently establishes the fact that a positive reaction in a 68 per cent. alcohol test indicates that the milk is abnormal. Even in this case, however, the value of the alcohol test with milk from a single cow or a small herd lies principally in the fact that it will show when the milk is abnormal and will give warning that a careful examination of the herd should be made. It also might indicate, the investigators suggest, the need for improvement in the method of handling and chilling the milk, with the object of checking the growth of milk-souring organisms.

FREE DENTISTRY FOR CITY.

George Eastman Offers $1,050,000 for Institute in Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 23.—George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Company, has announced his intention to give to the Rochester Dental Society a site and building to cost $300,000 for a Free Dental Institution, with the most complete equipment. In addition, provided the City of Rochester will appropriate $10,000 a year for its maintenance, he will endow the institution with $750,000. The proposed site is on Main Street, east, near Alexander Street, and is about 200 feet square.

The new dental building will furnish free dental service to all persons not able to pay for such work and will be equipped with an up-to-date laboratory for research work.

Mr. Eastman's gifts to Rochester for public buildings, institutions, parks, the new Chamber of Commerce Building, and the Mechanics' Institute Building already amount to more than $3,000,000.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Where the Importer by Mistake Increased His Duties.

Emrich, King & Schorsch were sustained in a protest against the Collector's action in returning real amber necklaces at 35 per cent. ad valorem as "beads." Through a misunderstanding on the part of the firm, the protest was directed against the assessment by the Collector at the rate of 85 per cent. As a matter of fact, the rate actually taken was 35 per cent. As the protestants were under a misapprehension, they claimed that the proper duty should be 60 per cent. as unfinished parts of jewelry. This claim the board sustained, although its effect was to affirm a higher duty than that exacted by the Collector. The board in an earlier decision held that claims asking for a higher rate than assessed cannot be considered by the customs tribunal. Judge Sullivan held in the present case that as the protest was filed in good faith, although under a misapprehension, it must be sustained.

The American Express Company and the Scruggs, Vandevoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, were overruled in protests relating to samples imported under the acts of 1909 and 1913, and which were claimed to be free. The samples consisted of cuttings ornamented with embroidery, and silk trimmings, which Appraiser Sague reported were suitable for use or sale in the condition imported. The claim was that they were entitled to free entry as samples of no commercial value. As the importers failed to submit adequate testimony to prove the character of the goods, the Collector was affirmed in taking full duties.

O. G. Hempstead & Co., Philadelphia, acting for the C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Company, machinery manufacturers, lost in protests relating to the classification of merchandise described on the invoices as "yellow metal circles." Duty was levied at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The importers' claim was that the goods were properly dutiable at 5 per cent. ad valorem under the provision specifying "sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material of chief value." Witnesses testified that the goods are known in the trade as "Muntz metal sheets," and are used in making condensers. In affirming the Collector's assessment, Judge Fischer said the articles were sufficiently advanced in manufacture to warrant their being considered parts of condensers.

Several tea importing firms won in claims that the immediate coverings of tea are duty free under the tariff law. The Collector was reversed in taxing containers of tea in less than five-pound packages. The firms included the Wright & Graham Company, F. L. Kraemer & Co., William A. Avis & Co., Consolidated Tea Company, Gray Brothers, Thomas Crane, and T. D. Downing & Co.

DE ANGELIS AGAIN IN COURT.

Lawyer, Held in Matteawan, Makes Sixteenth Vain Plea for Liberty.

Severan de Angelis made his sixteenth attempt yesterday to get away from Matteawan by appearing before Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court on his regular half-yearly writ of habeas corpus. De Angelis shot Walter S. Messer in 1897 in Oneida County and was adjudged incompetent and sent to the asylum. He said that he thought he had as good a chance of getting out of the asylum as Harry K. Thaw.

De Angelis, who is a lawyer, argued his own case in court and asked for a postponement because he had not the necessary witnesses or data at hand. Justice Philbin refused to adjourn the hearing, but said he would listen at once to what de Angelis had to say. Then the latter asked for a jury trial and, when it was refused, withdrew his writ. He was returned to Matteawan.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

LUNINE & TUCKER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Lunine & Tucker, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 26 East Twenty-third Street and 741 Sixth Avenue, composed of Samuel A. Lunine and William S. Tucker. An assignment was also made to Julius Baslow.

ROTH & MARBE, INC.—A second petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Roth & Marbe, Inc., dealers in leather goods at 106 Seventh Avenue.

MAIKEL CHAIMSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Maikel Chaimson, dealer in dry goods at 651 Lenox Avenue. He made an assignment on Thursday.

RUFUS G. SHIRLEY, salesman, at 342 West Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,292 and nominal assets $4,772.

HENRY F. C. PLOEGER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry F. C. Ploeger of 391 Second Avenue. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000.

ISAAC WEINSTEIN, of 811 East Seventy-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,254 and no assets.

WILLIAM Z. RHODES, laborer, at Marlboro, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $218 and no assets.

A. BOLOGNESI & CO.—Judge Hand yesterday adjudicated A. Bolognesi & Co., private bankers of 52 Wall Street, bankrupts, in accordance with a mandate of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which recently reversed the dismissal of the petition.

A. FREUNDLICH COMPANY.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Abraham Freundlich, trading as A. Freundlich Company, manufacturer of furs, at 45 West Twenty-seventh Street, with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. His schedules show liabilities of $50,486.

GUSTAV NEIDERMAN, furniture dealer, at 50 Essex Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $25,034 and assets of $19,290, consisting of stock, $10,000; horse and wagon, $1,000, and accounts, $8,290.

JACOB VOGEL, advertising, at 220 Fifth Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $39,782; nominal assets, $12,844, and actual assets, $2,498.

JOSEPH FRANK & SONS, INC., lithographers, of 22 Thames Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $25,873; nominal assets, $30,944, and actual assets, $3,794.

SADIE SCHWARTZ, milliner, 296 Bleecker Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $1,245 and actual assets $400.

SOLOMON BULLER, dealer in hardware and housefurnishing goods, at 1,294 Park Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $1,123, and actual assets, $600.

PROFIT SHARING GROCERIES CORPORATION.—Judge Hand has appointed Hugo Levy receiver for the Profit Sharing Groceries Corporation of 1,005 Columbus Avenue.

SAMUEL LEECH, dealer in women's hats, at 21 West Third Street, has made an assignment to Philip Fornaci.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas.—Dr. J. Z. Young, physician at Buckholts, Milam County, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal court here. His liabilities are $12,402, the assets being $6,425, including $2,700 exemptions.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 23.—Fort Worth Savings Bank and Trust Co. was placed in receivership today as a result of a friendly suit. Capital $210,000; liabilities about $400,000; W. B. Paddock named receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Chicago Pneumatic Pump. Involuntary petition filed in behalf John M. Swanston and others. Liabilities and assets not scheduled.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 327 business failures in the United States during the week, against 341 for the previous week, and 262, 254, 252, and 241 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 93, New England 33, Southern 72, Western 72, Northwestern 17, and Far Western 40. Canada had 79, against 45 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Associated Features Booking Co., Inc.—E. Basch $1,277.88
Anderson, George—N. H. Kirkland....420.38
Arena, John—R. Arena....143.20
Blaugas Co. of Cuba—G. D. Kuper & Brothers, Inc....101.97
Bauer, Minnie—S. J. Bloomingdale et al.193.25
Balish, Israel—D. E. Lynch....292.16
Brown, Wm. R.—J. Blickwedel....139.74
Harris, Frederick, and Benjamin A. Lewis—John M. O'Connor & Co....244.52
Beth Hemedrash Hagodel of the Bronx—Mugler Iron Works....719.19
Barry, Wm. D.—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs....111.38
Brothers, Wm. F.—R. W. Westbrook....119.71
Carlomagno, James D.—Importers & Traders' Building Co., Inc....171.71
Carlson, Conrad—F. A. Godfrey et al....259.21
Cross, Thomas E.—J. E. Kean....233.07
Campbell, John J.—K. & M. Lithographing Co., Inc....225.41
Dukiauer, Eugene—Evans, Inc....143.41
Carlson, Conrad—F. E. Godfrey et al....259.21
Ensign Realty Co.—Corn Exchange Bank....2,179.63
Eastern Gravel Corp.—Ames Iron Works....603.11
Fuchs, Emil E.—German-American Ins. Co....204.71
Finch, G. Howard—U. S. Title Guaranty Co....129.47
Franklin-Koch Co.—Hamilton Beach Mfg. Co....149.68
15 West 44th Street Co., Inc.—D. Kramer....734.25
Flig, Lizzie—J. Korostoff....241.09
Fuller, Nayard C.—S. S. Goldwater, costs....174.85
Fowler, Douglas E.—F. Brunjer....221.41
Fowler-Brunjes Co.—F. Brunjes....579.01
Garnett, Wm. H.—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs....109.38
Gorsche, Martha—A. T. Stearns Lumber Co....238.16
Garofalo, Vincent, and V. Garofalo, Inc.—L. S. Tenney....1,703.00
Geisler, Max—C. L. Grad....111.33
Goetz, Louis J.—J. N. Matthews Co....759.50
Gregory, Bert F. S.—W. J. Lee....752.20
Husch, Alfred—A. T. Swan....373.68
Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery—W. H. Thomas....202.45
Harvey, Lizzie M.—Greenberger & Davis.131.79
Heidenheimer, Louis—H. Bartsch....404.52
Hoffstaetter, Ernst—C. G. Schinkel et al.615.94
Isaacs, Samuel G.—G. E. Isaacs....575.07
J. H. Drew & Brother, Inc.—J. J. O'Connell....330.78
Johnston, Ellen—F. Campbell....424.67
Kohn, Anton, Lina, and Josef—M. Feinberg....307.32
Kramer, Albert J.—C. Weber....3,559.16
Kuhl, Otto, and Leo W. Beattie—People, &c....1,000.00
Ligety, Wm. L.—Link Realty & Construction Co....492.07
Moriarty, Michael J.—U. S. Title Guaranty Co....259.90
Moss, Herman—H. C. Frauenthal....188.60
Manlotas, Athanasios—J. Kakavas et al.169.41
Metcalf Co.—E. V. Harman....320.91
Mount Summit Ore Corp., Seminole Distilling & Distributing Co., Felix Prince, and John G. Pearce—Bank of Rockville Centre....5,629.60
Manhattan Swiss Embroidery Co.—N. L. Levy....1,166.20
Manhattan Navigation Co., Manhattan Terminal Co., and C. Louis Duval—City Bank of Syracuse....20,853.62
Meyer, Joseph—J. M. & P. Scanlon, Inc.648.65
Morton, Peter—S. Benson....145.81
Oppenheimer, Albert—M. Norris....274.65
Orkoff, Abraham—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs....109.38
Orkoff, Abraham, guardian—Same, costs.109.38
Oliver, Joseph—H. Shultz....179.57
Plucinski, James—E. G. Perez....153.29
Rosoff, Samuel—W. E. D. Stokes....586.80
Rosen, Nathan, and Abraham Grossman—M. Brown....148.25
Royal Benefit Society—Famobrosio Society....1,832.01
Schwenk, Isidor—A. G. Arber et al....222.41
Stern, Augusta and Nathan—B. N. Burlow....183.65
Schmidt, Charles—Francis B. Leggette.232.89
Sinclair, Thomas—Hamilton Press....529.28
Tarr, Ida M.—B. Douglass....141.15
Vallentine, Benjamin B.—H. Heidelberg.218.76
Waks, Max M.—F. Campbell....166.41
Wakefield Park Realty Co.—U. S. Fidelity Guaranty Co....158.28
West Side Mason Contracting Co. and Robert Friedman—Hall-Holmes Mfg. Co....222.02
Watson, Warren M.—E. Thielman....3,324.79
Willis, Wm. A.—Universal Discount Co.205.22
Zoeller, Robert A.—F. A. Wallis....123.64

In Bronx County.

Brown, Murray—J. Tuerkel et al....$61.44
Cavaliero, Salvatore—V. Mirabelli....90.00
Casolaro-Fasany Co., Inc., Angelo Fasany, and Salvatore Casolaro—A. Oliveri....184.72
Donnelly, Martin J.—M. A. Thake....86.55
Finkenauer, Ferdinand P.—A. Finkenauer....125.78
Goldstein, Charles—H. L. Karet....114.02
King, Jonas—Bronx Sash & Door Co., Inc....148.80
Mackey, Julia E., and William D. Rawlins—Hill Sanatorium, Inc....375.44
Marston, Sarah—B. F. Frisbie....392.53
Potter, Edward C.—Joseph, Inc....554.42
Sigismundi, Frank, Eugenio Nocchieri, and Raffaelle D. Somm—D. Sigismundi....163.75
Schnell, Gottlieb—H. Leerburger....25.72
Schwimer, Louis—F. Schliesser....72.75
Steinreich, George—D. Wolff....89.25
Tropauer, Abe—L. Weiss....139.05

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Adam, Hugo S.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915....$1,124.58
Israel, David—J. Meurer, July 21, 1915..278.38
Lippold-Stewart Motor Sales Co.—C. Ratty, March 29, 1915....194.41
McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—A. Caposai, June 21, 1915....3,648.88
Levi, Henlein, Julius Sondheimer, Samuel Kohn, and Emil S. Levi—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915....3,446.78
Nitzberg, Barnett—A. Tschiedel, May 19, 1914....379.67
N. Y. Mail Co. & American Surety Co.—East Side Fireproof Stabling & Storage Co., April 9, 1915....7,796.17
Palmer & Singer Mfg. Co. and Chas. A. Singer—Audit Co. of N. Y., June 19, 1914....550.00
Plunkitt, Geo. W.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915....1,513.96
Goldsmith, Louis, and Albert E. Moore—People, &c., July 1, 1915, (vacated)..500.00
Plunkett, William—City of N. Y., May 7, 1914, (vacated)....259.80
Same—Same, Nov. 15, 1910, Vacated....206.78
Same—Same, Jan. 28, 1910, (vacated)....206.89
Same—Same, June 26, 1911, (vacated)....215.83

In Bronx County.

Treiber, Bert—H. N. Schektman, April 1, 1915....$45.52

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

JOBBER placing large orders on silk, poplin, taffeta, and serge dresses and waists. Call from 10 to 12, Room 215, 467 Broadway.

JOBBER placing orders on cotton and silk waists. Call Saturday, after 10, 22 East 21st, Room 304.

BIG JOBBER OF CLOAKS AND SUITS WILL LOOK FROM 8 TO 10 A. M., 7TH FLOOR, 28 WEST 27TH ST.

JOBBER looking at Silk and Serge Dresses. Saturday morning, 9 to 11, Room 701, 11 West 25th St.

300 DOZEN CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 2 to 6 years, $2.25 dozen net; big value. S. Rosenman & Co., 110 West 14th.

THE WAIST AND DRESS DESIGNERS ASSOCIATION will hold its first annual exhibition of Fall dresses, American styles, at the Hotel Imperial, Broadway and 32d St., on Saturday, July 24, from 2 to 5 P. M. One dollar admission.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

SUBLET OFFICE suitable showroom or resident buying; low rent. T 135 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday..3¼@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Small Houses Will Get Business.

In reviewing the recent openings of men's wear piece goods for the Spring 1916 season, a well-posted factor in the trade said that the smaller mill organizations will probably do more than their usual quota of Spring business. The heavy advances made by the leading concerns, he said, shows a disposition on their part to restrict the domestic buying so that the opportunity, when it comes up, to take on foreign war contracts may be taken advantage of. The army business, placed in bulk and on the same fabric, makes a very much more profitable form of manufacturing than catering to the domestic demand which must necessarily be of a varied nature.

Put In Their Orders Early.

Although the demand for dress goods reached no startling height at any one time, sellers, in looking over the operations of the present month, find that the volume of business in the aggregate has been very comfortable and satisfying. Orders were placed in a constant, day-to-day manner. Buyers in the coat and suit trade seemed alive to the fact that the market would continue to grow stronger as time went on, and some of the manufacturers are better supplied with their season's requirements of dress goods than perhaps at any time in their history. The cleaning up of stock goods at little or no concessions in price remains a feature of the market, and supplies of this sort have grown very bare.

Crude Rubber Prices Weakening.

Because of the lack of commercial demand on the other side of the Atlantic, coupled with a falling off in the buying for war purposes by the allied nations, crude rubber prices show an easing off in London that is reflected to some extent in this market. Upriver fine was quoted here yesterday at 60 cents a pound, spot, and 59 cents afloat. Both smoked sheets and pale crêpe were held at 29½d. at London and, respectively, at 61½ and 62½ cents here. The lack of a large buying movement in this market is beginning to be felt, though it cannot be said that there is a great deal of selling pressure. In certain quarters here not a great deal of buying of the crude material is looked for until after Sept. 1.

Silk Mills Busy.

The silk manufacturers are experiencing a demand that is keeping up longer than usual. Some believe that when the season comes to an end it will be one of the most profitable that the industry has enjoyed in some time. The demand, while of a restricted character, with taffetas the one outstanding favorite, has been of large proportions. Not only have there been more than the customary amount of orders placed, but the yardage consumed has been necessarily larger, because of the type of garment now popular in the women's wear trade. For the coming Fall it is generally understood that taffetas will continue to be used, although factors in the trade believe that satin-faced goods will grow stronger. Georgette, marquisette, and messaline are favorably mentioned for the coming season.

Says Jobbers Are Playing.

The executive head of a local dry goods commission house is disappointed with the business that has been done with his firm so far this month by the jobbers, particularly those from the South. While some of them are attending to business and are doing about all the buying that can be expected of them, he says that more of the others than he likes to think of seem to have come here for the sake of sporting in the surf at Long Beach, Asbury, or Atlantic City over the week-ends. For their refusal to buy in the way that was expected of them, in view of business done earlier in the year, they have several excuses, of which they feature the international uncertainty, the possibility of cotton being placed on the contraband list by the Allies, and the prospect of lower prices for cotton, of which they seem to have "inside information."

Keeping Up an Assortment.

The clothing trade was interested recently in the announcement made by a large specialty house in this city that a sale of men's clothing, in which the assortment was 100 per cent. perfect, was to be held. Mention was made of the fact that the clothing was regular stock and not manufactured for the purpose of the sale. The interest of the clothiers centred around the use of the phrase a "100 per cent. assortment." It was admitted that the store in question always has on hand an exceptionally clean stock of goods, but what puzzled certain manufacturers was how it could be profitable merchandizing to offer at concessions a perfect stock that could easily bring regular prices. The sincerity of the announcement was not questioned, however, because the clothiers who discussed the point agreed that, even if there were certain patterns missing, as long as sizes and styles were complete, the assortment might be called complete.

Gray Goods Fairly Active.

Quite a good business was done on gray goods here yesterday, the demand having been more general than for several days. Some immediate business was done on 36-inch 4.20 drills at 4¼ cents and on 37-inch 3.95 drills at 4⅝ cents. A fair spot and near-by business was also reported on sheetings, in which 4.70 and 5.50 goods figured. Buyers did not reach the point where they were willing to bid higher than present prices on printcloths for delivery after Sept. 1, but they bought goods for shipment up to that time in a fair way. These goods included 39-inch 80 squares, 39-inch 68-72s, and 38½-inch 64-60s, 60-52s, and 60-48s, all of which moved at prices given below. Not much change in the fancy goods situation was seen. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅛c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅞c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅝c

*Asked.

In Laces and Embroideries.

Aside from filling-in orders from the retail trade and the buying by the manufacturers of such goods as they need at the moment, there is not a great deal being done in the lace and embroidery fields just now. As the Fall season draws nearer the outlook for good business is said to grow brighter, especially for embroideries, and this in the face of the difficulties experienced in getting goods here from the other side and the higher prices that are being asked for them when they get here. As in fancy cottons and other lines, the domestic manufacturers of laces or embroideries see an opportunity, as a result of the war, to get their goods before the public in the right way, and they are working hard to overcome the handicaps which have hitherto thrown favor on the side of foreign goods. Several of the lines that are now being made up for Fall are said to exceed, in beauty of pattern and in workmanship, anything that has been turned out in this country in the past.

A New Way to Show Samples.

Quite a little interest is being taken in the local shoe trade in what appears to be a variation of the Omaha idea of selling merchandise from a photograph and small samples of the material. The idea in this case applies only to showing shoes, and it has been patented by a man in Massachusetts. It consists of showing the style, leather, trimming, &c., of a shoe mounted flat on a cardboard that does not take up much more space than a photograph. Showing samples this way is said to make it necessary to carry only a small number of made-up shoes in order to complete the impression. Not only is this method of showing samples said to save leather and work, but it is said to do away with a good deal of the excess baggage charges that come from carrying a large line of sample shoes on the road, as well as saving time for all concerned. It is said that this system of display can also be used for interior or window trims in retail shops to reduce loss through damage to shoes now used for this purpose. It seems to be well thought of here.

Fur Buyers Like New Prices.

The reasonable prices that are being asked for manufactured furs this season are encouraging buyers now in this city to place orders more freely than has been the case for some time. They are taking coats and sets well, the attractive models offered in both stimulating business in addition to the favorable prices. An especially good business is told of on Hudson seal coats, many of the most popular models being semi-fitted to the waist and flaring in the skirt. The Russian blouse and redingote ideas are seen in other good sellers. Many of the models show self or contrasting fur trimmings at cuff and collar, with a broad band of this fur, whichever it may be, around the bottom. Animal effects in sets are most in demand. Fox, lynx, and beaver appear to be the most popular furs, the whole range of natural and dyed fox being taken well. For the most part natural furs are favored all the way through. Many of the neckpieces made up in animal effect do not show linings. Long round boas and round muffs sound the novelty note. Small sets, with very small collars and small round muffs, are moving quite freely.

Importers Getting Anxious.

The executive committee of the group of importers known as the Hotel Biltmore conference, held a meeting yesterday at the hotel to decide what further steps are to be taken to get merchandise out of Germany. Some of the goods have been bought and paid for by American importers, but the merchants here want uninterrupted trade relations with Germany in non-contraband articles. In the absence of T. J. Cunningham, Chairman of the committee, Carl W. Stern, Vice Chairman, presided. It was pointed out that more than a month has elapsed since the committee representing all importing interests visited Washington and conferred with Secretary of State Lansing. So far as the committee could learn nothing of a tangible character has been done to alleviate conditions. The State Department was criticised for the delay, some of the speakers pointing out that if certain merchandise now held in Germany, or of German production in neutral ports does not reach here before Aug. 15, it will be unseasonable. It was decided to call a general meeting of importers for some day next week, to be announced today, at which the existing situation will be gone over again.

CLERK'S SALARY IN DISPUTE

Controller Must Show Cause in Board of Education Test Case.

Alfred J. Talley, acting as counsel for 1,500 employes of the Board of Education, obtained from Justice Philbin in the Supreme Court yesterday an order directing Controller Prendergast to show cause why he should not prepare a warrant for the payment of the salary of Aloysius H. Walters, a clerk in the board, whose salary was increased $100 on May 12, 1915. The Walters case was selected by the Board of Education employes as a test to determine the right of the board to fix the salaries of its employes so long as such salaries are kept within the grades fixed by the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen.

The employes of the board have resented the endeavor of the Bureau of Standards attached to the Board of Estimate to investigate and make corrections as to their salaries. The question involved has been the subject of dispute for a long time between the educational authorities and the Board of Estimate. Argument in the Walters case has been set down for July 27 in Special Term, Part I.

Good Prices for Merino Wool.

LONDON, July 23.—A miscellaneous selection of 8,300 bales was brought forward at the wool auction sales today. The offerings were principally merinos. The demand was steady, especially for the best scoureds on Russian and English account at hardening rates. Poor crossbreds were irregular.

More Gold from Alaska.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Alaska's gold production in 1914 was valued at $15,764,250, an increase of $140,000 over the previous year, according to figures made public today by the Geological Survey. The production of copper was 21,450,628 pounds, against 21,659,958 in 1913. The total mineral output was valued at $19,118,080, compared with $19,476,356 in 1913.

Gans-Burgauer Co
66-68 Worth Street
White and Printed Cotton Fabrics
For Jobbing Trade Spring 1916 Now Ready

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—J. Saul & Co.; J. Saul, clothing, furn. goods; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—Blumenthal & Langfeld; F. Langfeld, piece goods; 17 W. 28th.
BALTIMORE—C. Cohn & Co.; mfrs. shirtwaists; Aberdeen.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros.; B. F. Welden, upholstery, wall paper, art goods; 220 5th Av.
BLACKFOOT, Idaho—Golden Rule Mercantile Co.; J. R. Ryan, general merchandise; Imperial.
BUFFALO—Adams, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; B. S. Chapin, wash skirts; 280 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Hamlin's; C. A. Clarke, furniture; 353 4th Av.
BURLEY, Idaho—Golden Rule Mercantile Co.; W. A. von Engelen, general mdse.; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss M. Dunlap, women's suits, gowns; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss R. B. Carey, lamps; 15 East 22d.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; H. H. Craft, upholstery, furniture; 19 E. 24th.
DAYTON—Rike, Kumler Co.; L. E. Gumple, furniture; 220 5th Av.
FOND DU LAC—Wagner Dry Goods Co.; A. N. Wagner, general line dry goods, general merchandise; 20 W. 27th.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—I. Apple, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
FORT WORTH—L. G. Gilbert, clothing, furnishing goods, shoes, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.
FRANKFORT—J. N. Crutcher; general merchandise; Woodward.
INDIANAPOLIS—Eagle Clothing Store; A. L. Block, general buyer; Netherland.
IOWA CITY—Yetter's; C. Yetter, Jr., ready-to-wear; Breslin.
JOPLIN—Newman Mercantile Co.; Miss C. Miller, gloves; 470 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; J. Erion, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Maxwell-McClure-Fitts Dry Goods Co.; R. M. Maxwell, hosiery, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer & Brothers Co.; L. J. Schiff, children's, juniors' Fall coats; 7 West 22d.
KANSAS CITY—G. B. Peck Dry Goods Co.; J. Sells, shoes; 2 Walker St.
LOGAN, Utah—Golden Rule Merc. Co.; E. W. Elliott, general mdse.; Imperial.
LOS ANGELES—A. Fusenot Co.; H. G. Lepman, ribbons, handkerchiefs, basement millinery, veilings; Miss Mauzy, coats, suits; 220 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; C. S. Goshen, millinery; 85 Madison Av.
MILTON—The Fair Store; J. F. Stover, general merchandise; Continental.
MILWAUKEE—D. & M. Karger; M. Karger, hosiery, gloves; Marlborough.
MOBILE—J. Pollock & Co.; L. Pollock, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford Dry Goods Co.; J. J. Timlin, furniture; 75 Spring St.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; G. A. Barnum, upholstery goods, carpets, furniture; J. W. Gemmell, laces; 15 East 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—Leon Fellman; Mr. Schard, clothing, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—Golden Rule Merc. Co.; J. L. Barney, general mdse.; Imperial.
OGDEN—W. H. Wright & Sons Co.; Miss R. Hartog, cloaks, suits, corsets, muslin underwear; 1,170 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Bwy. & 32d.
PHOENIX—New York Store; C. Korick, general mdse.; 221 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores Co.; E. W. Meyer, men's clothing; 1,261 B'way.
POCATELLO, Idaho—Golden Rule Merc. Co.; J. Hood, general mdse.; Imperial.
QUINCY—Reib's; J. J. Reib, ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. F. Benson, women's suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss M. Finger, suits; 23 East 26th.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. M. Pratt, shoes, 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Michaels, Stern & Co.; A. L. Stern, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
ROSLYN, Wash.—Golden Rule Merc. Co.; J. F. Wagner, general mdse.; Imperial.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss E. Nicolai, Miss Leopold, millinery; 470 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; F. M. Spear, Palm Beach skirts; 230 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Strauss & Stumer Merc. Co.; A. Frank, millinery, ribbons; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
TEXARKANA, Ark.—O. Dwyer & Ahearn Co.; R. J. O. Dwyer, domestics; Miss McCoy, ladies' wear; 258 Church.
TOLEDO—M. Moyer, jobs Palm Beach suits; 72 Madison Av.
WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker Co.; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, laces; 212 5th Av.
WORCESTER—Jasper Bros.; B. Jasper, woolens, (wholesale;) B'way Central.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Forecast:
N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair in the interior and unsettled on the coast Sat. and Sun.; fresh n. e. winds.
Fla.—Fair in n. w. and probably showers in the peninsula Sat. and Sun.; moderate variable winds.
Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light n. winds.
E. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light variable winds.
W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except probably showers in extreme w.
Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Tenn., Ky., and Ark.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.
Ohio—Cloudy Sat., probably followed by showers Sat. night and on Sun., cooler Sun.; moderate variable winds.
Ind.—Cloudy, with probably showers Sat. and Sun., cooler Sun.; light to moderate variable winds.
Lower Mich.—Thunder showers and cooler Sat. Sun., fair; moderate variable winds.
Upper Mich.—Cloudy and continued cool Sat. and Sun.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.
Ill.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., with showers and probably thunderstorms in n. and centre; cooler in n. by Sat. afternoon.
Mo.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., with probably showers.
Wis.—Showers and cooler Sat. Sun. cloudy.
Minn.—Showers Sat., with cooler in s. Sun. probably unsettled.
Iowa—Unsettled, with showers Sat. and possibly Sun.
N. Dak.—Mostly cloudy Sat. and Sun., with possibly showers Sat.
S. Dak.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., with probably showers.
Neb.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., with possibly showers in e. and centre.
Kan.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., with possibly showers.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

TODAY
At 2 o'Clock
ABSOLUTE AUCTION
Edgemere Crest
For Details, See Page 4.
MORGENTHAU JR CO
AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 28TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCT. OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS IN TRUST FOR THE UNION BANK OF BROOKLYN.
11,300 shs. United Copper Co. common.
4,000 shs. Davis-Daly Copper Co.
$100,000 Ohio Copper Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, with Sept., 1911, and subsequent coupons attached.
FOR ACCT. OF EXECUTORS.
50 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
FOR ACCT. OF ADMINISTRATORS.
20 shs. International Postal Supply Co. of N. Y.
20 shs. New York-Westbury Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
37 shs. Homestead Bank.
5 shs. Title Estates & Mortgage Co.
$7,000 National Light, Heat & Power Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 City of New Orleans Improvement 4 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$3,000 Cicero Gas Co. 5 p. c. Gen. & Ref. Bds., 1932.
$5,000 Western Casualty & Guaranty Co. 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1921.
15 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
300 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. Co. (unassented.)
609 shs. The American Rust Proof Co.
15 shs. Columbia Trust Co.
5 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
25 Milligrams more or less of Radium Salts.
$1,000 Consolidated Nevada-Utah Corpn. 6 p. c. Convt. Bds., 1922-1927.

Safety Car Ht. & Ltg.

Electric Boat

Aetna Explosives

Powder Stocks

Hosmer & Webb

Tel. 6962-6 Broad. 35 Broad St.

Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

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Carefully Selected Bonds For Investment

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
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Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $300,000,000

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

Established 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street

WANTED: Stock Salesman to sell $25,000 1st Pref. Stock of High Class Industrial. Attractive proposition to right party. Commission basis, with contract covering terms of same. Give references. "Charles," care X 269 Times Annex.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular and Less Active—Success of Canadian Financing Here.

A settling-down process by no means evenly applied was under way in the stock market yesterday. Continued profit taking in some of the stocks upon which speculation had converged earlier in the week was met by renewed buying of some of these issues with resultant irregularity, which left some of these stocks substantially higher at the close, while others showed net losses. Railroad stocks undergoing reorganization and several in the Southern group were sufficiently weak to fall to new low records, but elsewhere in the railroad list strength was shown. Baltimore & Ohio for one made a good net gain in response to suggestions that the July gross earnings will show a gain substantially larger than the increase of $700,000 and more which was reported for June. There are other indications also of improved traffic on the Eastern roads which are feeling the benefit of enlarged industrial output.

The Southern roads, on the other hand, are still reflecting the handicap imposed upon the South last year, which is perpetuated this season in the fear that the cotton movement may prove disappointing. Yesterday's news indicated that Great Britain was impressed with the need of limiting as much as possible interference with the American cotton movement through her blockade of Germany. Moreover, active interest has been taken by bankers under the leadership of the Federal Reserve Board in providing all needed financial assistance for handling the cotton crop. In that respect the problem is much less difficult than that which confronted the South a little more than a year ago. Bankers here are convinced that the financing of the crop can be accomplished with comparative ease. All of this, of course, has a bearing on the transportation as well as on the commercial interests of the South.

Wall Street, so far as the stock market reflects its feeling, has been taking more interest in what Germany will think of our latest note than in the note itself, and taking relatively little interest in either. That, of course, is a surface attitude, for it is recognized that our relations with Germany constitute a matter of very great importance. At the same time it is taken for granted that the matter will be worked out without a breach between the two countries. That is why the stock market has been but mildly interested in the contents of our note. The note itself may compel a less casual interest than this, and so too may Germany's reception of the note, but if the mood of recent days persists the publication of the note will hardly find definitely traceable reflections in the movement of prices.

The immediate response made to the offering of the Canadian note issue indicated very clearly the large proportions of the market for high-grade short-term securities. A Canadian issue had little, or none, of the aversion to foreign issue to overcome and its reception was all the heartier for that reason. The financial community looks upon an issue of a Government on this continent as being protected from mishap in ways which do not apply to European issues. The great success of this issue cannot, therefore, be taken without reserve as an indication of the reception which would probably be accorded to other foreign issues, but it does show beyond any doubt that high-grade short-time obligations are in special demand. The amount of funds looking for temporary employment is very large, and in this instance the option is given the holder of converting his short-time obligation into a long-time one if he chooses.

STEADY TONE IN LONDON.

Stock Exchange Has Dull Session—Canadian Pacific Active.

LONDON, July 23.—Money and discount rates were quiet today.

The stock market was dull and uninteresting. The tone was good, but business did not expand. The old war loan and copper shares were better, and a few oil and mining stocks received attention.

Canadian Pacific was the feature in the American section. The stock was active and weak. The rest of the list closed dull but steady.

Paris Bourse Irregular.

PARIS, July 23.—The tone of the Bourse today was irregular. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs. Exchange on London 26 francs 95 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	—Days.—			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days .... 2⅛@2¼
Ninety days .... 2⅛@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days .... 2¼@2½ | 5 mos 3
90 days .... 2½@2¾ | 6 mos .... 3@3¼
4 mos .... 2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months ...... 3¼@3½ | 6 months ...... 3¼@3⅜
60 to 90 days ...... 3 @3¼

Other Names.
4 months ...... 3½@3¾ | 6 months ...... 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76 7/16	$4.76 7/16	$4.76 7/16
Cables	4.77 1/16	4.77 1/16	4.77 1/16

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76 7/16	4.77 1/16
Paris	5.64	5.63
Berlin	.81⅞	.82
Austria	15.15	15.20
Russia	..	33.50
Switzerland	5.36	5.35
Scandinavia	25.65	25.70
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	.40 1/16	.40 3/16
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.21	6.20
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.60	41.75
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.37	19.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅜	$4.69⅜	$4.71½	$4.69½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $292,264,922; balance, $15,145,546; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,106,917.

The local banks have lost $880,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 6.87½@6.88¾ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅝d, off 1-16d; New York, 47⅛c, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	462,045
Same day last year	287,060
Year to date	70,993,079
Same period last year	42,206,453
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.72 + .09
Same day last year	65.00 — .76

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	64.91	July 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
92	95	100	Adams Express	95	95	95	95	+2
33⅞	34	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅜	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	– ½
23½	23⅝	10,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23⅝	24⅛	23¼	23½	+ ⅝
62½	63½	3,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	62¾	64	62¾	63	+1
72	72⅜	6,500	Amalgamated Cop	72⅞	73¼	71⅝	72⅛	– ¾
51½	52	15,810	Am. Beet Sugar	52¾	52¾	51¼	51⅞	+ ¼
56⅜	57	35,660	Am. Can	56¾	57½	55¼	56⅞	+ ¼
103½	105	28	Am. Can pf	105	105	105	105	...
57	57⅛	2,800	Am. Car & Fdry	56¼	57½	56¼	56⅜	+ ½
144	145	3,300	Am. Coal Products	142	146	141	145	+6½
46	47	200	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47	46¾	46¾	...
6½	6¾	100	Am. Hide & Leath	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
33½	34	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34¾	34¾	33½	33⅞	– ⅜
23	24	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	24½	24½	24	24	– ⅜
9¾	10¼	500	Am. Linseed	10	10⅛	10	10	– ⅜
52	52½	15,500	Am. Locomotive	52¼	53½	51¾	52	+ ¼
5⅛	6	100	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	– ⅝
5⅛	6	25	do., odd lot	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	...
78	78⅛	2,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77⅞	78½	77⅞	78¼	...
106⅞	107⅞	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107	107	107	–1
40	40½	600	Am. Steel F'dries	40	40⅞	40	40	...
108¼	109½	300	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109½	109	109	– ½
121	121¼	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ¼
106⅛	106¾	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
106⅛	106¾	20	do., odd lot	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	...
83	86	100	Am. Woolen pf	84	84	84	84	–1
68	68⅜	4,916	Anaconda Cop. Co	68¾	68⅞	67¾	68¼	– ½
5	5½	100	Assets Realization	5	5	5	5	– ½
100⅝	101	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	100½	101	100⅜	101	+ ⅜
99	99½	500	Atlantic Coast Line	99½	100	99⅛	100	...
76⅞	77	52,600	Baldwin Loco	75¾	77½	75¼	77	+2½
102¾	105	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	...
78½	79	6,300	Baltimore & Ohio	78½	79⅝	78½	78⅞	+ ⅜
71⅝	72	1,200	Baltimore & O. pf	72	72	71⅝	71⅝	– ¼
..	..	1	Bank of Commerce	161	161	161	161	...
198	202	2,300	Bethlehem Steel	196	204	196	201	+5
123	125	1,100	Bethlehem Steel pf	124	125	124	125	+1½
85½	86	1,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86½	86½	85	85	–1¾
70½	70¾	200	Butte & Superior	70¾	70¾	70½	70½	– ½
9¾	11¾	400	California Petrol	10	10	10	10	–2⅜
30	36	200	California Pet. pf	30	30	30	30	–1
138¾	140	9,000	Canadian Pacific	138¾	140¼	138	139⅜	+1¼
42	42¼	3,000	Central Leather Co	43	43	42⅛	42⅛	– ⅞
103	104	80	Central Leather pf	103	103	103	103	...
39	39½	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	39⅝	39⅜	38¾	38¾	– ¾
10½	11¼	300	Chi. Gt. Western	11	11	11	11	– ¼
78¾	79¼	7,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	78⅞	79¾	78	79¼	...
121	125	300	Chi. & Northwest	122	122	121	121	–1
11⅜	11⅝	19,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	12½	12⅝	10½	11½	– ⅞
44⅜	44¾	1,320	Chino Copper	44½	45	44½	44½	– ⅛
34¼	34¾	1,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	34¾	34¾	34	34⅝	– ¼
10	11	100	Comstock Tunnel	*11	11	11	11	+1
127	127½	200	Consolidated Gas	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
66	69½	100	Continental Can	67	67	67	67	– ¼
14⅜	15	200	Corn Products Ref	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
45	45¼	20,500	Crucible Steel	46¼	46½	44⅜	45	– ¼
96⅞	98	500	Crucible Steel pf	97	97	96	97	–1
118	119	2,400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	120	124½	116⅜	119	...
102½	104½	400	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	104	105	104	104½	+1½
142	145	100	Delaware & Hud	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	...
7	8	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7	7½	7	7½	– ⅛
7	8	10	do., odd lot	8	8	8	8	...
70	..	40	Detroit & Mackinac	70	70	70	70	...
26	26¼	11,500	Distillers' Secur	25¼	26⅞	25¼	26¼	+1⅜
22¼	22½	1,000	Dome Mines	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	– ⅛
25⅜	25⅝	2,700	Erie	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	– ⅛
39⅜	39⅞	900	Erie 1st pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅜	39½	– ⅛
25	32	100	Federal Min. & S	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	–4¾
265	269¼	20	General Chemical	269¾	269¾	269¾	269¾	...
170	171	2,900	General Electric	170½	171¼	169½	170½	+1½
180	182	1,300	General Motors	183	183	180	181¼	–3¾
105	106½	100	General Motors pf	106	106	106	106	–1
50½	51	1,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51½	51½	50¾	50¾	– ¼
116	116½	500	Great Northern pf	116	116¾	116	116⅛	– ½
36½	36¾	2,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	36¾	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	– ⅜
60⅜	60¾	500	Guggenheim Explor	60⅜	60⅜	60½	60⅜	– ⅛
98	..	200	Hav. El. Ry.& L.pf	98½	98½	98¼	98½	+1
98	..	20	do., odd lot	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	...
117	121	25	Homestake Mining	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	...
100½	101¼	300	Illinois Central	101¼	101¼	101	101	...
29⅞	30	1,400	Inspiration Copper	30½	30½	30	30	– ⅛
19	19¼	1,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	19¼	19¼	19	19	...
19	19¼	100	Interboro Corp	19	19	19	19	– ⅜
9	10	500	Int. Paper	10¼	10⅜	9	9	–1½
23	23¾	400	Kansas City South	23	23	23	23	...
141	142	700	Lehigh Valley	141⅜	142	141⅛	141⅛	– ¼
117	120	100	Liggett & Myers pf	119	119	119	119	+2½
107	107½	775	Louis. & Nash	108	108	106	106	–2½
64	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
125	128	25	Manhattan Elev	126	126	126	126	...
35½	37	100	Maxwell Motors	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	...
82	83½	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	83½	83¼	83	83	–1½
82	83½	50	do., odd lot	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	...
31½	32¼	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	32	32	32	32	– ¼
72½	73	8,400	Mexican Petroleum	71½	74½	69¼	72¾	+ ½
26⅝	26¾	1,900	Miami Copper	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	– ¼
5¼	6	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
13¾	14¾	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15⅞	15⅞	15	15	–1¼
2⅜	2⅞	3,752	Missouri Pacific	2¾	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	– ¼
20¼	20⅝	3,500	Nat. En. & St. Co	20¾	20¾	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅝
63	63½	700	Nat. Lead Co	63	63⅝	63	63⅜	– ⅛
14	14⅛	600	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	...
103	104	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	103	103	101⅞	103	+1½
85⅝	86	850	N. Y. Central	85⅞	86	85⅝	86	...
57½	59	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	...
26	26½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
15	20	100	Norfolk Southern	17	17	17	17	+1½
104	104½	200	Norfolk & Western	104	104	104	104	...
104	104½	600	Northern Pacific	104	104	103¾	104	– ⅛
34	34½	400	Pacific Mail	34⅞	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	–1⅜
106½	106¾	1,300	Penn. R. R	106½	106⅞	106¼	106⅝	+ ⅛
76½	77	2,900	Philadelphia Co	76	78	76	77	+1
22½	23	100	Pittsburgh Coal	22½	22½	22½	22½	– ½
85	87	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	85	85	85	85	–4⅝
49⅜	50	2,100	Pressed Steel Car	50	50⅝	49⅝	50	...
2	2⅜	100	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4	4½	200	Quicksilver pf	4	4	4	4	– ½
34⅜	34⅞	2,300	Railway Steel Sp	34⅜	35⅜	34¼	34½	...
88	91	100	Railway Steel S. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	– ¼
22½	22⅝	1,800	Ray Con. Copper	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22½	– ⅛
146⅝	147	3,700	Reading	146⅝	147	146½	147	+ ⅜
35⅝	36	8,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	36	36½	35⅝	35⅞	+ ¼
92½	93¼	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf	93	93	93	93	+ ¼
4	4½	2,300	St. Louis & San F	4¼	4½	4	4¼	– ¼
5¼	5⅝	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	...
11½	11⅞	800	Seaboard Air Line	12½	12½	11½	11⅝	– ⅜
30	30¼	900	Seab. Air Line pf	32	32	30¼	30¼	–1¾
146	147	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	147	147	146⅞	146⅞	+ ⅞
39	39¼	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	39	39¼	38¾	39⅛	+ ½
84⅜	84⅜	4,200	Southern Pacific	83⅞	84⅝	83⅜	84½	+ ⅜
70	80	50	S. Porto Rico Sugar	75	75	75	75	...
12⅞	13	9,800	Southern Railway	13½	13½	12½	12¾	– ¾
43	43½	3,500	So. Railway pf	45	45	42	43½	–2½
55	56½	266	Standard Milling	56¼	56¼	56	56	...
81½	82½	2,600	Studebaker Co	82	82⅝	81¼	82⅛	+ ⅛
99½	100½	250	Studebaker Co. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100	100	...
36¾	37	600	Tennessee Copper	37	37	36¾	36⅞	– ¼
130	131⅝	300	Texas Co	131¾	131¾	131¼	131¼	– ¼
123½	128	100	Tex. Co. sub. r., f.p	126	126	126	126	+ ¾
8¾	9	5,100	Texas & Pacific	12	12	8½	8⅞	–3¼
50½	50⅝	1,800	Third Avenue	50⅞	50⅞	50⅛	50½	– ½
126⅝	126¾	5,400	Union Pacific	126⅞	127½	126¼	126⅝	...
80¼	81	1,000	Union Pacific pf	80¾	80⅞	80⅜	80⅞	+ ¾
..	..	100	do., s 20 f	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	...
102	103	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	103	103	103	103	...
18½	19	200	United Rys. Invest	19½	19½	19	19	+ ⅞
35	35¾	1,400	United Rys. Inv. pf	36¼	36¼	35	35¾	+ ½
35½	39½	100	U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	–4⅛
60	66	100	U. S. Express	61	61	61	61	...
57	58	2,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	57⅞	59½	57⅞	58	+1¾
2⅛	3¼	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
45	45½	1,000	U. S. Rubber	45	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+1⅛
103	104	350	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103	103	103	103	...
64	64⅛	43,300	U. S. Steel	63¾	64¼	63⅜	64⅛	+ ¼
111	111¼	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	111¼	111¼	110¾	111⅛	– ⅛
65⅞	66	1,500	Utah Copper	66¼	66¼	65⅜	65⅞	– ⅜
98	100	2	Wells Fargo Exp	100	100	100	100	...
69	69¼	900	Western Union Tel	68⅞	69⅜	68¾	69	...
107	107¼	46,300	Westingh. E. & M	107	108	105½	107¼	+1¼
134½	135	200	Willys-Overland	134	134	133	133	–1

*Cents per share.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin	36.25	36.75	36.62½	37.12½
Lead	..	5.55	..	5.60
Iron, No. 2X f'dy	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*19.50	..	*20.25	..
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19 @19⅛c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Friday. £. s. d.	Thursday. £. s. d.
Copper, spot	74 10 ..	75 7 6
Copper, futures	75 12 6	76 15 ..
Tin, spot	162 10 ..	165 .. ..
Tin, futures	160 5 ..	162 .. ..
Lead	24 10 ..	24 12 6
Spelter	96	96 .. ..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	109	110
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
Johnston T. F. & M	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	185	190	183	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob	340	350	340	350
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	118⅛	120½	118⅛	120½

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 22.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$843,004	$10,153,739	$10,153,739
Int. rev., (ord.)	1,171,393	19,876,081	19,876,081
Cor. & income	276,057	7,295,139	7,295,139
Miscellaneous	77,722	3,298,787	3,298,787
Tot. receipts	$2,368,178	$40,623,747	$40,623,747
Expenditures	2,775,738	56,137,838	56,137,838
Deficit	407,559	15,514,091	15,514,091

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅝	16	15½	15⅝
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	101	99	101
Chesebrough Mfg	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	224	229	223	228
Crescent P. L.	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	46	49	46	49
Eureka P. L.	220	223	220	223
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	146	148	145	147
Illinois P. L.	133	135	133	135
Indiana P. L.	94	96	96	98
Int'l Pet. Co. Ltd	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
National Transit	29	30	29	30
N. Y. Transit	203	207	203	207
Northern P. L.	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	134	136	134	136
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co	50	55	50	55
Pierce Oil	9	9½	9	9½
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	73	76	73	76
Prairie O. & G	310	312	310	312
Prairie P. L.	157	160	157	160
Solar Refining	216	225	216	225
Southern P. L.	209	212	209	212
South Penn Oil	270	273	270	273
Southwest Penn	108	112	108	112
St'd Oil of Cal	276	278	275	278
St'd Oil of Ind	395	400	395	400
St'd Oil of Kan	340	350	340	350
St'd Oil of Ky	253	257	252	257
St'd Oil of Neb	305	315	305	315
St'd Oil of N. J	400	402	400	402
St'd Oil of N. Y	182	184	183	185
St'd Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	199	202	199	202
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives	140	145	144	150
Aetna Explosives pf	82	86	82	86
Atlas Powder	215	225	215	225
Bliss, (E. W.)	350	375	350	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf	129	139	129	142
Can. Car & Foundry	74	78	72	77
Can. Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf	101	109	101	109
Colts Arms	450	460	445	455
Du Pont Powder	665	680	660	680
Du Pont Powder pf	97	101	97	101
Electric Boat	240	245	240	245
Electric Boat pf	..	235	230	238
Hercules Powder	405	420	415	425
Niles-Bement-Pond	116	119	115	117
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester Repeating Arms	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A British Credit Discussed.

It is possible that a British loan may be floated in this country before long under terms analagous to those followed in the French credit arranged through a group of local banks and banking firms with the Rothschilds of Paris a few weeks ago. The French loan was secured by French-owned American bonds, chiefly of the St. Paul and Pennsylvania Railroads, and it was learned yesterday that the same procedure is being considered in London. Bankers interested in the financial operations of the Allied powers declined to comment on the reported plan yesterday beyond saying that the matter had not yet reached the stage leading to formal negotiations between London and New York. Wall Street heard that the loan, to be based on American bonds as collateral, would, if placed here, amount to at least $100,000,000.

Rumor of Cotton Pool.

Bankers of this city were interested in yesterday's reports from Washington regarding the proposed formation of a great American cotton pool to facilitate the cotton-shipping situation in the South, but asserted that they knew of no negotiations now pending either with the American Government or the British to effect such a pool. They scouted the idea of the necessity of organized financial aid. The reports had it that exports would be handled by the pool managers with the consent of the British Government. Normal shipments to neutrals were not to be interfered with on the seas. It was suggested that such an arrangement would ease the diplomatic tenseness over seized cotton and at the same time satisfy the Southern producers.

Financing Easy Here.

One banker said that another cotton pool was out of the question. There was neither a call for it nor a desire on the part of New York bankers to form such a pool, he said. The exports this year are about 725,000 bales below the exports for the same period last year. These 725,000 bales represent only one-eleventh of last year's exports to date. "The situation is not serious," said the banker. "The Southern planters know that they can get money. There is plenty of money in the market, and warehouse receipts are acceptable. I do not think it will hurt the coming crop to store away an appreciable quantity of the last crop. The demand for cotton, it appears to me, will remain firm. As to the British Government participating in a proposed plan to let neutral countries have more cotton, I have not heard of it, and do not give it credence."

Effect on Railroads.

The disquietude over the cotton situation was reflected in the action of stocks of the cotton belt railroads on the exchange yesterday. Texas & Pacific fell off 3¼ points to 8⅞. Louisville & Nashville lost 2½ points, falling to 106. Southern Railway lost ¾ point and Seaboard Air Line ⅜ point. Particularly impressive was the reflection on the general 4 per cent. bonds of the Southern Railway, which dropped from the opening of 60⅝ to 58¼ in a short time under fairly heavy trading. The bonds closed at 59.

A Bethlehem Stock Dividend?

Charles M. Schwab's own words have several times in the past six months discouraged stockholders from expecting an early dividend in cash on the common stock. Repetition has been made of a statement several years old that the management intends to spend a great deal of money on the property before a return is made on the junior shares. It is possible, of course, that large extra profits on war orders may bring an alteration of this policy, but no intimation has yet been made officially that such an event is pending. In the absence of reasonable grounds for talking about a cash dividend, the Street has wondered for some time whether a stock dividend might not be in order by and by. Yesterday the gossip crystallized into a rumor that the stock dividend was, indeed, coming and would be 100 per cent. Confirmation of the story was lacking.

Electric Boat's Rapid Climb.

The day the Lusitania was sunk, May 7, Electric Boat sold down on the Curb from low in the 80s to 69. Yesterday, with a gain of 55 points from the opening price to the highest price, the stock stood at 275. On Thursday the rise for the session was small comparatively, being no more than 14 points, but the day before that a 50-point rise worked to keep the daily average advance of the week at a high figure. Seemingly the extraordinary movements of this issue have not had a beneficial effect on the Curb business as a whole. They have acted to attract so much attention to Electric Boat and several kindred war issues that the more stable departments have been neglected.

Plan for Stock Reported.

Electric Boat preferred raced alongside the common all the way through the market day, scoring a gross gain of thirty-five points also, and holding twenty-four of them to the close. The trading element held the opinion that both classes of stock were going into strong hands and that a readjustment of the company's affairs would shortly be announced which would prove beneficial to shareholders.

New War Stock on the Curb.

Canadian Car and Foundry stock appeared on the Curb for the first time, and immediately took its place among the war issues. So immediate was the appeal to speculators after the stock appeared that numerous brokers regretted that it had not been brought to the open-air market long ago. Many weeks have elapsed since the company first figured in the news as the distributor of something like $83,000,000 shrapnel contracts. Last week the shares changed hands on the Montreal Exchange around 60, but the opening sale in New York yesterday was at 75, and a strong advance brought a closing quotation of 91.

VOTING TRUST FOR PACKERS

New York Men Get Common Stock of Sulzberger Firm.

It was announced yesterday that a substantial amount of the common stock of Sulzberger & Sons Company, packers, soon would pass into the hands of a new group of New York men. Arrangements have been made for the acquisition of the stock, but the amount has not been mentioned. There is outstanding $20,000,000 of common stock.

Four new Directors representing the new group have been elected to the Board of Directors of Sulzberger & Sons Company. They are Harry Bronner of Hallgarten & Co., William C. Potter, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Edward R. Tinker, Jr., Vice President of the Chase National Bank, and Elisha Walker of William Salomon & Co.

Max J. Sulzberger, who made the announcement, said that all of the common stock of the company would be placed in a voting trust, of which A. Barton Hepburn, Charles M. Sabin, Harry Bronner, Max J. Sulzberger, and Germon F. Sulzberger would be the voting Trustees.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales July 23, 1915	$1,609,000
Same day last year	2,067,000
Year to date	432,519,200
Same period last year	409,698,600
Average price and change 40 bonds	82.04 — .04
Same day last year	85.28 — .08

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	85.28	July 24
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
1,000 .... 76¾
2d Ser, Ger stp
2,000 71
N Y City 4½s, 1963
4,000 .... 101⅝
1,000 102
registered
500 102
4½s, 1965, temp rcts
1,000 .... 101⅞
Adams Expr 4s
2,000 78
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
5,000 100
Am Cot Oil 4½s
3,000 .... 100⅞
Am Cotton Oil 5s
3,000 93
Am Sm Secur 6s
1,000 105
Am T & T col 4s
2,000 88
5,000 .... 87⅞
conv 4½s
5,000 .... 101¼
2,000 .... 100⅞
Am Wr Paper 5s
5,000 .... 55½
1,000 55
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
13,000 .... 90⅞
1,000 .... 90⅞
3,000 .... 90½
registered
1,000 89
adj 4s
1,000 .... 81⅞
stamped
2,000 .... 82⅛
5,000 82
500 .... 81⅞
12,000 .... 82¼
B & O pr lien 3½s
3,000 .... 90⅞
5,000 .... 90¾
3,000s30f 90¾
1,000 .... 90⅞
1,000s30f 90⅞
gold 4s
23,000 87
1,000s30f 86½
2,000 87
8,000s30f 87
10,000 .... 86⅞
S W Div 3½s
1,000 .... 87½
Beth Steel ext 5s
1,000 .... 101¼
1st & ref 5s
74,000 .... 95½
500 96
6,000 .... 95½
B R T gold 5s
2,000 .... 102⅜
5s, 1918
2,000 100
Cent Leather 5s
1,000 .... 99¼
5,000 .... 99⅝
C of N J gen 5s
1,000 113
Cent Pac gtd 4s
10,000s30f 86¼
45,000 .... 86¼
C & O conv 4½s
1,000 .... 71½
C, B & Q gen 4s
3,000 .... 90⅝
joint 4s
15,000s30f 96⅛
5,000s30f 96
4,000 96
Iowa Div 4s
1,000 .... 98¾
C, I & L ref 6s
2,000 114
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s
4,000 100
conv 4½s
1,000 .... 94½
1,000 .... 94⅝
cv 5s, Ser B. sub r, full pd
11,000 .... 101⅞
1,000 .... 101¾
5,000 102
22,000 .... 102⅛
4,000 102
C & P Wn 5s
3,000s30f 102¼
1,000s30f 102⅝
C & N W gen 4s
2,000 .... 92⅞
Chi Rwys 5s
1,000 .... 93⅝

C, R I & P gen 4s
2,000 .... 80½
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry deb 5s
15,000 .... 44½
6,000 44
5,000 .... 43⅞
3,000 .... 43¼
7,000 .... 43⅞
5,000 .... 43⅝
2,000 .... 43½
C & W I con 4s
2,000 77
Chile Copper 7s
9,000 .... 114½
Colo Industrial 5s
2,000 73
5,000 72
Col & So 1st 4s
3,000 .... 87⅝
Col & Hock V 4s
5,000 84
Con Gas conv 6s
1,000 .... 115⅞
2,000 .... 115¾
500 .... 116½
C-Am Sug col tr 6s
1,000 .... 99⅞
D & H deb 4s, 1916
11,000 .... 100¼
1st & ref 4s
1,000 92
Den & R G con 4s
3,000s30f 71
1st & ref 5s
1,000s6f 46
Dist Sec Corp 5s
18,000 64
1,000 .... 64⅛
2,000 .... 64⅜
3,000 .... 64½
5,000 .... 64¼
Du P de N P 4½s
2,000 .... 95⅜
8,000 .... 95¼
5,000 .... 95⅜
6,000 .... 95¼
9,000 .... 95⅛
16,000 95
Erie 1st con 4s
6,000 .... 79⅝
Flint & Pere M, Pt Hur Div 5s
3,000 68
Gen Elec deb 5s
25,000s30f 102½
20,000s20f 102½
H & M adj inc 5s
3,000 25
Ill Steel 4½s
10,000 .... 86½
Indiana Steel 5s
2,000 .... 100¼
3,000 .... 100⅝
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
10,000 .... 126½
1,000 .... 125½
conv 6s, 1922
2,000 .... 126⅜
2,000 .... 126⅞
8,000 127
Inter-Met 4½s
1,000 .... 74⅞
7,000 .... 74⅝
1,000 .... 74¾
1,000 .... 74⅝
I R T 1st & ref 5s
15,000 .... 97⅝
Int Mer Mar col tr 4½s, ctfs of dep
1,000 .... 54½
Inter Paper 6s
3,000 100
conv 5s
4,000 .... 79⅞
1,000 80
Kan City So 5s
2,000 .... 87¼
Lack Steel 5s, 1950
13,000 73
Lacl Gas L of St L 1st 5s
1,000 101
L E & Wn 1st 5s
6,000 91
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928
5,000 .... 90¾
4s, 1931
1,000 .... 89¾
7,000 90
3,000 .... 89¾
Leh Val con 4½s
10,000 98
Ligg & Myers 5s
11,000 101
1,000 .... 100½
2,000 .... 101½

Lorillard Co 5s
1,000 .... 99⅞
1,000 .... 100⅛
L & N unifd 4s
2,000s30f 91⅞
6,000s30f 91⅞
St L Div 3s
1,000s30f 59½
Met Tel & Tel 5s
1,000 .... 100¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000s30f 75⅞
1,000 .... 76¼
2d 4s
2,000s30f 51
1,000 .... 51⅛
s f 4½s
5,000 .... 56⅜
1,000 .... 56⅞
2,000 57
8,000 .... 56⅞
Mo P 1st con 6s
2,000 .... 97¼
6,000 97
5s, 1917
2,000 .... 81¼
1,000 .... 81½
Mo Pacific 4s
1,000 34
3,000 .... 33½
conv 5s
2,000 34
Montana Pow 5s, Series A
1,000 .... 89⅞
5,000 90
National Tube 5s
1,000 98
N Y Cent deb 6s, sub r, full pd
67,000 .... 103⅛
76,000 103
gen 3½s
1,000 78
3,000 .... 78⅛
5,000 79
N Y G, E L, H & Pow col tr 5s
2,000 .... 103½
pur money 4s
5,000 .... 81½
3,000 82
N Y, N H & H conv 3½s
20,000 70
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 77
N Y Teleph 4½s
24,000s30f 94⅞
1,000 c 95
5,000 95
N Y, W & B 4½s
2,000 75
Norf & W con 4s
1,000 .... 87⅞
3,000s30f 87⅞
1,000 .... 88⅛
Nor Pacific 4s
14,000 .... 90⅝
70,000s30f 90½
45,000 .... 90⅝
12,000s30f 90⅝
4,000 .... 90⅞
gen 3s
2,000 .... 62⅛
Ore R & N con 4s
2,000s30f 88⅝
Oreg S L gtd ref 4s
5,000s30f 89⅝
1,000 .... 89⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
1,000 .... 97⅝
1,000 .... 97½
Penn conv 3½s
1,000 .... 100¼
gtd 4½s, reg
2,000 100
Penn R R gen 4½s, temp ctfs
23,000 .... 97½
8,000 .... 97⅝
Pub Serv Corp s fund 5s
2,000 .... 86½
Rdg gen 4s
3,000 .... 92⅞
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
1,000 .... 92⅝
9,000 .... 92⅝
St L, Ir Mt & So unif & ref 4s
3,000 .... 63⅝
St L & S F R R ref 4s
1,000 .... 66⅝
gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs stpd
3,000 42

St Paul, M & M 4½s
4,000 .... 100⅞
Seab Air Line adj 5s
1,000 63
5,000 .... 63¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
5,000 .... 97⅞
So Pac cv 4s
11,000 .... 80¼
24,000 80
2,000 .... 80½
So Pac 1st ref 4s
13,000 .... 85½
15,000 .... 85⅝
10,000 .... 85⅞
10,000s30f 85⅞
2,000 .... 85¾
1,000 .... 85⅝
So Pac cv 5s
3,000 .... 97½
So Pac, San Fran Term 4s
20,000 .... 80½
So Ry 1st 5s
14,000s30f 99
18,000 99
So Ry gen 4s
5,000 .... 60⅝
3,000 .... 60⅝
2,000s30f 60⅝
2,000 .... 60⅝
3,000 .... 60¼
5,000 60
2,000 60
1,000 59
14,000 .... 58½
5,000 .... 58¾
4,000 59
1,000 .... 59¼
1,000 .... 59⅞
1,000 60
2,000 .... 59½
8,000s30f 59½
2,000 59
Tex Co cv 6s
2,000 .... 99¾
10,000 .... 99⅞
1,000 .... 99⅝
Tex & Pac 2d inc
8,000 30
Third Av adj 5s
2,000 76
Third Av ref 4s
2,000 .... 79⅝
2,000 .... 79¼
500 .... 79⅛
10,000 .... 79⅛
Un Pac 1st 4s
21,000 94
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s
10,000s30f 86
3,000 86
7,000 .... 85¾
United Railroads of San Fr 4s
6,000 .... 40¼
U S Rubber 6s
1,000 102
U S Steel Corp s fund 5s
6,000 .... 101½
7,000 .... 101⅝
8,000 .... 101½
3,000s30f 101½
25,000 .... 101⅝
1,000 .... 101½
registered
500 .... 101¼
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
1,000 .... 95¼
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 .... 100¼
1,000 .... 100⅝
2,000 .... 100½
Wab. Om Div 3½s
1,000 .... 60¼
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
1,000 19
Wab, P Ter 1st 4s, Cent Trust ctfs
8,000 .... ⅝
Wab, P Ter 2d 4s Tr Co ctfs
10,000 .... ⅛
Wes. Md 4s
1,000 .... 67½
1,000 68
2,000 .... 67½
W U Tel col tr 5s
2,000 95
Westingh E & M 1st cv s f 5s
4,000 .... 105¼
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s
2,000 .... 51¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97½	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100¼	..
4s, r, 1925	109	..
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101⅛	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	100½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag Ch	49	51¼
Do pf	93	95
Am B Sug pf	83	85
Am B S & Fdy	104½	105⅝
Do pf	162⅝	165
A C & F pf	113½	116¾
Am Coal	80	..
Am Coal P pf	116	117
Am Cot Oil pf	90	94
Am Exp	89	95
Am Lin pf	27	29
Am. Lo pf	95	96½
Am M pf	24	27
A S pf. B	79¾	80¾
Am Snuff	145	155
Do pf	103	108
Am S Ref pf	112	114
A T & C	60	67
Am Tob	225	229
Am Wool	22	25
Am Wr Pa pf	5⅝	7
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf	..	98½
A T & S F pf	97	97⅝
Batop M	1⅛	1⅜
Booth Fish	..	40
B Un G	125	129
Brown Sh	23	30
Do pf, ex div	66	75
Bruns Ter	5	6⅛
B, R & P	75	95
Do pf	101	..
But'k Co	28	30
Canada So	54	54⅝
Case (J I) pf	70	79
C R R of N J	240	300
C & S A Tel	123	127
Chi & Alt	..	9
Do pf	12⅛	25
Chi Gt Wn pf	27½	28¼
C, M & St Paul pf	124	125
C & N W pf	160	170

	Bid.	Asked.
Chi, St P, M & Om	113	125
Do pf	126	150
C, C, C & St L	30	36
Do pf	55	65
Cleve & P	155½	..
Cluett-P	55	60
Do pf	101⅛	103⅛
Col & So	24	28
Do 1st pf	45	49
Do 2d pf	37	42
Cont C pf	99½	100¼
Corn P R pf	78½	80
Crex Carp	40	50
D & Co pf	80	96
D, L & W	400	421
D & R G	4	5⅛
D M & Ft D	5	7
Do pf	25	40
Det Ed	114	115
Det & Mac pf	80	..
Det U Ry	58	64
Dia Match	95	98
D, S S & A	2	4
Do pf	4	6
East Kod	500	..
Erie 2d pf	30⅞	32½
F M & S pf	43	52
Gen Ch pf	108	110½
G'drich (B F) Co pf	103½	105
Hav E Ry, L & P	81	82
Helme (G W) Co	170	190
Do pf	110	118
Hock Val	..	112
Int C pf	71	71⅛
Inter-M pf	73	73½
Int Agric	7½	12
Do pf	22	27
I H, N J	96	98
Do pf	114	..
Int H Cor	60	63
Do pf	97	..
Int P pf	37	38
Iowa Cent	6	10
Do pf	15	20
K C, Ft S & M pf	62	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Kan C So pf	55½	58
Kayser (J) & Co	77	83
Do 1st pf	107	..
K & D M	4	10
Do pf	30	40
K'gs Co El L & P	124½	125¼
Kresge (SS) Co	136	137
Do pf	107	110
Lack St'l	47	48⅝
Lacl Gas	100	103
L E & W	6	9
Do pf	16	21
Ligg & M	223	227
Long Isl'd	25	35
L-W Bis	17⅜	19
Do 1st pf	92	94
Do 2d pf	..	63
Lorill'd Co	170	180
Do pf	..	117
M'kay Cos	70	79
Man B'ch	2	8
Man Shirt	51	..
Do pf	100⅜	105
M Dep Sts	35	35½
Do pf	95	98
Mex P pf	77	80
Mich Cent	105	120
M & St L	12¼	16
Do pf	25	40
M, St P & S S M	110	113⅛
Do pf	120	127
Do l l	70	73
Mon Pow	46½	49½
Do pf	102½	103½
Mor & Es	163	168
M & B pf	64	80
N C & St L, ex div	110	120
Nat Bis	120	121¾
Do pf	120	126
N C & S	70	72¼
Do pf	104	105½
Nat En pf	85	87
Nat L pf	108½	109½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	18
Do 2d pf	4¾	6
N Y, C & St L	..	29
Do 1st pf	50	75
Do 2d pf	..	60
N Y, L & West	111	120
Norf & W pf	82	85
North Am	72	75
N W Tel	105	..
Ont Min	2½	3½
Pabst B pf	..	88
P T & Tel	28	32
Do pf	90	94
Peo G, C	115	117
Peo & E	6	10
Pett-Mull	58	68⅝
Do 1st pf	90	95

	Bid.	Asked.
P, C, C & St L	65	69
Do pf	..	91
Pitts C pf	91	93
P, Ft W & C	157	..
Pr St'l Car pf	99⅝	100
P S, N J	100⅛	107
P'man Co	158	162
Rdg 1st pf	81½	82½
Do 2d pf	80½	82
Rock Isl'd	⅛	¼
Do pf	¼	½
Rumely (M) Co	2½	3
Do pf	7	9
Rutl'd pf	15	..
St L & S F 1st pf	9	11
St L S W	11	18
Do pf	..	30
Sears-R pf	123	124
S-S S & I pf	80	90
So P R S pf	84	100
So R, M & O ctfs	66	80
St'd M pf	72	73¾
T P L Tr	105⅛	..
Tob Pr pf	99	99½
T, St L & West	1½	3
Do pf	6	9½
T C R T	90	92
Und Type	65	70
Do pf	100	107
U B & P	5⅛	6
Do pf	25	27
Un Cig M	45¼	48
Un Dr G	..	50
Do pf	58	60
U S C I P	14¼	16
U S Ind A pf	90	95
U S R & Imp	33	35
U S R & Ref pf	2½	3
Va-Car Ch	31¼	31¾
Do pf	94¼	96⅜
Va I, C & Coke	40	43
Va R & P	..	45
Wabash	⅛	¼
Do pf	⅛	¼
West Md	22	24
Do pf	25	42
West A B	250	270
Waym-Bru	233	280
Do pf	111	120
W & L E	¾	1
Do 1st pf	3	5
Do 2d pf	¾	1
W-Ov pf	102⅞	104½
Wis Cent	28	30
W'w'th (F W)	103	104
Do pf	120	122½

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	68.55	67.87	68.18	— .26
Industrials	73.83	72.57	73.26	+ .44
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
July 16	70.99	69.81	70.56	+ .30
July 17	70.94	70.21	70.53	— .08
July 19	70.93	69.51	70.06	— .47
July 20	70.81	69.58	70.42	+ .36
July 21	71.67	70.29	71.00	+ .58
July 22	71.60	70.31	70.63	— .37
July 23	71.19	70.22	70.72	+ .09

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Yr. to date	71.67	July 21	66.96	July 10	70.72
July, 1914	69.05	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	70.72
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buf., Roch. & Pitts	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O	1915-'24	5	5.25	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.65
Chicago & N. W	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & L	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.80
C., R. I. & Pac. Ry	1915-'25	4½@5	7.60	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L	1915-'29	5	5.15	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.12	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.88	4.62
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.50
Louisville & Nash	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.20
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So	1914-'24	5	5.70	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.10	4.85
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Virginian Railway	1914-'19	5	5.12	4.75

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt	6	Dec., 1915	101⅛	101¼	2.95
Argen. Govt	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100¾	5.45
Argen. Govt	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅝	5.75
Argen. Govt	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.55
City of Mont	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.90
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98⅛	99⅛	5.20
French Govt	5	Apr., 1916	98	98⅝	7.10
German Govt	5	Jan., 1916	96½	97	12.00
Norway Govt	6	Oct., 1916	99⅞	100	6.00
Norway Govt	6	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100	6.00
Swedish Govt	6	Dec., 1916	99⅞	100	6.00
Swiss Govt	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Govt	6	Mar., 1918	96⅛	96⅞	6.30
Swiss Govt	5	Mar., 1920	96⅛	96⅝	5.77

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	3.70
Am.T.&T.sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101	3.60
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅝	4.50
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99⅛	99⅝	4.75
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅛	98⅝	4.95
B'klyn R. T	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Canadian Pac	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅞	102	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90⅛	90⅞	7.45
Chi. & W. I	5	Sep., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	4.00
Chi. El. Rys	5	July, 1916	94⅝	95⅝	9.55
Con. Gas. B	5	May, 1917	100	100⅜	4.98
C. P. R. & L	6	May, 1916	98	99	6.30
Con. Pow. Co	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Erie R. R	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	1.40
Erie R. R	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅛	99⅝	5.95
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98⅛	98⅝	5.65
Gr. Rap. Ed	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅛	4.30
Gr. Rap. Ry	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.52
Hav. El. Ry	6	Sep., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val	6	Nov., 1915	100⅝	101¼	2.15
Int. Harv	5	Feb. 15,'18	100	100¼	4.95
L. Gas & El	6	Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.55
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	98⅛	98⅞	7.15
L. S. & M. S	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	1.00
L. S. & M. S	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	101	2.85
Mich. Power	6	June, 1919	98½	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P	6	Apr., 1917	95	98⅛	6.95
N. Eng. Nav	6	May, 1917	94½	95½	8.25
North St. P	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Y. Central	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅛	100⅛	1.75
N. Y. Central	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.40
N.Y.,N.H.&H	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Pa. R. R. cv	3½	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.70
P. S. C., N. J	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.80
Seab'd Air L	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	4.60
Southern Ry	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	4.75
Southern Ry	5	Mar., 1917	97⅝	98⅛	6.15
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	100⅞	101⅛	4.70
U. S. Smelt	5	June, 1918	98⅛	100	5.00
Union Type	5	Jan. 15,'16	94½	95½	14.80
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101⅝	102¼	4.75
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98⅝	99⅛	5.25
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	5.40

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FINANCIAL

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

The holders of stock trust certificates for common stock of Federal Light & Traction Company, issued under the Voting Trust Agreement dated July 29, 1910, between Sanderson & Porter, et al., owners and holders of shares of the Capital Stock of said Federal Light & Traction Company, parties of the first part, and James C. Colgate, Harrison Williams, and H. Hobart Porter, as Voting Trustees, parties of the second part:

Notice is hereby given that said Voting Trust Agreement expires by its own limitation on July 29, 1915, and that the undersigned, Voting Trustees, will on and after July 29, 1915, in accordance with the terms of said Voting Trust Agreement, and in exchange for and upon surrender of any stock trust certificates then outstanding, and upon payment of four cents per share for transfer taxes, make delivery of proper certificates for the common stock of Federal Light & Traction Company.

All holders of stock trust certificates issued under said Voting Trust Agreement are hereby required to surrender the same in exchange for certificates of common stock on July 29, 1915, to the undersigned at the office of The National City Bank of New York, depositary under said Voting Trust Agreement, at No. 55 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., and to pay to said Depositary the sum of four cents ($.04) for each share of stock to be received for the transfer taxes payable on such exchange.

The books for the transfer of stock trust certificates will be closed at the close of business on July 24, 1915.

Dated New York, July 24, 1915.

JAMES C. COLGATE,
HARRISON WILLIAMS,
H. HOBART PORTER,
Voting Trustees.

New York, July 24, 1915.

Referring to the foregoing notice, the exchange of stock trust certificates for stock certificates may be made at any time on and after the 29th day of July, 1915, subject to such delay as may be necessary for the preparation of stock certificates.

All stock trust certificates surrendered for exchange must be properly endorsed by the registered holder thereof, either in blank or to the order of the Voting Trustees. If stock certificates are desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the surrendered stock trust certificate, the endorsement by the registered holder must be acknowledged before a Notary Public, whose signature should be authenticated by a County Clerk's certificate, or be attested by some person or firm satisfactory to the undersigned.

Holders transmitting stock trust certificates by mail or express will please indicate whether they desire stock certificates to be sent by mail or by express at their expense.

In exchange for all stock trust certificates so surrendered there will be delivered receipts entitling the party therein named or his transferee to receive stock certificates of the character and amount specified therein as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

OFFICE OF
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1915.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
HOSTETTER-CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY
PURCHASE MONEY BONDS.

The Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company having requested the undersigned, as Trustee, to pay and redeem fifty-seven (57) of its Purchase Money Bonds, dated February 1st, 1892, out of money available therefor in the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the provisions of its Trust Agreement with the undersigned as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1892, under which said bonds were issued,

The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that at the request of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company the Trustee will on August 1st, 1915, redeem bonds bearing numbers as follows:

963 to 1019, both inclusive, and said bonds will on August 1st, 1915, become due and payable at par and accrued interest thereon to said date.

The holders of said bonds are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned for payment, with all coupons thereto belonging, on August 1st, 1915.

Interest on said bonds will cease on and after August 1st, 1915.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.

BOROUGH OF CARLSTADT.
$27,000 FUNDING BONDS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Carlstadt, in the County of Bergen, until eight o'clock P. M., on August 12th, 1915, at the Borough Hall, on Third Street, in said Borough, for the purchase of $27,000 Funding Bonds of said Borough, bearing interest at 4½% payable semi-annually, January and July first. Bonds to be coupon bonds, with privilege of registration, with principal and interest payable at the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, in New York City, bear date of July 1st, 1915, and mature July 1st, 1945.

The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of, and certified to as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., and will be delivered to the purchaser on September 1st, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of said company, in the City of New York.

A certified check for Five Hundred Dollars, payable to the Borough of Carlstadt, N. J., must accompany each bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposal blanks will be sent on application, or can be had at this office.

Dated, Carlstadt, N. J., July 22nd, 1915.

ERNEST WALMACH,
Borough Clerk.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE

PROVINCIAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY.

In accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed securing the Bond issue of the above Company, executed in favour of National Trust Company, Limited, Trustee, on the 15th of November, 1906, notice is hereby given that eighteen thousand dollars ($18,000) Bonds have been drawn by lot by the Trustee for redemption upon the 1st of September, 1915, at the price of 105 and accrued interest.

The Bonds so drawn are as follows: 0032, 0271, 0400, 0429, 0541, 0557, 0686, 0720, 0966, 1029, 1055, 1132, 1175, 1224, 1254, 1258, 1270, 1438.

The holders of the said Bonds are hereby notified to present the same for redemption at the office of the National Trust Company, Limited, Montreal, on or before the 1st of September, 1915.

Bonds drawn for redemption shall cease to bear interest after the 1st of September, 1915.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.
Dated at Montreal, 21st July, 1915.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Fairly Active; Presents Same Leaders in Rising Price Movement—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 203,915 shares of stock and $627,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 74,290; oils, 1,056, and mining, 128,569. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Amer. Zinc...	56⅝	56⅝	55⅜	56
800	*Can. C. & F.	75	95	75	91
1,725	Can. N. Gas C.	2¼	2⅛	2	2⅛
25,000	*Car. Lt. & P.	6⅝	8½	6⅝	8⅜
7,500	*Central Fdry.	11	15½	11	13
2,500	Cent. Fdy. pf.	20	26	20	25
1,200	*Cramp Shipb.	67½	68¼	66½	66½
2,400	*Electric Boat.	240	275	240	265
1,400	*Elec. Boat pf.	280	265	230	254
50	Emer. Phonog.	15	15	15	15
225	*Hendee Mfg..	40	40¼	39	39
100	*Int. M. M. pf	6	6	6	6
1,000	*Inter. Petrol..	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8¼
100	J. G. McCrory.	50	50	50	50
280	Kelly Sp. Tire.	167½	170	165	166
200	Kelly Sp. Tire new 1st pf..	86½	86½	86½	86½
700	Marconi of Am	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
10	*Pyrene Mfg..	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	Corp. R. & H.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
100	Savoy Oil	6	6	6	6
14,000	*Stand. Motors	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
1,500	Sterling Gum.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞	2⅞
1,200	St. Jos. Lead.	12⅝	12½	12	12½
5,000	U. Cig. S.,new	10	10¼	10	10
500	U.C.S.,new, pf	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1,000	Un. Prof. Sh..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,200	*Vent. C. Oil..	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½
2,000	*World's Film	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5	Continen. Oil..	225	225	225	..
20	Illinois P. L..	135	135	135	+1
1	Northern P. L.	93	92	92	−1
1,020	Pierce Oil.....	9½	9	9½	+½
10	St'd Oil, N. Y.	183	183	183	−2

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,000	*†Arizona Duq.	27	30	27	28
1,000	*Alaska June	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
700	*Al.-C. M. Co.	82	84	80	84
5,700	*†Atlanta	32	32	31	31
1,000	*†Big Cot'w'd.	6	6	6	6
930	Big L. D. Co..	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
8,700	*†Booth	52	52	51	52
200	Braden Copper	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
800	Butte & N. Y..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,500	Caledonia	87	88	86	87
3,500	†Cashboy	6	6	5	5
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	⅞
800	Con. Nev.-U...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	Dia. Black B..	2	3	2	3
4,000	*†Emma Copper.	37	39	37	39
200	†Florence	50	50	50	50
500	Goldf'd Con....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	*†Goldf'd Mer.	23	23	22	22
20	Greene-Can....	40	40	40	40
1,550	*Iron Blossom.	75	75	73	74
4,500	Jumbo Exten..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8,500	Kennecott Cop.	83⅝	83⅝	82	82
200	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,000	*†Kewanas	14	14	14	14
100	La Rose Con..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	†Lone Star	6	6	6	6
600	Magma Copper	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
800	†McK.-Darragh	21	21	20	21
800	†Majestic M...	76	76	75	75
600	*Montana Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	*†Mother Lode	27	27½	26	26½
2,700	Nevada Hills..	21	21	18	20
1,000	New Ut. Bing.	2⅝	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛
1,500	*†Oro	8½	8½	8	8
500	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
2,000	*†Silver Pick...	11	11	11	11
400	Stand. Sil. Ld.	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18,000	*†Success M...	95	97	95	97
2,600	*†Super. M. Co.	23½	24	23½	24
354	Ton. Ext.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
550	*†Ton. Merger..	37	37	36	36
1,965	Ton. Mining..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6,200	Tri-Bullion...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Tuolumne C...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	*Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	†W. E. Con...	73	73	68	69

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$45,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	117⅝	117⅞	117	117
$82,000	*West. Elec. conv. 5s....	108¼	109¼	108⅝	109¼

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 23. Bid.	Asked.	July 22. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14½	15	14½	15
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bearer	15	15½	15	15½
Inter. Mer. Marine	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
International Motors.	18	19	18	19
Int. Motors pf.	42	44	42	44
International Nickel.	158	162	159	162
Inter. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Inter. Steam Pump pf	10	14	10	14
Inter. Rubber	7	8	7	8
K. S. T. new 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar..	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
N. Y. Transportation.	16½	17	16½	17
Wayland Oil & Gas..	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
RAILROADS.				
Mo. Pacific, w. i.	17	18½	17	18½
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf. (a)	42	44	42	44
Wabash pf. (b)	20	22	20	22
MINING STOCKS.				
Chile Copper	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝
Howe Sound	3	3½	3	3½
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
White Knob Cop. pf.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
BONDS.				
Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Pierce Oil 6s	74	74½	74	74½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
†American Light & Traction	310	315
†American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14⅝	15⅝
Adirondack Electric Power pf	52	56
*American Gas & Electric	95	97
*American Gas & Electric pf	46	48
American Power & Light	58	62
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	28	32
American Public Utilities pf	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	5	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	52	54
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	90	92½
†Commonwealth P. R. & L.	48	50
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	78	80
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	90½	92½
Electric Bond Deposit pf	63	66
†Electric Bond & Share pf	98¼	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	77
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	12	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	46	50
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf	83½	85½
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	43
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	83½	85½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	13	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	57	58
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	4	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	25	26
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	4	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	25	29
United Light & Rys	39	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	65	68½
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	15	17
†Western Power pf	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

FINANCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated November 22, 1893, the undersigned will until the close of business July 31, 1915, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1893, and maturing January 1, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Louisville, Kentucky.

"MUNITIONS SUPPLIES."

A large modern manufacturing plant in the Middle West, well equipped for machine work, structural and plate steel, and wood work, has at present, subject to prior sale, shop facilities available for special work of that character. Box E., Times, 2 Rector St.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Baltimore, Md., July 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1915, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1915.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1915.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Cons Power, s. 20 flat	107	107	107	107
80	Cons.Power pf, s. 30 flat	113	113	113	113
57	Mer.-M. Bank.	28	28	28	28
50	Nor. Central.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
25	Western Bank.	37	37	37	37

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Ana. & P. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½
700	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95½	95½	95½	95½
10,000	Cons. P'r 4½s.	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Davison Ch. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,000	N. & P. Tr. 5s.	76	76	76	76
1,000	State Md.4s,'27	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s...	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
2,000	United Rys. & El. fdg. 5s..	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
600	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s, small	81½	81½	81½	81½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12	Ahmeek	95	96	95	96
3,108	Alaska	34¼	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝
50	Algomah	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Allouez	54	54	54	54
120	Amalgamated	72	72⅛	72	72⅛
2,910	Amer. Zinc	56⅝	58⅝	55⅞	56¼
17	Anaconda	69	69	68	68
100	Butte & Bal..	3	3	3	3
938	Butte & Sup..	71¼	71½	70¼	70½
75	Cal. & Ariz..	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	68⅝
6	Cal. & Hecla..	560	560	560	560
10	Chino	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
156	Cop. Range..	55	55½	55	55
790	East Butte..	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13¼
120	Franklin	9½	9½	9	9
30	Granby	84	84	83	83
426	Greene Can..	40½	41	40	40½
10	Hancock	17½	17½	17½	17½
100	Island Creek..	48½	48½	48½	48½
55	Keweenaw	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Lake	15	15	15	15
50	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
95	Mass. Con.	11½	11½	11½	11½
125	Mayflower	4¼	4¼	4	4
150	Miami	27	27	27	27
810	Michigan	2½	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
80	New Arcadian.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½
10	New Idria	5	5	5	5
215	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
295	North Butte...	30⅝	30⅞	30½	30½
180	North Lake...	2	2	1⅞	2
25	Osceola	81	81	80	80
255	Pond Creek	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
30	Quincy	84	84	84	84
100	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
115	Shattuck	26½	26½	26¼	26¼
863	South Lake	7	7½	6½	7½
11	St. M. Land	56½	56½	56	56
600	Sup. & Boston.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
30	Superior Cop..	27	27	27	27
45	Tamarack	38	38	38	38
2,300	Tuolumne	50c	50c	49c	49c
25	Un. Cop. Land	1	1	1	1
370	U. S. Smelt...	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
28	U. S. Sm. pf..	46½	46½	46½	46½
445	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
120	Utah Consolid.	13¼	13¼	13	13
15	Utah Cop	66⅛	66⅛	66	66
25	Victoria	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20	Wolverine	60½	61	60½	61
115	Wyandotte	55c	60c	55c	60c

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8	Bos. & Albany.	180	180	179	179
15	Boston Elev...	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
182	Boston & Me..	22	22	21	22
5	Concord & M..	92	92	92	92
25	Fitchburg pf..	62	64¼	62	64¼
25	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	57½	57½	57½	57½
10	Sea. Air Line.	12	12	12	12
70	W. E. St. Ry.	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Ag. Chem.	51½	51½	51½	51½
50	Am. A. C. pf..	94	94	94	94
10	Am. Loco	52½	52½	52½	52½
60	Am. P. Sev. pf.	16½	16½	16	16
25	Am. Sugar	109	109¼	109	109¼
60	Am. Sugar pf.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
895	Am. T. & T...	121½	121½	121¼	121½
68	Am. Woolen pf.	84⅝	85	84⅝	84⅝
435	A.G. & W.I.pf.	26	26	25½	26
20	Edison	236	236	236	236
41	Gen. Electric	170	170	170	170
137	Mass. Gas	90⅝	90⅝	90	90
10	Mass. Gas. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½
5	McElwain pf..	99	99	99	99
60	Swift & Co	114¼	114¼	114	114
18	United Fruit	134½	135	134½	135
236	Un. S. Mach..	50¼	51	50¼	50½
531	U. S. Steel....	63⅝	64¼	63⅝	64
2	U. S. Steel pf.	111	111⅛	111	111⅛
10	West. Union..	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
4,000	A.G. & W.I.5s.	67½	67½	67½	67½
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96
5,000	U. Fruit 4½s.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 23.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	.80	La Rose	.44	.50
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	McKin-Dar	.20	.23
Bingham	9	9⅜	M of Am..	2¼	2½
Begole	.90	.95	Majestic	.70	.75
Butte & L	.25	.27	Mex Met..	.21	.24
Boston Ely	.25	.30	Nev-Doug.	.67	.70
Chief Con.	.94	.98	New Baltic	3¼	3⅝
Con Cop..	1⅞	1⅛	N Cornelia	6⅞	7
Brown Res	.50	.60	Ohio Cop.	.20	.21
Calaveras..	1⅜	1⅝	O Dom rcts	7⅛	7½
Con Ariz..	.75	.85	Oneco	1	1⅛
Cortez	.40	.60	Riker-Heg.	6½	6⅝
Cham Cop.	6	8	Raven Cop	.10	.12
Cal Corbin	4	5	S W Miami	1	1⅛
Day-Daly.	1⅛	1⅛	Stewart M	1⅛	1⅛
Eagle & B	1⅜	1½	Ton Min..	5⅛	5½
1st Nat C.	2⅛	2½	Utah Met.	3⅞	4
Goldf Con.	1⅝	1⅞	U Verde E.	6⅞	7
Houghton..	3⅝	4	Ventura	12½	12⅝
Iron Blos.	.70	.75	Yukon G..	2½	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,935	Chi. Pneu. Tool	57	68	57	67
80	Chi. Rys., Ser.2	19	19	19	19
11	Com. Edison	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼
35	Pub. Service pf.	95	95	95	95
25	Quaker Oats pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
120	Sears-Roe. com.	147	147½	146½	147½
1,444	Stew.-Warner	66	66	65½	66
55	Swift	113⅝	113⅞	113⅝	113⅞
10	Union Carbide	148	148	148	148
165	Un. Carbide rts.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	Chi. Tel. 5s..	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10,000	Com. Ed. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
9,000	Morris 4½s..	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
2,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
16,000	Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alliance Ins	17	17	17	17
100	American Can	57	57	57	57
10	Am. Gas N. J.	101	101	101	101
50	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
50	Am. Smelting.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
2	Am. Smelt. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
1,885	Baldwin Loco..	75⅞	77¼	75⅞	77
485	Cambria Steel	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51¼
233	Elec. Storage.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52¼
300	Erie	25½	25½	25¼	25¼
10	Gen. Asph. pf.	67	67	67	67
10	Ins. Co. N. A.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
420	Lake Superior.	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
5	Lehigh Navig.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
5	Lehigh Valley.	71	71	71	71
120	L. V. Tran. pf.	29⅝	30	29⅝	30
8	Lit. Schuylkill	52	52	52	52
45	Minehill	55	55	55	55
102	Mo. Pacific	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
20	Nevada Cons..	14	14¼	14	14¼
404	Penna. R. R...	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53⅝
6	Penn. Salt Mf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
18	Penn. Steel pf.	71	71	71	71
1,000	Phila. Co	38	38¼	38	38¼
1	Phila. R. T. st.	8	8	8	8
357	Ton. Belmont.	3⅛	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛
1,245	Ton. Mining	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
20	Tenn. Copper..	37	37	37	37
40	Union Traction	32	32	32	32
141	Unit. Gas Imp.	83⅝	83½	83⅜	83½
10	Unit. Cos. N.J.	222	222	222	222
8,000	U. S. Steel....	63⅝	64¼	63⅝	64
100	Westm'd Coal	61	61	61	61
390	Wm. Cramp & Sons	67	67	66½	66⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am.G. & E.5s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛	85½
1,000	Ba. Lo. 1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
10,000	L. V. con. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
14,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s 1960....	103	103	102⅞	102⅞
8,000	P. R. R. g. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Phil. Co. c. 5s.	80	80	80	80
3,000	Phil. Elec. 4s.	79	79¼	79	79
5,000	Phil. Elec. 5s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000	Reading g. 4s.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sewer P..	18½	18½	18½	18½
10	Caney Riv. Gas	23	23	23	23
10	Cruc. Steel pf.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
850	Colum. G. & E.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
10	Harbison-W'ker..	48	48	48	48
20	La Belle Iron.	35½	35½	35½	35½
25	Okla. N. Gas..	63	63	63	63
200	Pitts. Coal....	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
10	Pitts. P. Glass.	105½	105½	105½	105½
159	Pure Oil	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14¼
3,400	San Toy	15	16	15	16
35	West'gh'e El..	53¼	53¼	53⅛	53¼
800	W'st'gh'e E..rts	½	½	½	½
45	West'gh'e A.B.	132½	132½	132½	132½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,500	Pitts C. deb.5s.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Protective Committee for the first and refunding 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway is requesting holders of these bonds to send their names and amount of holdings to E. C. Granbery, 56 William Street, secretary of the committee.

Harry Raphael, treasurer of the Central Leather Company, has been elected a Director of the Emerson Phonograph Company, to succeed Miles R. Bracewell, resigned.

The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines in May had net earnings of $261,377, an increase of $180,117 over the same month last year. The increase for the five months of this year is $1,044,180.

COTTON UP 10 POINTS IN A STEADY MARKET

Prices Advance, Notwithstanding Favorable Weather Reports from the Belt.

EMBARGO RUMOR DISCUSSED

Trade Hardly Expects Great Britain to Carry Out Altruistic Suggestion.

Cotton was generally steady yesterday and prices moved upward on an average of 8 to 10 points. This steadiness resulted largely from recent covering which continued in spite of the fact that weather conditions were generally favorable. There was no precipitation of importance. A few light showers fell in parts of the Carolinas and Georgia and there was a trace of rain in southwest Texas. Maximum temperatures in Texas were around 99 degrees.

The crop accounts are conflicting. For instance, quite a number of complaints are coming from Alabama, but these are mixed with a fairly large proportion of very optimistic advices. A letter received from a farmer in Montgomery County, Ala., said that in spite of the fact that little fertilizer was used, the writer had a crop 25 per cent. better than last season. A local firm yesterday made public crop reports from Georgia, Louisiana, the Carolinas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The average of these advices was considered most encouraging, although the usual conflict of favorable and unfavorable outlook was quite notable.

The trade yesterday gave considerable discussion to the suggestion that Great Britain might put cotton on the contraband list and consider the purchase of 3,000,000 bales, or thereabouts, to offset the deficit in Austro-German consumption caused by the blockade of the Allies. A local firm, commenting upon the proposal, said:

"It is an unprecedented undertaking and strikes us as Utopian and altruistic. These, however, are unprecedented times and although we do not expect England to enter upon such an undertaking it is well enough to consider what might happen if it should be attempted."

The San Antonio Express says that a large yield of cotton in southwest Texas is already assured, notwithstanding the plans of diversification which have gradually increased the output of grain and feed crops, because of the new ground under cultivation and the favorable season.

The into-sight for the week, according to the New York Cotton Exchange, was 73,668 bales, against 14,053 last year. The total for the season, 15,071,000, against 14,831,000 last year.

Spinners' takings for the week were 261,000 bales, against 123,000 for the same week last year. Exports for the week were 42,000, against 30,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 10 points advance; 9.25c. for middling upland. The range of contract prices (closing steady) was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.90	8.82	....	8.80@8.82
Oct.	9.29	9.15	9.23@9.24	9.15@9.16
Dec.	9.57	9.44	9.51@9.52	9.43@9.44
Jan.	9.68	9.55	9.62@9.63	9.53@9.54
March	9.86	9.82	9.85@9.87	9.77@9.79
May	10.07	10.01	10.05@10.06	9.98@9.99

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,474	611	222
New Orleans	693	1,417	67
Mobile	430	5	....
Savannah	19	1,036	329
Charleston	11	22	....
Wilmington	283	74	....
Norfolk	29	177	114

Total port receipts, 3,149 bales, against 1,422 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	67	30	53
Memphis	515	314	172
St. Louis	227	448	40
Houston	2,889	1,781	268

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,200 to 4,000	2,083	1,307
New Orleans	....	314	194

Total exports yesterday, 5,453 bales; so far this season, 8,270,533, against 9,004,668 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
290	New Orleans	8.63	....	63,632
...	Mobile	8.18	14,638	2,281
450	Savannah	8.50	70,871	14,089
100	Galveston	8.75	118,726	59,925
...	Wilmington	....	30,052	9,343
1,694	Norfolk	8.38	46,646	16,337
558	Augusta	8.50	58,578	11,650
826	Memphis	8.62	82,765	17,749
...	St. Louis	8⅝	18,279	15,222
1,025	Houston	8.65	59,046	29,278

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair demand business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline at 5.13d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 17,000 bales, including 11,000 American. Closed steady.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Apart from the development of further labor controversies, the general situation maintains its favorable aspects. Recent settlement of labor troubles in the building trades in the West has been followed by the adjustment of the local clothing strike, but fresh disturbances have arisen here and elsewhere, notably at oil plants in New Jersey. Differences between employers and wage earners, however, are not yet sufficiently widespread to seriously interfere with the progress of manufacture and distribution, although the unsettled conditions make for increased conservatism in some directions. It is not the season for the tide of business to rise, but there are indications of a well-sustained volume of transactions in various commercial and industrial lines.

Clearings through the banks continue to reflect a tendency toward improvement, the total this week at the leading cities in the United States, according to Dun's Review, amounting to $2,869,377,922, as against $2,643,735,677 the same week last year and $2,649,327,179 the corresponding week in 1913, thus showing gains of 8.5 and 8.3 per cent. respectively. The returns at New York City indicate considerable activity, that centre reporting a gain of 13.6 per cent. over last year and of 10.4 per cent. as compared with two years ago.

Bradstreet's says:

Growing activity in industrial quarters turning out metals and their products, prospects of big crops, optimistic sentiments as to the future, and better collections, contrast with midsummer quiet in the larger merchandising lines, unrest in labor circles, some conservatism, generated by international political matters, and quite slow buying for Fall account.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Those for June and for the Fiscal Year at This Port.

J. H. Lant, Chief Statistician of the Custom House, yesterday gave out a summarized abstract of the outward and inward movements at this port for the month of June and for the fiscal year ended June 30, together with comparisons for the similar periods of last year. It appears that the June exports from here reached the phenomenal total of $142,502,655, or $81,417,362 more than in the same month a year ago. Merchandise entered for consumption in June, and free of duty under the tariff law, exceeded the entries in June, 1914, while dutiable imports fell off somewhat.

The abstract for the year reflects the extraordinary buying of foodstuffs, war munitions, and other supplies, as in the twelve months merchandise was shipped out of this port valued at $1,162,727,181, against $844,982,804 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. There was a big decline in imports. The details of New York's foreign commerce for June and for the fiscal year are set forth in detail in the following summary:

Gold and Silver.

IMPORTS.

	June. 1914.	1915.
Gold, foreign	$788,809	$1,044,987
Gold domestic	17,583	159,460
Silver, foreign	767,884	1,845,752
Domestic	1,567	18,668
EXPORTS.		
Gold, foreign	1,075,360	722,600
Gold, domestic	46,517,946	2,056,590
Silver, foreign	4,850	774,595
Silver, domestic	8,931,174	2,245,743

Merchandise.

	1914.	1915.
IMPORTS.		
For consump., free	39,666,521	47,750,835
For consump., duti'ble	30,446,529	28,857,118
For warehouse	11,223,534	11,282,718
W'drawals from warehouse for consump.	8,463,124	9,242,062
EXPORTS.		
Domestic	61,085,293	142,502,655
Foreign, free	645,141 }	
Foreign, dutiable	899,756 {	2,386,201 Combined.

Duties.

	1914.	1915.
Direct importations	10,595,788	8,148,436
Withdrawals from warehouse	4,294,201	3,767,581

The foreign commerce movements for the fiscal year 1915, compared with 1914, were as follows:

Gold and Silver.

IMPORTS.

	1914.	1915.
Gold, foreign	$19,662,224	$14,382,054
Gold, domestic	3,587,468	16,278,052
Silver, foreign	14,615,611	13,073,949
Silver, domestic	49,155	1,101,336
EXPORTS.		
Gold, foreign	1,254,410	2,944,186
Gold, domestic	90,899,448	39,182,668
Silver, foreign	2,070,557	4,600,770
Silver, domestic	42,810,260	39,546,102

Merchandise.

	1914.	1915.
IMPORTS.		
For consump., free	535,815,543	486,002,426
For consump., duti'ble	362,318,950	305,345,121
For warehouse	142,489,873	139,046,494
W'drawals from warehouse for consump.	134,533,863	119,228,729
EXPORTS.		
Domestic	844,982,804	1,162,727,181
Foreign, free and foreign, dutiable	19,445,682	32,299,925

Duties.

	1914.	1915.
Collected on direct importations	130,669,883	96,528,482
Collected on w'drawals from warehouse	66,404,896	50,018,164

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—Thirty-seven corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $3,340,000. They include:

Lambart Film Corpn., motion-picture cameras, projecting machines, apparatus, brokerage in plays, musical compositions, epilogues, scenarios, publisher, $2,500,000; L. H. Freedman, Leland B. Garretson, D. C. Muhleman, 54 Wall St.

National Ordnance Co. of New York, firearms, munitions, $200,000; M. J. O'Callaghan, F. J. MacIntyre, A. G. Thorne, 61 B'way.

Queensboro Farm Corpn., realty, $100,000; W. K. Dupre, Jr., R. Sherman, F. E. Sturgis, 14 Wall St.

Merriam Segars, tobacco, realty, $75,000; O. H. Cacciola, L. E. Warren, A. Wieler, 261 B'way.

Japanese Silk Garment Co., design ladies' negligees, kimonos, laces, waists, $75,000; E. L. Myer, M. Lippman, L. C. Stern, 215 West 101st St.

The Reinforced Propeller and Insulating Co., metallic parts for aeroplanes and other structures, $50,000; H. Huntington, G. W. Springsted, Jr., C. M. Berry, 11 West St.

Starr Package Machinery Corpn., bottles, containers, receptacles of paper, &c., $50,000; J. H. Baer, Jr., Cushing Adams, A. B. Starr, 43 Waldorf Court, Brooklyn.

The Silver Bathing Pavilion, Brooklyn, hotel, restaurant, bathing pavilion, $50,000; I. Neustaedrer, R. and B. Silver, 743 South 11th St., Newark, N. J.

Economy Markets, meats, groceries, vegetables, $50,000; J. D. Silver, M. S. C. Bloch, M. Levy, 88 Wadsworth Av.

Brickel Individual Fire Escapes Co., Ilion, patented fire escapes, $25,000; W. C. Boardman, R. M. Morris, C. A. Brickel, Ilion.

Ivan T. Johnson Co., electrical, illuminating, mechanical engineers, audit bills, $20,000; H. M. Simon, W. Bigelow, I. T. Johnson, 245 Broadway.

Wallace S. Jacobs, Inc., ribbons, kindred articles, $15,000; A. and W. S. Jacobs, L. Recht, 238 East 69th St.

The Jacob Fleischmann Corp'n, bread, crackers, confections, baking powder, yeast, restaurants, $10,000; J., A. and A. Fleischmann, 66 Broadway.

United Basket and Nursery Furniture Manufacturing Co., nursery outfits, novelties, wickerware, $10,000; L. Coglianese, A. Kalisky, A. Vomero, 233 Broadway.

Ford Waist Co., ladies' shirtwaists, dry goods, notions, woolens, worsteds, $8,000; H. Herschbein, J. and D. Mandel, 1,181 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

International Photo Play Advertising Corp'n, theatrical, moving pictures for advertising purposes, $10,000; C. H. Weston, A. Oberbeck, M. Meyenberg, Montclair, N. J.

S. Berezow & Co., Brooklyn, carpets, oilcloth, linoleums, shades, household articles, $10,000; S. Taub, A. Freilich, S. Berezow, 134 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

Carbon-not Sales Co., Carbon-not, garage, autos, $10,000; A. Kuhn, E. A. Zema, J. L. Greenberg, 165 Broadway.

North American Coffee Importing Co., teas, coffees, spices, $5,000; R. H. and C. Haas, S. Sellinger, 822 Fox St., Bronx.

Anthony A. Paterno Construction Corp'n, realty, construction, $5,000; J. Paterno, A. Campagna, A. A. Paterno, 55 Liberty St.

Singer, Lefkowitz & Cohen, wearing apparel, $6,000; H. Cohen, M. Lefkowitz, N. Singer, 525 Union Av., Bronx.

Hollister-Van Tine, engineers, motors, autos, $5,000; H. H. Sternberg, C. P. Hollister, H. A. Van Tine, 1,777 Broadway.

The Brooklyn Olympic, Brooklyn, theatrical, $5,000; J. Shindler, J. Litwin, W. N. Walden, 218 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

R. A. McEntee Co., realty, construction, $5,000; J. W. Tracy, E. O'Connor, R. A. McEntee, 560 West 113th St.

The Normington-Allan Co., Rochester, autos, supplies, accessories, $5,000; G. W. Allan, F. and M. H. Remington, 1125 Monroe Av., Rochester.

Maurice Spitzer, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; S. Gavrin, J. B. Finkelstein, M. D. Spitzer, 1,348 Plimpton Av., Bronx.

Lincoln Film Co., moving pictures, theatrical, $5,000; J. Boyd Potter, G. H. Horsey, H. L. Hughes, 149 Broadway.

Art Designing Works Co., painting and block printing on silk, crepe, velvet, chiffon, scarfings, $5,000; L. Endelson, M. Guttman, J. Calem, 76 Delancy St.

Authorizations—Demino Phonograph Corpn., Richmond, Va., talking machines, sound reproducers, $125,000; Repres., T. H. McClure, 29 East 22d St., Manhattan.

Caribbean and Southern Steamship Co., Mobile, Ala., $1,500,000; Repres., H. S. Gould, 87 Wall St., Manhattan.

The Loveland Company, Cleveland, Ohio, autos, accessories, $75,000; Repres., H. C. Loveland, Buffalo.

The A. S. Kreider Co., Middletown, Pa., boots, shoes; Repres., G. A. Trauter, 93 Reade St., New York.

Capital Increase—Buffalo Bolt Co., Buffalo, $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Capital Reduction—Maag Gear Company, New York, $50,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Alvin Sales Company, New York; Godyear Apparel Company, New York; Bruston Electric Lighting and Power Co., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Musical Piano Co., Jersey City, manufacture musical instruments, capital stock $100,000; Fred C. Henn, T. A. Kauntzmann, Jr., Henry Roth, all of Jersey City.

Windsor Realty Co., Jersey City, building and to deal in real estate, capital stock $20,000; J. H. Woodhouse, C. W. Roregn, Thomas J. Cullen of Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 23.—Charters were filed here today as follows:

Union Arms Company, $1,000,000, to manufacture, produce in whole or in part, buy, sell and deal in, and with, war munitions of all kinds, including torpedoes, shrapnel, dynamite, &c.; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Wilmington, Del.; Clement M. Egner, Elkton, Md.

Lake Tracy Development and Improvement Company, $1,000,000, to manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in, and with, all kinds of food products, made from milk, &c.; F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia; George H. B. Martin, and S. C. Seymour, Camden, N. J.

Capital increase: Trailer Transportation Company, New York, $500,000 to $600,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$2,063,415	+$118,243
Eighteen roads	8,439,137	−1,304,873
Total (28 roads)	10,502,552	−1,186,630

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for June—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$792,226	$978,892	$186,666
Oper. exps.	605,530	576,433	*29,097
Net	186,695	402,459	215,764
Taxes	48,169	66,647	18,478
Oper. income	138,525	335,811	197,286
For the twelve months ending June 30:			
Gross	10,035,896	10,970,402	934,506
Oper. exps.	6,478,821	6,910,320	431,499
Net	3,557,075	4,060,081	503,006
Taxes	574,315	567,857	*6,458
Oper. income	2,982,759	3,492,224	509,465

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. for the six months ended June 30—

Net sales, &c.	6,780,582	7,233,620	553,038
Oper. exps.	5,629,687	6,194,052	564,365
Reserves	....	124,216	....
Interest	1,735	10,707	8,972
Depreciation	112,456	107,925	*4,531
Net profits	986,704	846,720	*139,984

PHILADELPHIA CO. for June—

Gross	1,948,022	1,918,487	*29,535
Net	797,380	673,975	*123,405
3 mos. gross	6,125,483	6,234,660	109,177
Net	2,676,279	2,436,240	*240,039

*Increase.

'MOP' BONDHOLDERS UNITING FOR FIGHT

Holders of Central Branch Securities Dissatisfied with Reorganization Plan.

THIS OPPOSITION A SURPRISE

Movement Led by C. A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life; L. E. Zacher, and R. Struthers, Jr.

The first evidence of organized opposition to the voluntary reorganization plan for the Missouri Pacific Railway system, which was announced on July 7, appeared yesterday in the form of an advertisement addressed to the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Branch Railway, a part of the Missouri Pacific system. These bonds, of which $3,459,000 are in the hands of the public, are due in four years, but the reorganization managers propose in the plan to have them exchanged for other securities. Holders are to get 50 per cent. of their holdings in new general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds and 50 per cent. in new 5 per cent. preferred stock or 5 per cent. income bonds.

Some of the holders of the Central Branch Railway bonds are dissatisfied with the terms of exchange. The notice to the holders was signed by Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; L. Edmund Zacher of the Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, and Robert Struthers, Jr., of Wood, Struthers & Co.

"Before acting upon the proposal made in behalf of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company by the readjustment managers," said the notice, "holders of the Central Branch Railway first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1919 are invited to communicate with any one of the undersigned, who own or represent a substantial amount of the issue, giving names, addresses, and number of bonds held."

Further information regarding the plans of Mr. Peabody and his associates was not available yesterday. A member of the Missouri Pacific Reorganization Committee, however, stated that he knew of the opposition by holders of the Central Branch Railway bonds.

"We did not expect this opposition," said this committeeman, "but we can meet it. The fact is that holders of these bonds believe that their bonds are worth more than our committee thought they were worth. Our experts analyzed each of the bond issues, going into details regarding every lien, and the rating determined on was a uniform and a fair one, we believe. In the case of the Central Branch bonds it is not perhaps realized by the holders that the bonds, independent of the general support of the Missouri Pacific system, would not be earning their interest. These holders, like many holders of other bonds, must come to the rescue and support the structure as a whole. There may be further organized objection to the plan, but I believe that when the security holders realize that the burden must be distributed they will support the plan and make it a success."

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅞	104	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	June, 1965	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	102
4½s	March, 1963	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅝	102	100⅞	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4¼s	March, 1964	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4¼s	March, 1962	97⅝	98	97⅝	98⅛
4¼s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98	97⅝	98⅛
4¼s	March, 1930-60	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4s	May, 1959	94⅝	94⅞	94¼	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	94⅝	94⅞	94¼	94⅝
4s	May, 1957	94⅝	94⅞	94¼	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	93⅝	94	93⅝	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1955	93⅝	94⅝	93⅝	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919	98⅝	..	98⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	84½	85¼	84½	85¼
3½s	Nov., 1954	84½	85½	84½	85½
3½s	May, 1954	84½	85½	84½	85½

CANAL SHOWS A PROFIT.

Now on a Paying Basis in Its Operating Work.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Counting only the cost of operation of civil government, sanitary work and administration, and the handling of ships the Panama Canal is now on a paying basis, according to official reports.

Receipts for May not only wiped out the deficit of $39,480 which had grown up since the opening up of the canal trade, but left a balance of $177,799, which shows a profit of 4.79 per cent. on the expenditures.

This, however, does not make any allowance for interest on the vast sum of money expended in the construction of the canal, and from that point of view the receipts from tolls have not yet equaled the expenses.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange was largely made up of specialties, with Baldwin Locomotive and American Can both exceeding United States Steel in volume of dealings. The war stocks were against the centre of most interest, and the movements among them were irregular. In the railroad list a heavy tone was in evidence, with particular weakness in some of the lower-priced shares.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
380	Allis Chalmers	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
1,380	Amal. Copper.	72⅝	73½	71⅞	72⅛
1,750	Am. Beet Sug.	52½	52⅞	51½	51½
5,600	American Can	56⅝	57⅝	55⅞	57⅛
10	Am. Car & Fy.	57	57	57	57
40	Am. H. & L.pf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
70	Am. Ice Sec...	24¼	24¼	24	24
770	Am. Locomo..	52	53½	52	52⅞
480	Am. Smelting.	78	78⅞	77½	78⅛
30	Anaconda Cop.	68⅝	68⅝	68	68
50	Anacon. ($25).	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
20	At., T. & S.F.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5,120	Baldwin Loco.	76	77½	75⅝	76⅞
150	Balt. & Ohio..	79⅛	79⅛	78	79
240	Brooklyn R. T.	86⅝	86⅝	85	85¼
50	California Pet.	10	10	10	10
770	Can. Pacific..	138⅞	140¼	134	139⅞
200	Cent. Leather.	43½	43½	42¼	42⅞
870	C., M. & St. P.	78⅞	79⅞	78⅞	79⅛
730	Ch., R. I. & P.	12⅛	12⅛	10⅝	11⅛
70	Col. Fuel & I.	34⅝	35	34¼	34¼
110	Corn Products	15	15	14⅞	15
2,140	Crucible Steel.	46⅝	46⅝	44⅝	45⅛
480	Dist. Securities	25⅝	26⅞	25⅝	26⅛
860	Erie	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅛
40	Goodrich Co...	51	51	50⅝	50⅝
20	Gt. North. pf.	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞
40	Inspiration Cop	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
20	Inter.-Met.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
120	Louis. & Nash.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
640	Mexican Pet...	70⅛	74⅛	69⅝	73
10	Miami Copper.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
170	Mo. Pacific...	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
100	Nat. Enamel'g	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
20	Nat. Lead....	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
70	Nevada Copper	14	14¼	14	14¼
30	N. Y., N.H.&H.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
10	Pr. Steel Car.	50	50	50	50
1,200	Reading	146⅞	147¼	146⅝	146⅞
220	Rep. I. & S...	36	36⅝	35½	36
890	Southern Pac.	84	84½	83⅝	84½
160	Southern Ry..	13⅛	13⅛	12½	13
100	South. Ry. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
10	Studebaker Co.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
20	Tenn. Copper.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
70	Third Av......	50½	50½	50	50½
1,110	Union Pacific.	126½	127⅝	126¼	126⅞
170	U. S. Rubber...	44⅝	45⅝	44½	45⅝
4,950	U. S. Steel....	63⅝	64¼	63⅝	64
30	Utah Copper...	66	66	66	66
20	West Un Tel..	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
3,440	West. E. & M..	106⅞	108¼	105½	107⅛
85,000					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	Atlanta	.32	.32	.31	.31
200	Goldfield Con.	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
1,800	Goldfield Mer.	.23	.23	.22	.22
300	Iron Blossom.	.73	.73	.73	.73
500	Jumbo Exten.	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.50
800	Montana	.44	.44	.38	.38
300	Nevada Hills	.20	.20	.20	.20
600	Tonopah Ext..	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
1,000	Tonopah Mer.	.86	.86	.86	.86
200	Union Cons..	.22	.22	.22	.22
9,200					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Kentucky Con	.01
Andes	.06	Mexican	.41
Belcher	.25	Occidental Con	.79
Best & Belcher	.60	Ophir	.19
Caledonia	.23	Overman	.07
Challenge Con	.07	Potosi	.01
Chollar	.01	Savage	.03
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Sierra Nevada	.09
Crown Point	.20	Union Con	.17
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con	.02
Hale & Norcross	.05	Yellow Jacket	.30
Julia	.01	Silver Bars	.47½
Justice	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.80	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.80	Comb. Fraction	.08
McNamara	.01	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.13	D'field B. B.	.02
Mizpah Exten	.20	Florence	.48
Montana	.35	G'field Con. M.	1.35
North Star	.13	G'field Merger	.22
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Exten	1.52½
Tonopah Exten	2.50	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Merger	.36	Silver Pick	.10
Victor	.29	Vernal	.04
West End	.70	Rochester Mines	.28
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.47
Atlanta	.31	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.50	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	10	10⅝	Isabella	16⅝	17¼
Elkton	33	35½	Jackpot	6½	8½
El Paso	90	100	McKinney	37	40
Golden C.	178	178¼	Portland	145	149
Gold Dol.	1	5	Vindicator	174	178
Gold Sov.	3¼	4			

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Prices opened firm, and when it became apparent that there was no selling pressure shorts bought freely, and throughout the day the tone of the market was firm, with closing prices ⅝@1⅜c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.16@$1.16½, and No. 2 hard, $1.20⅝, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.12¼, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.16⅝	1.12¼	92½

CHICAGO MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.12	1.09¼	1.10⅝	1.10	82½
September	1.07⅛	1.05⅞	1.06⅝	1.05⅛	81⅝
December	1.09⅝	1.07⅛	1.09⅛	1.07½	83⅞

CORN.

The corn market showed a very firm undertone with active covering, especially of July shorts, and at the close of the day values were ⅝@1¼c net higher.

Argentine corn was offered here at from 72@74c, according to quantity and date of shipment. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 92⅝c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	80⅝	79⅞	80⅜	79½	72
September	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛	74⅞	68⅜
December	64⅝	63⅝	64½	63⅞	65⅝

OATS.

The oats market was strong and higher for July, which closed with net gains of 2⅝c, while the later months were ⅝c higher. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 64c; No. 2 white, 64½c; No. 3 white, 63c; No. 4 white, 62½c; fancy clipped white, 64@67c; ordinary clipped white, 63@65c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	51⅝	49⅝	51⅛	48⅞	37
September	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	37⅛	35⅞
December	39⅝	39	39⅝	39	37⅝

PROVISIONS.

Priced changes in the provision market were comparatively narrow, but while pork closed with moderate losses, both lard and ribs were slightly higher. Receipts of hogs were smaller at leading points and prices were generally steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 11,000, estimated for Saturday 6,000; Kansas City received 1,500 and Omaha 5,500.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.17	8.12	8.17	8.12	9.82
October	8.27	8.22	8.27	8.22	9.90
Ribs—					
September	10.00	9.90	10.00	9.92	11.72
October	9.95	9.92	9.95	9.92	11.22
Pork—					
September	14.60	14.40	14.47	14.55	....
October	14.72	14.55	14.62	14.65	20.12

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was inactive, but the undertone was slightly steadier owing to firmness in cotton and grain, as well as a slight advance in lard. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.02@6.08	5.98
July	..	..	6.03@6.15	5.99
August	6.18	6.05	6.13@6.15	6.04
September	6.10	6.07	6.10@6.12	6.05
October	6.10	6.06	6.09@6.10	6.05
November	..	..	6.04@6.08	5.98
December	6.09	6.08	6.10@6.12	6.05
January	6.14	6.13	6.16@6.19	6.10
February	..	..	6.20@6.25	6.15

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened steady and unchanged, but during the day developed an easier tone, and closed 3 to 6 points net lower.

In the local spot market trading was quiet and prices were unchanged, with Rio No. 7 quoted at 7½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	6.98	6.98	6.94@6.96	7.00
August	..	..	6.84@6.86	6.90
September	6.77	6.75	6.77@6.78	6.80
October	..	..	6.80@6.82	6.83
November	..	..	6.84@6.86	6.87
December	6.91	6.85	6.87@6.88	6.90
January	..	..	6.91@6.93	6.94
February	..	..	6.95@6.97	6.98
March	7.05	6.99	6.99@7.01	7.04
April	..	..	7.04@7.06	7.09
May	7.13	7.10	7.10@7.12	7.14
June	..	..	7.15@7.16	7.19

SUGAR.

There was considerable liquidation in near months during the day, and the market closed 3 points lower to 5 points net higher, with total sales of 9,800 tons.

The local market for raw sugar was dull, with the undertone heavy, while spot prices remained nominally unchanged.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	3.57@3.59	3.60
August	3.61	3.58	3.57@3.59	3.60
September	3.68	3.65	3.64@3.66	3.67
October	3.73	3.69	3.69@3.71	3.72
November	3.56	3.56	3.56@3.58	3.58
December	3.41	3.39	3.41@3.42	3.40
January	..	..	3.10@3.12	3.05
February	..	..	3.10@3.12	3.05
March	..	..	3.12@3.14	3.08
April	..	..	3.14@3.16	3.10
May	..	..	3.17@3.19	3.15
June	..	..	3.20@3.22	3.18

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,769 packages. Market ruling steady on creamery extras and fairly firm on higher qualities because of a decreasing supply of such. All other grades offering freely and prices in buyers' favor. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26½c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds, 22@22½c; State dairy, finest, 26c; good to prime, 24@25½c; common to fair, 21@23½c; renovated, extras, 24c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20@20½c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,449 cases. The market is very quiet and the general tone weak and in buyers' favor. There has been some deterioration in quality of stock arriving and the supply is larger than can be promptly moved. There is only a small proportion of very high-grade stock, such as will meet the critical views of buyers looking for new-laid qualities; occasional lots of such are found for which values are fairly well sustained, but the average of sales is lower, partly because of the lower quality and partly because of the larger supplies and generally weaker views. Most of the candled and graded Western eggs are selling in range of 19@21c, and most of the undergrade stock from 17@19c; there are occasional lots of both, for which somewhat higher prices are realized. Near-by white eggs are steady for fanciest grades; much of the supply defective and offering at secondary quotations. Fresh gathered extras, dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 21½@22½c; firsts, 19½@21c; seconds, 17½@19c; thirds and poorer, 15@17c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15½c; checks, choice, dry, 15½c; fair to good, 14@15c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, ordinary to good, 25@27c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@27c; Western gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@22c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 24@26c.

ASSAILS PRENDERGAST PLAN

City's Attempt to Pay Merchants Without Profit Called Dishonest.

The attitude of New York City is "dishonest" toward a number of merchants having claims against the Department of Charities, according to John T. Loew, as counsel for the merchants, in a letter written to Mayor Mitchel yesterday. The lawyer criticises bitterly the contention of Controller Prendergast that the city is empowered under the charter to pay only the cost prices of goods delivered to the Charities Department, since the appropriation for that department has already been exceeded in expenditures by Commissioner Kingsbury. There would be no profits to the merchants under this arrangement. The letter reads in part:

"Some time ago the Board of Estimate refused to appropriate sufficient money to pay these claims. The Controller now voluntarily, and apparently of his own initiative, has written all these claimants, including a number of my clients, suggesting and advising that claims be filed with him pursuant to section 246 of the charter, but stating that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Estimate, dated March 7, 1912, these claims will be paid to the extent of the actual cost of the goods to the dealer, but without any profit to them.

"Under the foregoing situation it is a dishonest attitude for the city to take—that these merchants must lose their profits, after having their bills held up for over seven months because one of the administrative officers of the city had violated the law.

"Common honesty demands that these claims be paid in full, that the policy of the Board of Estimate with respect to these claims be modified so as to authorize the Controller to satisfy them by payment in full with interest.

"I respectfully ask that you take such steps as will lead to the payment of these claims."

VOLUME OF TRADE GOOD.

Wholesale Distribution Is About Equal to Last Year's.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Although weather conditions have not been conducive to normal retail selling throughout the country, the volume of current wholesale distribution has about equaled that of the same period last year.

"Fewer merchants have visited the market than a year ago.

"Collections are very satisfactory."

INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

Those at This Port Last Week Were Nearly $20,000,000.

General imports at this port in the week ended July 17 jumped $8,000,000 from the week before, in which there was a holiday, and amounted to $19,982,259, compared with $11,947,606 in the preceding week, and $16,724,314 in the week before that. *Dry goods* entries for the week showed a slight gain over the week before. Indigo imports showed up well with a value of $92,215, while aniline colors were down to $878. Alizarine assistant had a value of only $58. Dyewood entries totaled $4,003.

Jewelry, precious stones and watches were manifested at $413,368, while leather, hides and findings totaled $2,035,884. India rubber, manufactures and waste, amounted to $4,807,095. Sugar totaled 257,104 bags, worth $2,938,869, while coffee entries reached 94,573 bags, valued at $1,132,589. Raw cocoa imports were appraised at $1,022,388. Wool entries were 7,774 bales returned at $709,362.

Dry goods entered for consumption had a value of $1,600,494, silk entries being appraised at $553,605. In the preceding week dry goods brought in for consumption were set down at $1,087,694, silk entries amounting to $263,570. Withdrawals from bonded houses last week aggregated $499,176, while dry goods warehoused had a value of $552,913. In the corresponding week a year ago the values were respectively $835,303 and $947,416.

PLAN FINANCIAL MERGER.

Century to Buy the Stock of the Security Bank.

Plans are under way whereby the Century Bank, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, of which Harden L. Crawford is President, will take over the Security Bank, 1 East Fourteenth Street, presided over by R. Ross Appleton. It is understood that the Century Bank will buy the stock of the Security Bank at a fixed figure. Stockholders of both banks, is is said, have been canvassed and are favorably disposed to the plan.

The Century Bank has capital and surplus of $1,045,600, and deposits of nearly $11,000,000. The Security Bank has capital and surplus of $1,316,000, and deposits of $14,025,500. The enlarged bank will rank fourth in size among the State Banks in this city.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.

PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

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FINANCIAL.

Notice of Sale of Bonds of the Village of Oakfield, N. Y.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of the bonds, or any part thereof, to provide for the payment of the expense of establishing, constructing, and maintaining a system of water works for supplying the village of Oakfield, Genesee County, N. Y., and its inhabitants with water, to be issued by the said village of Oakfield to the amount of $35,000, will be received by the Clerk of the said village until one o'clock P. M. on the 2d day of August, 1915, at which time, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of said village, held at the Fire Rooms in the Opera House Building, in said village, the usual place of meeting of said Board, said proposals will be opened and publicly read.

Said bonds to be issued shall be numbered consecutively from one to twenty-five, inclusive, shall be of the denomination and par value of fourteen hundred dollars each, and shall be issued in pursuance of Section 129 of the Village Law, a proposition therefor having been adopted at a special election held in said village on the 19th day of July, 1915; shall be dated August 10th, 1915. Said bonds are to become due within thirty years from the date of issue thereof, shall bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable annually, and shall be payable in twenty-five equal annual installments of $1,400.00 each, in their order as numbered as follows:

One bond of the par value of fourteen hundred dollars at the end of the fifth year from the date of issue thereof, and one bond of the par value of fourteen hundred dollars at the end of each and every year thereafter until all of said bonds become due.

Said bonds will be sold for not less than par value to the person who will take them at the highest price, with accrued interest.

Said bonds may be registered or coupon bonds, and the interest and the principal thereon may be made payable at the office of the Treasurer of the village of Oakfield, or at any Bank or Trust Company within the cities of Batavia, Buffalo, or Rochester as the purchaser may desire.

All bids shall be accompanied by a certified check for two per centum of the amount of the bid, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the Village of Oakfield, which amount upon the failure of the successful bidder to accept such bonds or any number thereof awarded to him upon five days' notice, according to the provisions of the bids, shall be retained by the Village as compensation for any and all damages caused by such failure; the checks of the unsuccessful bidders shall be returned immediately upon awarding the bonds.

The Board of Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all binds and waive all informalities if deemed for the interest of the Village.

S. A. INGALSBE,
Clerk of the Village of Oakfield.

Dated Oakfield, N. Y., July 22, 1915.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 19th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 350 BAGS SHELL PEANUTS upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs Act of the United States Revised Statutes, June 30th, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building on August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOS D. McCARTY,
United States Marshal.

July 19th, 1915.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against THREE KEGS OF BUTTER upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the moniton of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOS. D. McCARTY,
United States Marshal.

July 21st, 1915.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTH.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York City, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 1 P. M. July 26, 1915, and then opened for furnishing cloth as follows: 750,000 yds. O. D. cotton, 20,000 yds. dark blue, 4,000 yds. facing, 12,000 yds. black, Italian; 100,000 yds. drilling, O. D.; 900,000 yds. duck, 212,000 yds. shirting flannel, 580,000 yds. melton, O. D. Information on application.

MRS. LAWRENCE WINS PINKNEY WILL SUIT

Court of Appeals Decides Life Beneficiaries Shall Be Given Preference.

SUPREME COURT SUSTAINED

Judges Decide Plaintiff Is Entitled to Income from Time of Miss Pinkney's Death.

A decision, the importance of which is far reaching in will cases, has just been returned by the Court of Appeals at Albany in reference to the litigation over the estate left by Miss Mary G. Pinkney. The Court of Appeals held that, where a person leaves unproductive property with an imperative power in the executors named in the will to sell it and invest the proceeds in a trust for life, the life beneficiaries are entitled to interest in lieu of income from the time of the death of the testator, although through the delay of the executors in selling or inability to sell the unproductive property no income has been actually earned.

Left Several Millions.

Miss Pinkney, at the time of her death in Decemebr, 1908, owned about eight or ten million dollars unimproved, unproductive real estate in this city. She left this estate to the children of her half-brother, Thomas Watt. Those children were Commodore Archibald Watt, Thomas L. Watt, Grace Watt, and Mrs. Julia Morris Curtiss, who is now the wife of Dr. G. Alfred Lawrence.

Miss Pinkney gave Archibald Watt and Thomas L. Watt their shares outright. She gave Miss Watt half of her share outright, but put the other half in trust for her. All of Mrs. Lawrence's share was put in trust for her. In the will the executors were given an imperative power to sell the real estate and invest the proceeds, and pay the income on their share to Miss Watt and Mrs. Lawrence.

The executors, instead of exercising the power of sale promptly, held off from selling in the hope that they would strike a better real estate market, which unfortunately did not arrive. After three or four years they sold enough property so that they could pay to the trustees for Mrs. Lawrence about $775,000, but still left unsold some millions of dollars of unproductive property. The original executors, Thomas L. Watt and Curtis B. Pierce, died, and ex-Congressman Littlefield of Maine, but who has since died, was appointed administrator.

The Lincoln Trust Company and Adolpho H. Fischer, President of the North River Savings Bank, were appointed trustees for that part of the estate that Mrs. Lawrence was interested in. As soon as the money in the hands of the trustees was invested, and commenced paying interest, the trustees paid this income to Mrs. Lawrence, but Mrs. Lawrence, through her counsel, Frederick H. Sanborn, Henry Wollman, and Edward S. Seidman, insisted that Mrs. Lawrence was entitled to interest on the real value of her share of the estate from the time of Miss Pinkney's death, although no interest or income was actually earned. The point involved in that claim had never been fully decided in this State. Mrs. Lawrence's counsel brought suit for her, in the Supreme Court of New York, against the administrator, the trustees, and everybody interested in the estate.

Justice Greenbaum Sustained

The matter came up before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum. Frederick H. Sanborn, Henry Wollman, and Edward S. Seidman, Mrs. Lawrence's counsel, took the position that their allegation was supported by the authorities in England and in Massachusetts, where a similar question had arisen, and was in accordance with the principles laid down by Chancellor Walworth in this State, in an early case, which, however, did not require the decision of the exact question before Justice Greenbaum.

Justice Greenbaum decided in favor of Mrs. Lawrence. The case was appealed to the Appellate Division, which unanimously reversed Justice Greenbaum. Mrs. Lawrence then appealed to the Court of Appeals, which unanimously reversed the Appellate Division and sustained Justice Greenbaum.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals, which was written by Judge Hiscock and concurred in by six other members of the court, including Chief Judge Bartlett, goes thoroughly and fully into every point.

The principal point which moved the Court of Appeals to decide as it did was the fact that in trusts for life the life beneficiaries, as a rule, are nearer to the testator than those to whom the estate is given after the death of the life beneficiary. The court recognized the fact that men often give only life estates, and not the entire property, to their daughters or others for whose future they are solicitous, because of their great desire to assure the safety of the life beneficiary.

The court therefore reasoned that it would be unfair not to give the life beneficiary, especially where he or she was a person who had been very near to the testatrix, income from the time of the death of the testator, and that it would be wrong to favor the remote beneficiary at the expense of the nearer beneficiary. So that no injustice would be done, the value of the property on which interest will be allowed will be determined by the amount that it is eventually sold for.

As the rate of interest to be paid to Mrs. Lawrence will be fixed by the rate that money properly invested would have brought, the Court of Appeals decided that upon proper inquiry that rate should be fixed by the Supreme Court.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Bowron<Compact Realty Co. Inc—Edward L Parris. Ogle<Riley—Richard C Murphy.
SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Scholle<Alexander—John H Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Rose Tailoring Co—James O Farrell.
SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Agnes W Evans<Maria Duggan—John S Heep. National Park Bank<Abraham Heyman—Emmett F Smith.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Bridgman<Forbin Realty & Hld Co—Edward D Dowling. Kolloff<Gordes—Edgar Hirschberg.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition is awarded the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty: Honorable mention: Act. Det. Sergt., Second Grade—M. Fiaschetti, Shield 308, D. B. Patrol.—J. C. Caspers, Shield 4,843, 5 I. D.; H. Seligman, Shield 6,810, 5 Prec. Commendation: Act. Det. Sergt., Second Grade—A. Capone, Shield 206, D. B. Excellent Police Duty: Act. Det. Sergt., First Grade—G. Thomson, Shield 250, D. B. Arrested one George Hemaras, for the murder of one Diamantis Constantinous, on April 6, 1914, at 132 Manhattan Street.

Placed on roll of honor: The name of Bicycle Patrol. R. A. Webster, Shield 3,863, 31 Prec., (killed by an automobile May 31, 1915, while on duty at the Queensboro Bridge.)

Transfers and Assignments—Lieuts., 5:50 P. M., July 22: F. McCarrick, 15, to Det. Bu. 4 P. M., July 24: W. H. Van Keuren, Boiler Squad, to 21; F. J. Mott, Marine Div., to Boiler Squad, in command; T. F. O'Connor, Marine Div., assigned in command Subdivision B, (temporarily in command Subdivs. A and B, to 8 A. M., July 25.) Sergts. W. A. Gargan, 31, assigned to Queensboro Bridge; J. J. Flynn, 89, to 31, assignment to motor cycle duty discontinued. Patrol. H. J. Young, 167, to 168, mounted duty; W. C. Culbertson, 168, motor cycle duty; E. T. Cody and P. J. Doody, 168, from mounted to motor cycle duty; E. Luckhardt, 170 to 168, mounted duty; J. J. Killen, C. M. Smythe, and N. T. Nelson, 171, motor cycle duty. (Mutual,) 4 P. M., July 24: Patrol. T. Dolan, 149, to 172; W. Myer, 172, to 149.

Temporary Assignments: Lieut. A. L. Duffy, 149, to C. O., duty in office of 3d Deputy Com'r, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 26; Motor Cycle Patrol. H. F. Bresnan, 42, to C. O., duty as messenger, 5 days, 4 P. M. July 22; Patrol. E. Hunger, 69, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, Bronx Branch, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 25; J. F. Shevlin and J. E. Ryan, 14, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 23. To C. O. duty in office of 3d Deputy Com'r, from precincts indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 24; M. O'Callaghan, 149; C. J. Ellsworth, 162; J. Martin, 159; P. P. McDermott, 162.

Sick Leave: Patrol. H. Koenig, 1, 60 days, 8 A. M. July 25.

Fines Imposed: Patrol. J. J. Cullen, 22, (charge preferred while attached to 63,) (improper patrol, in conversation with patrolman,) 6 days; F. W. Conklin, 31, (loitering with a patrolman, failed to prevent persons from trespassing on grass,) 2 days, (absent from special post, coming from recreation pier,) 2 days; C. Schneider, 32, (absent without leave,) 2 days.

Charge Dismissed: Sergt. J. H. Nestor, 28, (failed to maintain proper performance of patrol by members of force assigned to him.)

Fire Department.

The following will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry at Repair Shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M., Mon., July 26, to complete their course in the automobile school: Fire. 1st Gr. G. F. Goldie, Eng. 37; Fire. 2d Gr., W. P. Schulz, Eng. 211; Fire. 2d. Gr. P. Behrmann, Jr., H. & L., 123.

Fined: Eng. of Str. A. Valentine, Eng. 294, $5 for loss of badge.

Suspended, 8 A. M., July 32: Fire. 1st Gr. J. P. A. Ferrick, H. & L., 20.

Reprimanded: Fire. 1st Gr. C. L. Husson, Eng. 18, absence without leave; Fire. 1st Gr. T. A. Broderick, Eng. 18, same.

Charges dismissed: Fire. 3d Gr. J. R. O'Keefe, Eng. 33, reckless driving; Fire. 2d Gr. C. R. Nagle, Eng. 54, same.

Dismissed from Dept., 8 A. M., July 24: Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Fagan, Eng. 25, absence without leave.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Capt. J. McLaughlin, No. 3, Eng. 64, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Lieut. G. Tritenbach, Eng. 67, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Fire. 1st gr., W. B. Frost, Eng. 54, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 24; Fire., 1st gr., J. J. Lyons, Eng. 53, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Eng. of St. P. Fink, Jr., Eng. 17, 24 hours, 8 P. M., July 31; Fire., 2d gr., L. M. Burger, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Capt. T. J. Dunn, H. & L. 11, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 26; Capt. P. Murphy, Eng. 23, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; Eng. of St. T. B. Davis, Jr., Eng. 270, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Fire., 1st gr. R. Baade, Eng. 211, 4 days, 8 A. M., July 26.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAKER, Mrs. MALVINA L., (Dec. 12, 1914;) net estate, $222,544; Margaret B. Harrison, daughter, $66,417; Emma B. Richardson, daughter, $65,557; Carrie B. Lefferts, daughter, $65,522; Thomas C. Richardson, Jr., grandson, $5,000; May M. Harrison, granddaughter, $10,047; Mary Lefferts Rawls, granddaughter, $5,000; Marshall C. Lefferts, Jr., grandson, $5,000. Assets: 39 East 38th St., appraised $77,500; deposits, $241; mortgages, $5,985; stocks and bonds, $142,637; furniture, $4,905; jewelry and wearing apparel, $1,930. Larger holdings of bonds were: Long Island R. R., $21,200; Central R. R. of New Jersey, $47,040; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, $20,100; Richmond & Danville R. R., $20,000; Oregon Short Line R. R., $10,700.

BREWSTER, Mrs. GEORGIA BROWN, widow of Frederick Gillette Brewster, (Dec. 23, 1906;) net estate, $11,805; Elizabeth Hutchings, niece, principal beneficiary, receiving $5,662; rest of estate passed to twelve relatives. Assets: Deposits, $32; received from estate of Ulysses B. Brewster, deceased, $13,536; personalty, $713; stock, $12.

OSBORN, Mrs. CAROLINE ALLEN, (Jan. 6, 1915;) net estate, $94,246; William R. Osborn, husband, beneficiary. Assets: 12 West 82d St., appraised at $29,000; deposits, $17,288; personalty, $2,210; stocks and bonds, $49,200.

PROAL, Mrs. Ermina J., (July 6, 1914;) net estate, $604,549; Pierre Alexis Proal, son, given $382,373; Mrs. Martha M. Woodruff, daughter-in-law, bequests amounting to $10,845 and life estate in $95,593; Harry A. Woodruff, grandson, $95,592; Mrs. Madelon Proal, daughter-in-law, $3,896; Sarah A. Clemons, sister, $6,250; Henry B. Adsit, brother, $5,000; Arthur B. Proal, stepson, $5,000. Assets: Equity, $35,000 in 30 E. 52d St., appraised at $125,000; deposits, $33,098; household furniture, $7,098; furs, $1,760; jewelry, $13,840; silverware, $1,150; an auto, $1,200; wearing apparel, $400; stocks and bonds, $587,398. Larger holdings: 1,900 shares Union Carbide Co., appraised at $288,400; 1,000 shares United Shoe Machinery Co., appraised at $58,750; 725 shares Bridgeport Gas Light Co., appraised at $108,908; 500 shares U. S. Steel common, $30,937; 700 shares N. Y. Air Brake Co., $42,000; 200 shares Great Northern pf., $24,900, and 250 shares Chicago Southern Ry. pf., $12,500. Bulk of estate came to decedent as residuary legatee under the will of A. B. Proal, deceased.

RICE, HENRY, dry goods merchant, (June 7, 1914,) net estate, $247,807; Mrs. Rachael Rice, widow, given life estate in $244,507, and Sophie Oppenheimer, niece, $3,000; remainder estate of Mrs. Rachel Rice passes to three sons, three daughters, four grandchildren, and a daughter-in-law. Assets: Deposits, $1,216; insurance, $3,300; personalty, $300; stocks and bonds, $262,861. Largest holdings: 800 shares stock of Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., common; Missouri Corporation, $80,000, and 1,800 shares pref. stock of Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., $180,000.

SAGER, WILLIAM, (June 18, 1914,) net estate, $34,984; Carrie P. Sager and William Sager, daughter, son, beneficiaries. Assets: Equity, $5,000, in 423 W. 39 St., appraised at $15,000; interest in 18 lots W. 37 St., Coney Island, $6,250; deposits, $9,196; personalty and mortgages, $13,996; stocks, $1,784.

SEWARD, GEORGE F., of East Orange, N. J., (Nov. 20, 1910,) entire personal estate, $78,553. Assets taxable in New York: Stocks appraised at $49,631; net, $22,213. Mrs. Kate Seward, widow, beneficiary.

SMITH, JOSEPH B., (Feb. 20, 1912,) net estate, $44,102; Mrs. Edna L. Smith, widow, given $14,700; Elsie Lee Smith, minor daughter, $20,401. Assets: Deposits, $2,444; insurance, $3,000; stocks, $2,700; interest in firm of Smith & Holden, 311 Washington St., $38,921; jewelry, $80.

STOEHR, LOUISE, (April 2, 1910,) net estate, $7,781; Charles F. Stoehr, husband, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $3,274; notes and personalty, $4,862.

VALENTINE, JEANNE AYCRIGG, (June 14, 1913,) (supplemental report.)

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CORCORAN, BRIDGET, (June 25;) personalty, $2,170; all to nephew, Michael J. Malloy.

ELLIS, JOHANNA, (July 8;) personalty, $6,000; brother, James Ellis, gets $3,000 if he is found within two years, otherwise that sum goes to the parish priest of Newtonbarry, County Wexford, Ireland; $500 each to the Rev. Mgr. Denis J. McMahon and the Rev. Henry A. Judge; Miss Ann Barret gets trunk and contents; rest to Franciscan Fathers in the Holy Land.

MASKELL, MARY E., (April 18;) personalty, $900; about $650 to daughter, Mildred Guinion.

MORITZ, MOSES, (July 17;) personalty, over $10,000; all to widow, Regina, for life, then to children.

TALLMAN, MARY B., (June 19;) personalty, $2,600; about $1,000 each to nieces, Clara L. McMullen and Annie M. Cary; $50 each to sister, Carrie F. Mead, and great-niece, Sophia W. Eames.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on Special Schools has recommended that provisions be made for a class at the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The Trustees of the Leake and Watt's Orphan House have made a request for the assignment of four teachers in lieu of participation in the General School Fund at $15 per capita. The pay of these teachers would be $2,880. The institution now receives $1,320 for 88 pupils. The difference in cost would be $1,560.

The Committee on Buildings has submitted to the Committee on Finance estimates for general repairs, furniture, pianos, materials, special items, and equipment of special activities. They are now being analyzed.

Contracts for $10,692 have been awarded for additions, alterations, and repairs to the electric equipment in P. S. 5, 68, 103, 159, and 186, Manhattan.

Plans have been approved for the first part of new P. S. 16, Brooklyn.

The services of George O'Hanlon and Charles Wolsfeld, mechanical draughtsmen in the Bureau of School Buildings, will be dispensed with after today for the reason that lack of work renders their further employment unnecessary.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Negotiations Pending for $1,400,000 American Tract Society Building—Nordica Home Sold at Auction—Builder Buys Long Island City Block Front—$500,000 Bedford Estate Deal.

Negotiations are said to be nearly at a closing point, it was learned yesterday, for the sale of the American Tract Society building at 150 Nassau Street, southeast corner of Spruce Street. Officials of the society admitted that a deal was pending, but besides stating that the property had been for sale for several years, said that there was nothing at the present time to report.

The property is a twenty-three-story office building, covering a plot 100.5 feet on Nassau Street by 94.6 feet on Spruce Street, and is assessed at $1,400,000, of which $850,000 is the land value. The New York Sun has just moved into the building for its new offices, occupying the basement and the second, third, fourth and fifth floors on a ten years' rental at $27,500 a year, with a renewal privilege for eleven years at $35,000.

The New York Life Insurance Company holds the mortgage on the property, and last August a $135,000 loan made by that company was recorded. It was said about two years ago that the New York Life Company had virtually taken over the management of the building. The structure was erected in 1894. The Tract Society moved its offices from the building last year to 101 Park Avenue.

A. S. White Buys Nordica Home.

On a bid of $15,978 over prior mortgages aggregating $45,000 Archibald S. White secured the home of the late Lillian Nordica, 6 and 8 West Ninth Street, in foreclosure proceedings yesterday. The property consists of a four-story structure, occupying a plot 53.9 by 93.11 feet, located about 124 feet west of Fifth Avenue. It was sold in an action brought by Harry Content to recover a mortgage judgment of $13,498. Samuel Marx was the auctioneer.

Builders Buy Dyckman Site.

As a site for a five-story apartment house the Dreyfus Construction Company has purchased from the Seaman Construction Company a plot 50 by 100 feet on the northwest corner of Seaman Avenue and 207th Street. Max Just negotiated the sale.

First Avenue Tenement Deal.

The six-story tenement at 1,957 and 1,959 First Avenue, on plot 37.6 by 100.11, between 100th and 101st Streets, has been sold by Henry Wise. The owner of record is George C. Kolbe, who took title in May, 1914.

A Recent Buyer.

Frederick Rabbe, Jr., is the buyer of the three-story dwelling at 248 West Eleventh Street, reported sold recently by J. Irving Walsh for George T. Mickens. Mr. Rabbe is interested in the two adjoining houses, 250 and 252, southeast corner of West Fourth Street, and now controls a plot 50 by 48.7.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of Smith & Phelps purchased from the Kingsley Contracting Company a five-story apartment occupying a plot 55 by 104, on the northeast corner of Sherman Avenue and 163d Street. In part payment the buyer gave the property at 507 East Eighty-fourth Street. The aggregate value of the properties was about $85,000.

Buys L. I. City Block Front.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold the block front, 200 by 100, on the south side of Van Deventer Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues, Long Island City. The purchaser, Daniel J. Lahey, will improve it with four four-story apartments. Mr. Lahey for a number of years has been an active building operator in the Bronx.

New Yorker Buys $500,000 Estate.

The estate of Percy Pyne Lewis at Bedford, Westchester County, has been sold to a New York City client of the F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company. The property consists of about 265 acres improved with a residence and numerous outhouses. It was held at about $500,000.

Oil Company Buys at Elizabeth.

The Galena-Signal Oil Company has purchased the property of the Atlantic Reduction Company at Elizabeth, N. J. It is on the west side of South Front Street, adjoining the right-of-way of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Burton Thompson & Co. were the brokers, and it is the third purchase made, through the same brokers in that section during the last two months by the Galena-Signal Oil Company.

Staten Island.

At Hillcrest Park Cornelius G. Kolff has sold two plots on Ocean View Place to an investor, who will erect a dwelling.

William H. Jackson sold for Edward A. Fritzsche his farm at Richmond, Staten Island, to John Stevenson of Tompkinsville.

Commercial Leases.

Wm. A. White & Sons have rented the store at 1,207 Broadway to Wolff's Shirt Shops.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have leased for the Mayfield Construction Company to the F. K. James Company, druggists, the store at 2,692 Broadway, on the northeast corner of 103d Street and Broadway, for a term of years.

Charles B. Walker has leased for Charles Burkelmann the upper floors of 24 Sullivan Street to the New York Shoe Polisher's Union Supply Company.

Country House Rentals.

Pease & Elliman have leased a house at Locust Valley for Mrs. Stewart to L. Gordon Hamersley.

Worthington Whitehouse has leased for Mrs. J. D. Franklin her cottage in Twilight Park, Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains, to Miss L. G. Solari.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased at Ridgewood, N. J., for the Minwix Company, the dwelling at 60 Walthery Avenue to Arthur H. Jones; for William B. Haight the residence 159 Prospect Street to J. Irving Crane, and for the Smith-Singer Company the dwelling at 376 Doremus Avenue to James G. Orr.

Edgemere Crest Sale Today.

Fitzjames E. Brown of Montreal, having conducted a number of large and successful sales of property located in Canada, will make his initial bow to the New York City realty buying public at 2 P. M. today at Edgemere Crest, Edgemere, L. I., when 400 lots and seven houses will be sold to the highest bidder to close out the holdings of the Edgemere Crest Company. The sale will be conducted under the auspices of M. Morganthau, Jr., Company.

Sale at River Edge Manor Today.

Today at 2 P. M. on the premises under a large tent, Joseph P Day will offer at public auction sale, 326 building lots and six new modern houses at River Edge Manor, N. J.

River Edge Manor is located one block east of the station, seventeen miles from New York City, on the New York and New Jersey branch of the Erie Railroad, north of Hackensack.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 8x31.3x19.2x23.3x18.3, six-story loft and store building; H. E. Clark et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; L. H. Sanders, referee; due on judgment, $9,597.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.01; subject to first mortgage of $42,000; adjourned to Aug. 2.

54th St, 226-228 East, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.4, one-story stable and three-story tenement; Bowery Savings Bank against Joseph Doelger et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; J. A. Foley, referee; due on judgment, $19,414.63; taxes, &c., $2,277.59; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

Lenox Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 143d St, 50x85, vacant; Hart Levy against Philip Meyer et al.; Joseph Sapinsky, attorney; Carl Ehlerman, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $718.55; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Samuel Marx.

9th St, 6-8 West, s s, 124.1 ft w of 5th Av, 53.9x93.11, two three-story dwellings; Harry Content against the Securities Co. et al.; R. L. Tarbox, attorney; L. A. Abrams, referee; due on judgment, $13,498.06; taxes, &c., $1,431.70; subject to two mortgages, aggregating $45,000; to A. S. White for $60,978.

28th St, 304 West, s s, 85 ft w of 8th Av, 20x74.3x15x24.8x5x98.9, three-story and basement brick building; to Mrs. J. V. Ferguson for $10,200.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Interior parcel at a point 52.5 ft w of Townsend Av, x—, 172d St, 25x50; A. R. Crossin against William Seitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; R. N. Souffront, referee; due on judgment, $454.46; taxes, &c., $317; to the plaintiff for $100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

235th St, n s, 135 ft e of Katonah Av, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20x33; Jacob Cohen, Honeywell Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost $8,000

Grand Concourse, n w corner of 196th St, for a four-story brick hospital, 148x103.3; House of the Holy Comforter, the Rev. Dr. William Vibbert, 139th St and Riverside Drive, President; John B. Snook Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost.$175,000

Van Nest Av, n w corner of Matthews Av, for a one-story brick store, 20x70; Michael Monahan, 234 East 237th St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost $1,300

136th St, n s, 96.6 ft e of Alexander Av, for a one-story brick factory, 19x100; Henry M. Weill, 264 West 34th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost $6,000

176th St, n s, 119.12 ft e of Marmion Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50.11x126.10; Kirwan Building Co., Alexander Kircheis, 3,114 3d Av, President, owner; Tremont Achitectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost $60,000

Spuyten Duyvil Road, w s, 200.19 ft s of 238th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x30; Mrs. Kate McCann, 64 East 128th St, owner; Hahneman & Younkheere, 3,320 Bailey Av, architects; cost....$2,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

103d St, 96 West, to a five-story office building; Mrs. E. A. Ashman, 2,030 Broadway, owner; W. H. Gompert, 171 Madison Av, architect; cost....$2,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 203, w s, 25 ft s of Stanton St, 25x66.8; Moritz Gruenstein to David Paley, 494 East 157th St, (mtg $33,000,) July 13; attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 230 Grand St $1

CORNELIA ST, 33, n s, 80.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.1x97.6; Joseph P. Zurla to Teresa Zurla, his mother, 157 East 33d St, (mtg $6,000,) all liens, July 22; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway....Gift

ROOSEVELT ST, 119 to 125, s w corner of Water St, 78.5x41.6x79.1x50.8; Giuseppe Lavallo to Salvatore Lavallo, 25 State St, Brooklyn, and another, two-thirds parts, (mtg $24,500,) all liens, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$2,688

2D ST, n e corner of Avenue A, 19.6x57.5; 2d St, n s, 19.6 ft e of Avenue A, 20.2x57.8; Lewis S. Chanler, Barrytown, N. Y., to Claus R. and C. Co., Inc., 32 Liberty St, c. a. g., all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

2D ST, n s, 398 ft e of Avenue A, 20.2x57.5; Winthrop A. Chanler, Geneseo, N. Y., to Claus R. and C. Co., Inc., 32 Liberty St, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

6TH AV, e s, 97.8 ft n of 4th St, 19x74.3x19x72.10; Joseph P. Zurla to Teresa Zurla, his mother, 157 East 33d St, all liens, July 22; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway ....Gift

11TH ST, 248 West, s s, 33.3 ft e of 4th St, 16.9x48.7; Caroline H. Schoonmaker to Frederick Rabbe, Jr., 3,476 Broadway, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

17TH ST, 612 and 614 East, s s, 213 ft e of Avenue B, 50x92; Sarah Penrick to Eta Steckler, 234 McKibben St, Brooklyn, (mtg $32,100,) all liens, July 21; attorney, Joseph A. Whitehorn, 791 Broadway, Brooklyn.$100

22D ST, 136 and 138 West, s s, 362.10 ft e of 7th Av, 41.8x98.9; Marie F. Powell, guardian, to Robert & Irwin Powell Co., Inc., 67 Wall St, (mtg $90,000,) all liens, July 22; attorney, Thomas L. Feitner, 67 Wall St..$4,000

30TH ST, 321 East, n s, 236.1 ft e of 2d Av, 19.5x98.9; Louis M. Schaefer to Mary A. Bressel, 239 West 103d St, all title, all liens; attorney, Hy. C. De Witt, 38 Park Row. $1,000

42D ST, 202 West, s s, 20 ft w of 7th Av, 20x49.4; Timothy F. Paddell to Julia F. Paddell, 371 West 23d St, (mtg $41,000,) all liens, April 17....$1

42D ST, 208 West, s s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 20x49.4; Same to Elizabeth A. Paddell, 371 West 23d St, April 17....$1

81ST ST, s s, 360 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Jonas E. Reinthaler to Northcote Realty Co., 505 5th Av, (mtg $40,000,) all liens, July 13; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St....$100

103D ST, 115 to 119 East, n s, 110 ft e of Park Av, 45x100.11; Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Co. to Noah W. Bresler, 404 Park Av, and another, b. and s., all liens, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

114TH ST, 135 and 137 East, n s, 87.6 ft w of Lexington Av, runs n 100.11 x w 26.9 x s 0.1 x w 17.10 x s 100.10 to street x e 44.7 to beginning; Ignatz and Clara Roth to Arthur D. Cahn, 165 West 122d St, all liens, June 28; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur D. Cahn to Ignatz Roth, 102 West 121st St, (mtg $45,000,) all liens, June 28....$1

138TH ST, 127 West, n s, 308 ft e of 7th Av, 26x99.11; Herman Benedict to Morris Freunderlich, 28 West 127th St; Ida Blumenkrohn, 790 Riverside Drive, and Louis Benedict, 2,460 7th St, each 1-3 part, (mtg $19,500,) all liens, Dec. 29, 1914; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway....$100

142D ST, 291 West, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Benjamin J. Weil to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, b. and s., all liens, July 20; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kaufmann to Benjamin J. Weil, 21 East 82d St, b. and s., all liens, July 20....$100

142D ST, 537 West, n s, 195 ft e of Broadway, runs n 80x w 20x n 20x e 50x s 99.11 to street x w 30 to beginning; William Gamble Realty Co. to William Kuhn, 508 West 142d St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, July 22; attorney, Thomas F. Kane, 69 Wall St....$100

161ST ST, 576 West, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 72x99.11; William Kuhn to William Gamble Realty Co., 292 Washington St, (mtg $80,000,) all liens, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 20 ft n w of 139th St, 20x106.6; Ernst Zipre and another, executors, to Catherine E. Kinsley, 278 Alexander Av, July 20; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row $10,000

BELL AV, e s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 69.3 to Pratt Av x84.4x30.8x75; Elizabeth M. O'Connell to Mary Quinn, 157 East 123d St, July 20; attorneys, Robson & S., 27 Cedar St $1

BROOK AV, w s, 127.3 ft s of 163d St, 27.2x67.1; John N. Strauss to Henry G. Strauss, 917 Brook Av, (mtg $10,000,) July 21; attorney, C. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St..$100

DALY AV, e s, 517.9 ft s of 177th St, 37.10x150.11; Hoffmann Co. Builders, Inc., to Henry Kretsch, 104 Ridge Road, Lyndhurst, N. J., July 20, (mtg $31,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 284.2 ft n of Willow Lane, 175x307.6x200; John J. O'Brien, referee, to Commonwealth Savings Bank, July 21; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row $19,000

EDGEHILL AV, n e corner of 227th St, 75.10x87.10x76.10x80.7; Edgehill Terrace Co. to J. William Hibbard, 24 West 59th St., July 12, (mtg $2,250;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

EDGEHILL AV, e s, 365.2 ft s of 230th St, 50.3x irregular; Edgehill Terrace Co. to William A. Dooling, 212 East 50th St, Jan. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

FOX ST., e s, 423.2 ft n of 165th St, 37.6x100; Edward D. Bolton, referee, to Leo Hirschfeld, 219 West 94th St, July 19; attorneys, Fluegelman & T., 299 Broadway, $1,000

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, e s, 200 ft s from land in 5 cp. 94, 18.9x100; Thos. J. Harding to Vera Percy, 352 East 139th St, (mtg $5,000,) July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

LOT 54, Block 2,934, Tax Map; Jos. R. Truesdale, referee, to Eliz. Reilly, 1,346 Clinton Av, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$2,705

LOTS 134 to 139, map of Paul estate; Benno Cohen to Charles Rosenberg, ½ part, Aug. 1, 1905; attorneys, Lindsay, K. & P., 27 William St $1

LOTS 27 to 29, Block 62, Map Morris Park; Charles S. Leavy to Robert Pearlman, 2,138 80th St, Brooklyn, July 19; attorney, Robert Pearlman, 239 4th Av....$1

PLEASANT AV, e s, 366.8 ft s of 2d St, 33.4x100; Foster L. Haviland, trustee, to Bronx Development Co., 391 East 149th St, June 5; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St $4,550

SIMPSON ST, 1,138, e s, 40x100; Rose Beck to Max Huhner, 320 Central Park West, (mtg $22,000,) July 22; attorney, L. Huhner, 5 Beekman St....$1

SIMPSON ST, 1,138, e s, 40x100; Arthur N. Geigerich, referee, to Rose Beck, 1,500 Madison Av, July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$29,000

UNION AV, 612, s e corner of 151st St, 17.6x90; Louis O. Van Doren, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 14; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St....$11,500

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 166th St, 52x100; Marvin Realty Co. to Lazarus Levy, 303 West 122d St, (mtg $11,500,) July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 182d St, 100.1x90; McEvoy & Koester Construction Co. to McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., 1,902 Marion Av, July 22, (mtg $15,500;) attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$2,500

2D AV, n s, 138.4 ft e of 4th Av, 33.4x100, (Wakefield;) Jos. Y. Roberts to Allyre J. Blais, 617 East 135th St, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Insurance Co., 176 Broadway $100

136TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Joseph Edelson, referee, to Rosanna Scanlon, 76 East 121st St, July 6; attorneys, Rosen & P., 52 Wall St....$12,000

145TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Whitlock Av, 25x100; Joseph Meyer to Betty Meyer, 552 Union Av, July 22, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, M. Kretsch, 534 So. Boulevard....$100

149TH ST, n s, 98.9 ft e of Walton Av, 17.8x103.5; Edw. Spanger to Eliz. Spanger, 149 East 149th St, (mtg $4,500,) July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

166TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of 3d Av, 120.3x109.9x74.8x100; Jacob B. Theiss and another to Jacob B. Theiss, 39 W. 127th St, Nov. 21, 1914; attorney, Jacob B. Theiss, 17 W. 42d St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James S. Lauson to same, Nov. 21, 1914; attorney, same....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Howard Campbell, Sr., to same, Nov. 21, 1914; attorney, same....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AV A, n e corner of 2d St, 57.5x59.10; Claws Realty and Construction Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 22, 4 years, 6 p. c....$50,000

BROADWAY, s e corner of 133d St, 25x129.10; Manhattan College to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 2, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$15,000

GREENWICH ST, e s, 59.4 ft s of 12th St, 34.6x—; John D. Wellenkamp to Gerard Real Estate Corporation, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn, July 22, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kiendl, S., & Gross, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn $2,500

PIKE SLIP, e s, 47 ft n of Water St, 23x49; Pike Slip, e s, 25.2 ft s of Cherry St, 25x50; Edward J. Smith to John T. Delany, guardian, 266 Stuyvesant Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $10,000, due as per bond, June 1. $2,200

SAME PROPERTY; same to Helen A. Delany, 266 Stuyvesant Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $12,200, due as per bond, June 1.$3,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 152d St, 25.4x—; West 152d St Construction Co. to Carrie Cohn, 303 East 161st St, July 22, due Jan. 22, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Co., 135 Broadway....$5,000

WILLETT ST, e s, 62 ft n of Grand St, 19x50; Harry H. Ducker to William Schulder, 143 Broome St, prior mtg $5,750, 3 years, 6 p. c., July 23; attorney, Samuel Kornbluth, 51 Chambers St....$2,000

3D AV, n w corner of 53d St, 24x75; Henrietta M. Paul and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 22, prior mtg $12,000, due as per bond...$9,000

11TH ST, s s, 33.3 ft e of 4th St, 16.9x48.7; Frederick Rabbe, Jr., to Caroline H. Schoonmaker et al, Cambria, Wyo., due as per bond, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,250

17TH ST, s s, 213 ft e of 3d Av, 50x92; Eta Steckler to Sarah Pernick, 87 Morgan Av, Brooklyn, July 21, due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c., (2 mtgs, each $2,550;) attorney, Joseph A. Whitehorne, 791 Broadway, Brooklyn..$5,100

21ST ST, n s, 259.4 ft e of 7th Av, 19.5x98.9; Ann M. Germann et al., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 22, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Queen Map Co., 60 Wall St, July 22, prior mtg $15,000, due Dec. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St $1,500

22D ST, s s, 362.6 ft e of 7th Av, 41.8x98.9; Robert & Irwin Powell Co., Inc., to Marie F. Powell, guardian, 10 East 96th St, July 22, 5 years; attorney, Thomas L. Feitner, 67 Wall St $90,000

24TH ST, 424 West, —x—; Katie A. Durkin to George W. Godward, 930 West End Av, June 23, 5 months, 6 p. c....$250

29TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; Catharine Hurley and ano to Thomas H. Kelly, 427 East 56th St, July 22, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Gillespie & O'Connor, 20 Vesey St....$600

30TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Abr. L. Martling to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, July 22, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.$650

78TH ST, s s, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Meyer Delisky to Dina Enoch, 1,100 Franklin Av, prior mtg July 21, due as per bond; attorney, E. N. Adler, 1,506 1st Av, $2,500

81ST ST, s s, 360 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Northcote Realty Co. to Jonas E. Reinthaler, 62 East 81st St, July 13, prior mtg $21,000, due Jan. 24, 1916; attorney, N. A. Elsberg, 27 William St....$19,000

103D ST, n s, 110 ft e of Park Av, 45x100.11; Rabbi Noah W. Bresler and another to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, July 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $14,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, July 21, prior mtg $14,500, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same....$1,000

119TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Nicola Lapetina and ano. to Nicola Romagnano, 444 East 120th St, July 6, prior mtg $10,000, due as per bond; attorney, Gerard J. Cuoco, 63 Park Row....$2,000

181ST ST, n s, 25 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 89.11x100; Charles C. Marshall to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, prior mtg $20,000, due as per bond, July 19, $20,000

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, n e corner 183d St, 50x100; West 183d Street Building Co., Inc., to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, July 22, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$48,000

BROOK AV, w s, 127.3 ft s of 163d St, 27.2x67.1; Henry G. Strauss to John E. Strauss, 2,641 Decatur Av, prior mtg $10,000, July 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St....$1,200

CLINTON AV, s e s, 25.2 ft n e of dividing line of Lots 91 and 102, 30.4x116.5; also Lot 54, Block 2,934, tax map; Eliz. Reilly to Morris Messe, 1,260 Euclid Av, Cleveland, Ohio, prior mtg $4,000, July 21 due as per bond; attorney Max Monfried, 299 Broadway $2,500

EDGEHILL AV, n e corner 227th St, 76.10x87.10; J. William Hibbard to Edgehill Terraces Co., 84 William St, Jan. 12, 4½ p. c., for 1 year and 2 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $2,250

HALPERN ST, s s, 123.6 ft e of Main St, 75.10x113.3; Theresa Flannigan to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, July 23, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St....$100

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, e s, 200 ft s from land in Liber 5, Chap. 94, 18.9x100; Vera Percy to Thomas J. Harding, Yonkers, N. Y., July 22, due Feb. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

MAPES AV, e s, 154.3 ft n of 181st St, 25x145.2; Michael Fortunato to Pasquale Pognano, 2,109 Belmont Av, July 22, due Aug. 10, 1925; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 300 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100; Patrick Gerrity to Theresa Tengstrom, 3,937 Amundson Av, July 13, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av....$250

PLEASANT AV, e s, 366.8 ft s of 2d St, 33.4x100; Bronx Development Co. to Foster L. Haviland, trustee, June 5, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St....$4,550

SAME PROPERTY; same to Mary J. Haviland, June 5, due as per bond; same attorneys $650

SIMPSON ST, 1,138, e s, 40x100; Rose Beck to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $22,000

STEBBINS AV, e s, 349.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 37.6x80; Albert Ahrens to Henry Muller, 625 Classon Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $20,000, July 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $5,000

WILLIS AV, 440, n e corner 145th St, 25x100; also 145th St, 411 East, n s, 25x100; Jacob F. Muller to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, July 22, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St....$140

2D ST, n s, 138.4 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 33.4x100; Allyre J. Blais to Joseph Y. Roberts, 107 West 106th St, July 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,800

179TH ST, n s, 130.1 ft w of Central Av, 16.8x125; Albert Hopper to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St., July 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levinson, 255 East 138th St....$365

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 673, part basement, &c; Jay G. Wilbraham to Paul Valentino, 381 East 200th St, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, C. L. Curto, 241 East 108th St..$4,200

1ST AV, 1,431, south store; Elias Rosenbaum to Joseph Krejci, 422 East 75th St, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av....$900

1ST AV, 156, all; Charles Hoefler to Hyman Rubin, 146 Clinton St. 2 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Wiener, 49 Chambers St....$3,680

4TH ST, 69 East, all; Hyman Hoffspeigel to Joseph Rothman, 105 Avenue C, 3 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Nathan Lichtblau, 62 Park Row....$4,218

Bronx.

HEWITT PLACE, 793, s e corner of Longwood Av, two corner stores; John F. Haase and another to Paula A. Muller, 793 Hewitt Place, 5 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, J. C. Zimmerman, 115 Broadway....$3,800

TREMONT AV, room on 1st and 2d floors; Bronx Co., Inc., to United States of America, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St....$2,800

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, n s, 104.6 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.1x112.2; Dorothea Sternfeld against Jacob Eisenstadt et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Prager.

PARK AV, 1,683; Thomas I. H. Powel et al. against Anna C. Larney et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

PEARL ST, 450; Henry De F. Weekes against Thomas F. Connery, Jr., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weekes Bros.

3D ST, 318 East; Josef Horowitz against Maud B. Barclay et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Friedman.

17TH ST, 323 West; John H. Cromwell against Scott B. Shepherd et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

45TH ST, 411 West; Tenement House Department against 411 West 45th St, (violation of tenement house law;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

142D ST, 312 West; City Real Estate Co. against Rosa Kahl et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

77TH ST, 146 West; Laonore K. Schiff et al. against Samuel Schiff et al., (action to cancel deed;) attorneys, O'Brien, Malevinsky & Driscoll.

121ST ST, n s, 339.6 ft w of 3d Av, 18.6x81; Mary Moran against Cathrin F. McCaffrey, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Egan & O'Reilly.

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,462; Marion C. H. Powel against William J. Diamond et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 109.7 ft s of Elsmere Place, 109.7x133.3; Louis Greenberg against Robert Marsh et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. Rosenberg.

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 88 ft e of Crotona Parkway, 100x104.5; Louis Greenberg against Robert Marsh et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. Rosenberg.

WENDOVER AV, s s, 151.5 ft e of Washington Av, 25.2x173.2; Harry B. Rosen against Edward Balaban, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Jersawitz.

168TH ST, n s, 98.1 ft e of Walton Av, 25x98.7; American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society against Elmer Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

168TH ST, n s, 123.1 ft e of Walton Av, 25x102.3; American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society against Elmer Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 131; Israel Geller against Solomon Henig and Isidor Hirsch, owners and contractors $55

CHAMBERS ST, 125 to 131; Manhattan Sand Co., Inc., against Huggins Estate, Inc., owner; Joseph Weintraub, contractor and lessee $74

MOTT ST, 174 to 178; Mark Brothers against S. & H. Realties Co., Inc., owner; Morris Perelman Co., contractor....$265

11TH AV, 628 to 644; William L. Crow Construction Co. against A. Leopold and Joseph S. Auerbach, owners, (renewal)..$31,639

23D ST, 449 West; Charles T. Streeter against Katharine E. Moore, owner; Agnes D. Cloud, lessee and contractor....$2,624

72D ST, 344 West; William F. Donnelly against Fifty-ninth Street Real Estate Co., owner and contractor....$5,856

116TH ST, 245 West; Alfred Peats Co. against Mary Hershfield, owner; Co-operative Painting and Decorating Co., contractor....$1,986

Bronx.

CLAY AV, 1,064; Warschaw & Lang against Louis Klauber, owner and contractor....$58

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 930; Max Schweiger against Marie von Erlenbell et al., Aug. 21, 1914....$138

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; Chas. H. Scammell Co., Inc., against Eve J. Coe et al., May 13, 1915. $242.21

Bronx.

219TH ST, 913 East; Michael Birnbaum against John Locktevo et al., May 6, 1915. $32.50

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 50x98.9; Akron Building Co. loans One Hundred Forty-nine East Fortieth St. Corp., to erect a nine-story apartment house....$110,000

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, n e corner of West 183d St, 50x100; Montrose Realty Co. loans West 183d Street Building Co., Inc., to erect one — story apartment....$30,000

FREEMAN ST, s e corner of Stebbins Av, 35.5x111.1; Morris E. Webber, as trustee, loans Juliana Hampp, to erect — story apartment....$5,000

REVIEW PLACE, w s, 50 ft n of West 238th St, 50x100; Augustus Van Cortlandt loans 238th Street Construction Corporation, to erect one five-story apartment....$32,000

182D ST, n e corner of Webster Av, 90x100.8; City mortgage Co. loans McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment $33,000

238TH ST, West, n w corner of Review Place, 50x100; Augustus Van Cortlandt loans 238th Street Construction Corporation, to erect one five-story apartment....$38,000

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
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Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally fine apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

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60 West 72d St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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Eight rooms and bath, second floor; hall service; heat and hot water; $60.
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LIDO HALL
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Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus lines.
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Rents, $420 to $720.

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In exclusive neighborhood, high-class, modern equipped apartments; 7, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths; $1200-$1900. Superintendent.

Park Av., S. E. Cor. 80th St.
Doctor's or Dentist's
Suite of three rooms and bath, in high-class apartment house, on ground floor; rent, $780. Superintendent.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE SALE. — SUPREME COURT, New York County.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of MICHAEL CHAIMSON to JACOB KLEIN, Assignee.—SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, sells by public auction on Wednesday, August 4th, 1915, 10:30 A. M., on premises, No. 651 Lenox Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the assets of above, consisting of a Retail Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings; also Fixtures.

Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Bldg., Suite 2120-2126. Tel. 6911-6912-7604-5—Barclay.
JACOB KLEIN, Esq., Assignee.
NATHAN G. GOLDBERGER, Esq., Atty. for Assignee, No. 233 Broadway, City.

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Pressure is relatively low on the South Atlantic Coast and over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, and it is high elsewhere. Storm centres are charted over Nebraska and the Florida Peninsula, but they are of only moderate intensity.

Showers have fallen within the last twenty-four hours in Florida, the Upper Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys and the southern plateau region. Fair weather prevailed in other parts of the country.

Temperatures continue below the seasonal average generally east of the Rockies, and they are high for the season over the west plateau and in the Pacific States. Temperatures above 100 degrees were again reported from the interior of California.

Indications are that showers are probable in Florida, the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, Northern New York, and Northern New England. Fair weather will prevail elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Saturday and Sunday, although it will become unsettled Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England.

Moderate temperatures will continue over the eastern half of the country during the next several days.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, mostly east; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh east and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, moderate temperature Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy; somewhat lower temperature in north portion.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday; Sunday, cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy.

Western New York—Partly cloudy, probably followed by local showers and cooler Saturday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy; probably local showers and somewhat lower temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	66	62	4 P. M.	89	69
6 A. M.	66	63	6 P. M.	72	66
9 P. M.	74	69	9 P. M.	74	65
12 M.	82	73	11 P. M.	74	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 11:50 A. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.16 inches; at 8 P. M., it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
8:15—207 E. 44 St.; Isaac Stratstein. Not given
8:05—Front of 508 W. 45 St., (auto truck,) Commercial Delivery Co. ....Slight
8:10—295 3 Av., Nat'l Lodging House....$50
8:40—24-26 Montgomery St., Soloma Charmes & Bros. ....Slight
9:35—224 E. 102 St., Abraham Levene. Slight
10:00—1,742 Bathgate Av., A. Rosenberg, Slight
P.M.
12:40—646 Lenox Av., Henry Schwartz, Slight
12:50—2-4 Rutgers Pl., Jacob Bass & others, Slight
1:30—138 E. 117 St., Julius Friedman & Barney Kramer ....Slight
1:35—Front of 416 E. 44 St., (auto,) United Dressed Beef Co $500
2:00—120 E. 121 St.; city....Slight
3:55—21 W. 98 St.; M. Sullivan....Slight
4:10—2,180 5 Av.; Jordan L. Mott Estate..Slight
4:50—62 Ludlow St.; Dr. Levine....Slight
5:20—151 W. 54 St.; R. L. Rudinsky....$40
7:30—83 Willett St.; A. Laderman....$200
7:40—218 E. 107 St.; J. Rosorio....Slight
8:30—61 St. & 3 Av.; (auto,) H. Lupzne.$25
8:45—344 E. 62 St.; Schlesinger & Elsenberg ....Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The lists for City Court attendant have been merged, and appointments are now being made from a general list, embracing all of the boroughs, instead of from the two-division list, as heretofore. This is due to the consolidation of the Magistrates' Courts, which became effective this month under a new law. Appointments will be made according to the order of percentage on the merged lists.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 18 and 19 an examination for teacher in the Philippines. The age limits are 20 to 40 years. Candidates will be examined on thesis, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, physiology, English, history and civil government of the United States, nature study and drawing, history and science of teaching, experience, training, and fitness.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach, 11 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. Rev. T. J. Longhurst, London, 11, 8.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs. Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. Alfred Alton, Acting Pastor. Services through the Summer, 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. MAURICE PENFIELD FIKES, D. D., of Detroit, preaches Sunday at both services. 11 A. M.—"A Significant Arrest." 8 P. M.—"The Worst Thing in New York." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. HALL, Leader.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M., Rev. John M. Vander Meulen.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

During July, Sunday evening services are held at the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Churches only.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., Rev. MARION J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV., MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., RALPH W. SOCKMAN. 8 P. M., MARK A. MAY. Song Service on the Church Steps at 7:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—11, Mr. MARSHALL. 8, Hampton Male Quartet, Gaul's "Holy City," by St. Andrew's Quartet; "The Storm at Sea," Dr. Robyn; 'Cello and Violin. Illus. Hymns.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 WEST 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays 11, all Summer, F. W. Sears.

AT THE HOTEL BILTMORE. Mrs. Mary Etheridge T. Chapin, Speaker. Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "Now Is Your Opportunity." Evening, Studio, 23 West 44th.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, 117 West 87th St. Service 11 A. M. Subject: "Divine Science."

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St. Sunday services, 11 A. M. Healing meetings Fridays, 8 P. M. Chapel and reading room open daily to the public except Sunday.

LECTURE SERVICE, 11 EAST 41ST ST., Sunday, 11 A. M. Subject, "THE LAW OF SUPPLY." Speaker, Miss LEILA SIMON of Cincinnati. Public Invited.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY. 305 Madison Avenue. Sunday, 11—Mrs. Van Marter. Subject: "I Myself am Good Fortune." MONDAY AT THREE O'CLOCK, Miss Leila Simon.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway, WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 55TH ST. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. SERVICES AT 11 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M. REV. LEN G. BROUGHTON, D. D., WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Rev. P. E. Erickson, 11. Outdoor Service, 7:30.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. PAUL D. MOODY, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8, service on church lawn.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. REV. HENRY SMITH LEIPER preaches at 11 A. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. William Bishop Gates.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: {WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. DR. CLELAND B. McAFEE of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, will preach at 11 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

THE MIDSUMMER REVIVAL. Another week with B. FAY MILLS AT FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. and Broadway. 11 A. M.—"A CHRISTIAN CHRISTIAN." 3:30 P. M.—"TO YOUNG PEOPLE." 8 P. M.—"THE WRONG HEART." EVANGELISTIC SERVICES every night this week except Saturday.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

Presbyterian.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 172d St. and Audubon Av., Rev. JAMES P. LYTLE, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Quest of the Christ." 8 P. M.—Dr. W. J. Gillespie.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., at 11 A. M.

HUGH BLACK, D. D., preaches 11 and 8
WEST END Presbyterian, Amst. and 105.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Woodcock. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Woodcock. Daily Service, 7:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon by Rev. Thomas C. Campbell. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D.C.L., Rector. Services: 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. STANLEY MATTHEWS CLEVELAND.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Bishop Williams of Michigan). 8 (Rev. John Mansfield Groton).

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. All Seats Free. REV. STUART L. TYSON preaches 11 A. M.

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Full Choir will be present. Seats free. Preacher, July 25th. The RT. REV. JOHN N. McCORMICK, D. D., Bishop of Western Michigan.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. Strother Jones, D.D.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Rev. William Wilkinson, Preacher.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Harold W. Schenck will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"Perseverance of Saints." 8 P. M.—"The Light of Eternity."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Alexander MacColl, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meeting for worship, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, New York.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th, cor. Madison Av.; Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Christensen, Psychic answers questions.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St., N. Y.—Union Service at 11 A. M. Rev. WILLIAM W. FENN, D. D., Dean of Harvard Divinity School. The public cordially invited.

Other Services.

CAN A SPIRIT BE PHOTOGRAPHED? SEE FOR YOURSELF, PROF. EVERSON'S TENT, 146TH and AMST. AV. Stereopticon lecture on Spiritism, 8 P. M. Prof. EVERSON, Lecturer. Free to all.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. Rev. George H. A. McClare will preach at 10:30 and 8 P. M.

TENT CATHEDRAL, AMSTERDAM AV., AT 113TH ST. THE GOSPEL PREACHED IN A GREAT TENT ON THE CATHEDRAL GROUNDS BY PROMINENT PREACHERS. EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY. ALL ARE WELCOME.

UNION TENT EVANGEL, W. 124th., bet. Amsterdam and Morningside Avs.—Mrs. MABLE Q. STEVENS, Sunday, 10:30, 3:30, 8 P. M., and Monday and Tuesday at 8 P. M. Noted Temperance Lecture Wednesday, 8 P. M., on BOOZE, by Rev. F. F. Shoup, John Callahan, Thursday.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. P. W., near 84th. Swami Bodhananda, "Faith and Reason," 3 P. M.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA at his Summer School, "Vedanta Ashrama," in West Cornwall, Conn. All welcome.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Capt. L. W. Cass, 12th Cav., is relieved from duty as Quartermaster of Ft. Robinson, Nebraska, about Aug. 5.

Capt. R. S. Welsh, Q. M. C., to Tobyhanna, Penn., on July 28, for duty with 3d Field Arty. until Aug. 6, then to his proper station.

1st Lt. H. H. Broadhurst, 8th Cav., on expiration of present leave, to Western Department for duty pending arrival of 8th Cav. at San Francisco, when he will join his regiment.

Maj. P. Willis, C. A. C., to service in Q. M. C., Aug. 13, vice Major T. Q. Ashburn, Q. M. Corps, relieved Aug. 12.

1st Lt. A. G. Gutensohn, 27th Inf., detailed in Signal Corps, Sept. 18, will proceed about that date to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty.

1st Lt. D. Olmstead, 3d F. A., will report on Aug. 18 to commanding officer, 2d Battn., 3d F. A., at Tobyhanna, Penn., for duty until Sept. 7, when he will resume his present duties.

Resignation of 1st Lt. G. C. Buntin, M. R. C., accepted.

1st Lt. J. M. Wainwright, 1st Cav., is detailed to take the first-year course at Mounted Service School, Ft. Riley, and will report there on Sept. 25 for duty.

Capt. H. McC. Snyder, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Reed Hospital for duty, relieving Capt. T. J. Leary, Medical Corps, who will go to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty and by letter to commanding General, Southern Dept.

Maj. E. H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, to Hot Springs (Ark.) Army and Navy Hospital, about Aug. 15, for treatment.

Capt. J. M. Coffin, Medical Corps, from Columbus, N. M., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for temporary duty.

Following 1st Lts. of the M. R. C. to active duty, and will report to commanding officer of post specified for duty until July 26, when they will return home and stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Capt. L. J. Owen, Medical Corps, after arrival in United States to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, for duty.

Capt. L. B. McAffee, Medical Corps, after arrival in United States and after any leave to Ft. Riley, Kan., for duty and by letter to commanding officer, Central Department.

Capt. E. D. Kremers, Medical Corps, after arrival in United States and after any leave to Ft. McDowell, Cal., for duty.

Capt. H. T. Matthews, Q. M. C., is relieved from detail in that corps Aug. 15.

2d Lt. S. Waite, 5th Inf., aviation student, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly in flights from July 19.

Maj. F. A. Dale, Medical Corps, now on leave, is relieved from duty at Galveston, Tex., and after leave will proceed from Ft. Crook, Neb., to Ft. Ontario, N. Y., for duty and by letter to commanding General, Eastern Department.

Capt. J. P. Harbeson, 4th Inf., is transferred to the 21st Inf.

2d Lt. D. McL. McCrawford, C. A. C., from duty on U. S. Army mine planter Major Samuel Ringold, and after leave will report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Boston, for assignment to a company.

Leaves: Capt. D. G. Berry, 18th Inf., 2 months; Capt. W. F. Morrison, 2d F. A., 2 months; 1st Lt. P. H. Clark, 23d Inf., 1 month and 15 days extension, and Capt. W. H. Thearle, Med. Corps, 4 months.

Navy.

Commanders: H. V. Butler, from Capt. of Port, Balboa, Canal Zone, to the Navy Dept., Aug. 1, and U. T. Holmes, from command of the Vestal to Washington, D. C., for treatment.

Lts.: G. E. Baker, the Ohio, to the Oregon, and L. M. Stevens, Oregon to Ohio.

Junior Grade Lts.: S. E. Holliday, the Fulton to aid on staff of Commander Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; R. G. Walling, the Balch, to command the Flusher; C. W. Crosse, the Missouri to the Milwaukee, and W. C. Faus, to navy recruiting station, Des Moines, Iowa.

Mid. W. Nelson, Academy, to the Vermont Aug. 20.

Surgeon C. D. Langhorne, the Vermont to connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

A. Surgeon W. McKinney, M. R. C., to navy recruiting station, El Paso, Tex.

A. Paymaster F. C. Bowerfind, to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 1.

A. N. Constructor G. Fulton, commissioned from June 8.

Carpenters: M. C. Faber and J. A. Cook, the St. Louis, to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia, Penn., via Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Burrows, Paulding, Ammen, Trippe, and the Patterson, at Newport; Paducah at San Juan; Parker at New York yard; Dolphin at Gloucester; Kanawha at Balboa; Reid at Charleston; Supply at Shanghai; Hector and the Colorado at La Paz.

Sailed: Downes and O'Brien, Newport for Gardiner's Bay; Cummings and Terry, Newport for Southold, L. I.; Nashville, San Juan for Santo Domingo City; Paul Jones, Preble, Perry and the Stewart, Bremerton for Sitka; Tennessee, Horta for New York; Des Moines, Mersine for Rhodes; Dupont, Portland, Me., for Nantucket; Glacier, Guaymas for San Diego; Neptune, Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Hannibal, Guantanamo for Portsmouth, N. H.; Helena, Shanghai for Nanking; Vixen, Boston for Portland, Me.; and the Denver, San Blas for Mazatlan.

The Fourth Division, Asiatic Fleet, has been abolished.

The Elfrida, now at Norfolk Yard, ordered to New-Bern, N. C.

The Bailey, now at Norfolk Yard, ordered to New Haven, Conn.

The Jupiter, now at Newport, ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., then Hampton Roads and return to Newport.

Coast Guard.

Captains: W. E. W. Hall, the Androscoggin, July 31, and retired from active service; R. Ridgely, Jr., commissioned Captain from June 15; and J. H. Quinan retired from active service.

Senior Capt. H. Emery, Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs and Capt. C. E. Johnston appointed a board to examine papers of candidates for promotion to grade of 1st Lt.

1st Lts. T. G. Lewton, of Engineers, to the Unalga; C. C. McMillan, of Engineers, to the Golden Gate; W. L. Maxwell, of Engineers, the Mohawk, to his home and retired from active service on July 31; J. Boedeker, to the Pamlico for temporary duty; R. W. Dempwolf, from the Pamlico to Depot.

3rd Lt. R. B. Hall, the Androscoggin, to the Ossipe.

City Property

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Plot, 50x102, East 72d St., Manhattan, to lease. Bunnell, 55 John St.

Will buy property, first mortgage foreclosure imminent. X 226 Times Annex.

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J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$7,000.—Bona-fide bargain, no fake; Lincoln Road, close to Bedford Av.; beautiful neighborhood; worth $10,000; quick action imperative. Open Sundays by appointment. John Reis Co., 805 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Eight-room, detached, one-family house; all improvements; good neighborhood; bargain; must be seen to be appreciated; owner leaving city. 88 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements, city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted; this is a bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. C. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

REFINED American family (no children) would consider renting for long term detached house vicinity St. George, provided real bargain can be had. Address L 41 Times.

Wanted to lease, private house, with garage, in Borough Park; about $1,000 yearly. L 34 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Two private dwellings to lease for a term of years; 10 rooms, bath, and laundry; veranda; rent, $75. Address Owner, 577 W. 161st St.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PRICE CUT IN HALF. We are offering a wonderful bargain. A superior built modern dwelling house, hollow tile construction, every convenience, including vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, three baths, fine garage, one acre, Italian gardens; on restricted Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Address Realty Co., Tel. 585 Mt. Vernon.

"Ingleside," Paulding Manor, Near White Plains Road, Bronxville.—Genuine sacrifice; owner leaving, and if can sell immediately will refuse no reasonable offer for ten-room home, modern improvements; country surroundings; city conveniences; golf, tennis; high ground; superb view; garage, garden, fruit; $7,000, but cash talks; great opportunity. Brooks, 644 Madison Av. Phone 5430 Plaza.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester. N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW SHORE FRONT BUNGALOW AT NORTHPORT. Seven rooms, bath, range, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, &c.; fireplace; garage; about one-half acre of high ground; fine views; sandy beach; full sized cellar; $4,750. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., New York.

Belle-Harbor, corner Bayside Drive, 124th; new house, overlooking water; great bargain.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Attractive semi-bungalow homes, cozy, well built, with all improvements; large plot, healthful surroundings, 4 to 7 rooms, bath; $2,750 upward; exceptionally reasonable terms. Rowland-Johnson Co., Passaic, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

SUMMIT, N. J. — Very attractive 10-room home, finely located; rent $75 per month for 2 or 3 year lease. C 332 Times Downtown.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY. Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Stores with living rooms, principal corner, opposite school, $10; good place for any live business. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Little farm; dwelling 7 rooms; all improvements; $25. Call, Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Desire to lease, with option to buy, country place, 10 acres up; all improvements; fine outlook; within hour. Lunt, 92 Liberty St., New York.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., in connection with STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN. Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Adults desiring refined home telephone 1176 Coney Island

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

VERY ATTRACTIVE. Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, or will dispose of furniture, 4 rooms, bath, new; sacrifice; no agents. Superintendent, 146 East 49th St., Apt. 62.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette, some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

87th, 264 West.—Completely furnished modern corner apartment; outside rooms; steam, electricity.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Four and six room apartment; piano; linen; silver. O'Brien.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms; private bath; electric light, gas; kitchenette.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Lenox Av., 842, near 125th subway.—Five rooms; bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

203 WEST 107TH ST. Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

108th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment six rooms, bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp. Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Excellent neighborhood; nicely furnished rooms; table the best; first-class service; Summer rates. Phone Bryant 2563.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electric light; also smaller room.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone 2046 Tompkinsville.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE. NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

TERRA MARINE INN BY THE SEA, HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND. 100 elegant rooms with and without bath. Shower baths. Four tennis courts, baseball grounds, BATHING, GOOD FISHING. Excellent cuisine. Beautiful location. SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES. Write for booklets.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

GRYMES HILL.—Excellently located private estate; ocean, shady, tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. Tompkinsville 2054. Silver Lake car.

Westchester.

At Fynevue, Larchmont Park. — Unrivaled rooms, views, location; luxurious table, chef; house entertaining few appreciative guests, including use launch; auto service, trains, clubs, in rates. Thomson, Larchmont 409 W. Box 466.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL. Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I., within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, BEACHHURST, LONG ISLAND. Twenty minutes from city; directly on bay; superb view, excellent accommodations; prompt booking advised; bathing, fishing, tennis. Flushing 711.

Malba, L. I.—Quiet, restful, refined home; 26 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, L. I. R. R.; low commutation; golf, tennis, boating, bathing, and fishing; all within two minutes of house; gentlemen only. Flushing 1037.

Elstone Park Hotel, Baywater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uedele, also 4 Court Sq., Brooklyn. Far Rockaway 401-402.

Howell House, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; large, cool rooms; three acres; wide verandas; vegetables from own garden; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, near station and beach; excellent table; reasonable rates. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

Flushing, L. I.—Well appointed house; large rooms; own products; unsurpassed location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av.

SEA GATE, L. I. THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av. Coney 1808.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. L 39 Times.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; Excellent cuisine. References, 140 Times.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

New Jersey.

Rooms and board, Kennedy Cottage; beautiful situation; 2 minutes' walk from beach; room $4 to $7, all convenience; rates moderate. For particulars and details address Wm. J. Kennedy, 310 Evergreen Av., Bradley Beach, N. J.

HOUSE, highest, coolest location; magnificent view of ocean; piazzas every floor; first-class table; home comforts; bathing, golf, tennis. Tip Top Cottage, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

CHAMPLAIN HOUSE. Excellent table; all outside rooms; modern improvements; overlooking Shrewsbury; homelike; reasonable. 35 Union St., Red Bank.

THE ELLSWORTH. Can accommodate 35; verandas, lawns, tennis; near lake, station; $8-$9. Mrs. G. S. Smith, Dunellen. Telephone 1255.

CEDARCREST INN, NORTH CALDWELL. 600 feet elevation; real country; convenient.

Connecticut.

The Elms.—Ridgefield, Conn.; a quiet, refined country home; all advantages of the Berkshires; within short distance of New York; excellent table; own farm produce; tourists accommodated; booklet. Telephone 283.

Spend the Summer in Norfolk, the highest village in Connecticut; Edgewood Lodge is a centrally located, homelike boarding house for refined persons; modern conveniences and a 29-foot square piazza on second floor. Address Mrs. Kendall.

NORWALK, CONN. — Rhodonolia House; overlooking Sound; large, shady grounds; modern baths; cuisine unexcelled; 10 minutes to station, beaches; hour city; tennis, croquet; $8 up. H. A. Hull, Prop.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Hampshire.

White Mountains, Jackson, N. H.—Rooms and board in large, comfortable cottage; excellent cuisine; piano, tennis court, free garage; $12 weekly. Arba Pitman.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

COTTAGE in the Adirondack Mountains in connection with first-class hotel, wanted for the month of August; bath and sleeping arrangements for five adults, a maid, and two children required. Write to B 63 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

72D ST., 267-308 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; private baths; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST. The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; good, generous table; ideal location; electricity.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; refined home; convenient location; moderate rates; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private bath; electricity; reference.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

107TH, 822 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Desirable room; home cooking; private bath; near Riverside; Summer rates.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway. —Beautiful Riverside; nicest, coolest, healthiest section; "Audubon"; bright, cool rooms, good board, $10, $12, one; $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table; 76 Pierrepont St. 1159-W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room with bath, $6.50; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive rooms, all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath, references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms, baths adjoining; $3, $5, $6 during Summer.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room; every convenience; select neighborhood; telephone.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

PARK AV., 13, (35th.)—Large, cool, comfortably furnished front rooms $3.50 up.

West Side

9TH, 64 WEST.—Neatly furnished, newly renovated, airy, large, small rooms; exceptionally clean; electricity; telephone; $2, $5.

11TH, 120 WEST.—Attractive, exquisitely neat rooms; large verandas; homelike and quiet; references.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week, with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; also single room; reasonable.

56TH, 361 WEST.—Airy double room; running water; $5; private house; telephone.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms, electricity, $4-$8; splendid location; telephone.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautiful corner room, 4 windows; adjoining bath; modern apartment.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, small, cool outside rooms; running water; electricity; telephone. Dunn.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Room, private bath; room with kitchenette; smaller rooms; reasonable.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, airy front room; small room; references; reasonable.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Suite with private bath; also medium; small room, see and appreciate.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxurious large cool rooms; private bath; hot water; $5 upwards.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

84TH, 31 WEST.—A newly renovated and furnished parlor floor for doctor; electricity; equipped; alteration to suit. Apply 151 West 81st St.

87TH ST., 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium rooms; newly decorated; private bath; telephone; exclusive.

91ST, 54 WEST. — Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms, $4.50, $5, $8. Telephone.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house; airy rooms, private baths, electricity; $7 up.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

93D, 255 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable, cool rooms, bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

93D ST., 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two outside connecting; private lavatory; reasonable. Crane.

95TH, 256 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, outside room; adjoining bath; shower. Linz.

98TH, 243, (Corner Broadway.) — Cheerful room, southern exposure, adjoining bath. Apt. 6 B.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Ideal suite, three large, cool front rooms; piano, kitchen privilege; reasonable. Apartment 11.

102D, 211 WEST.—One, two connecting rooms on Broadway; conveniences; one flight. Holt.

118TH, 501 and 523 WEST.—Delightful location; Morningside Heights; conveniences. Walker.

118TH, 506 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished, immaculate; elevator, electricity, telephone. Coffey.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Large, airy room and kitchen; four windows, cool; view of Broadway and campus; housekeeping. Apt. 81.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Corner Morningside Drive.)—Two rooms, with private bath, kitchenette; service; light; laundry; $8.

119TH, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone 7070 Morning.

121ST, 528 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; near Columbia; references; Apt. 4RE.

137TH, (56 Edgecombe, block from 8th Av.)—Large room, facing park; private; conveniences.

A LARGE and small room; newly, well-furnished, in quiet, refined house of private family; for gentleman only; references; select neighborhood in West 80's. R. F., Box 284 Times.

BROADWAY, (corner,) 248 West 105th St.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 245 West 104th.—Desirable front rooms; lavatory; meals optional. Jantzen.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Single, en suite; facing Hudson; gentlemen, couple. Meek, 6B.

RIVERSIDE, 676, (145th St.)—Attractive outside room, with young couple. Apt. 10 C.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful large rooms, also small room; private family; reference.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Large, airy rooms; select location; near beach. 30 S. Connecticut Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

68d, 105 West.—Large room with bath; strictly private family; reference necessary.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF USED TRUCKS FOR SALE, SUCH AS SAURERS, SAMPSONS, MACKS, GARFORDS, KELLY-SPRINGFIELDS, PACKARDS, AUTOCARS, WALTERS, &c., IN VARIOUS SIZES AND CAPACITIES, ALL AT REASONABLE PRICES. HURLBURT MOTOR TRUCK CO., SALES DEPT., 30 E. 42D. TEL. 100 MURRAY HILL.

PRIVATE PARTY WISHES TO DISPOSE of a late model Buick runabout; electric lights, self-starter, new tires, extras; runs like new; price $450. See coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Tel. 7112 Bushwick.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

OVERLAND DELIVERY CAR. Close panel body; latest model; factory job; cost, new, $1,050; used not over 1,000 miles for demonstrating; price $600. Cranford Garage, Cranford, N. J.

Mercer, Speedster, late 1913, $1,100; extra tires, demountable rims, shock absorber, Klaxon, Presto tools, &c.; any demonstration; needs nothing; bona fide bargain. Jonas, 124 East 75th.

Hupmobile 1914 Roadster, fully equipped; perfect condition; guaranteed; will accept any reasonable offer. J. Diuguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile 1915 touring; like new in appearance and condition; guaranteed same as new. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Three-ton White truck, 7x14 platform body; entire truck in excellent condition; cash price $2,200. Auto, P. O. Box 117, Scranton, Penn.

FOR SALE.—Seven-passenger Martini touring car, $200.00. P. J. Durham Co., 244 West 49th St.

Locomobile and Pierce Arrow, both suitable for taxicabs, for sale very cheap. Room 605, 30 East 42d St. Telephone Murray Hill—3960.

MAXWELL 1912 touring, four-door, five-passenger; seen 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. 391 Hicks St., Brooklyn. Phone 439 Hamilton.

Overland 4-passenger; fully equipped; electric lights; perfect condition; price $250. Kloth, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile Speedster in A1 running condition; any demonstration. Call 415 East 149th.

Ford runabout, 1913, A1 condition, $230. 16 Pike St., Tompkinsville, S. I. Phone 1929T.

One-ton commercial truck; perfect running order. Feigel Bro., 185 Wooster St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire; hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards; hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle, 123 West 52d St.

Hire latest model six-cylinder tourings reasonable. Phone Schuyler 1160. John Tymoff.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packards—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7,565 Col.

For Hire.—1915 five-passenger touring car. Fred Reule. Tel. Lenox 1467.

Packard, five passenger; hour, week, trip; owner drives. Scanlon. Tel. Circle 2177.

AUTOS for hire. Phone Audubon 3434.

Portable Garages.

Portable garages, $75 and up; beautiful in appearance, strong, and absolutely weatherproof. Cash guarantee with every building. Write or 'phone for catalogue. Steel Building Sales Corporation, 103 Park Av., New York. 'Phone Murray Hill 4280.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Used, high-grade, 5-passenger car; first-class condition; will make liberal allowance; exchange for new or used truck any size. Call 83 West End Av. Phone 5843 Col.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT'S STENOGRAPHER, seven years' experience on financial statement and statistical work, good at figures, wishes permanent position; excellent references. C 278 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, Polish, (18,) married, experienced; city; sleep home. K. Shansha, 637 6th Av.

COMPANION to lady or child; references; respectable. Veitch, 2,014 Gleason Av., Bronx.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable woman seeks position as housekeeper; present engagement until Aug. 1; references. Box 32, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORK.—Wanted place to do general housework; adults preferred not going to country. Address 316 West 49th St., care Prendergast.

NURSE.—Refined experienced nurse; married, one child, desires position; city or country; consider any proposition. Capable, 190 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Rapid dictation, neat, accurate typing; beginner; ambitious; common sense; $8. Miss Paul, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and Elliott-Fisher Operator, thoroughly experienced; $15 weekly; well educated. X 261 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY desires position, qualifying as office and factory manager, double entry bookkeeper, and correspondent; thoroughly competent and reliable. T 112 Times.

YOUNG LADY, French, (20,) good family, desires position as companion or governess to child not younger 10 years. R. O. S., 320 Broadway, Room 212.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 135d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Assist housework; country; $20 monthly; farm. X 250 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Must be thoroughly experienced and competent and live convenient to Bronx; answer, stating fully your experience; give references, age, and salaries you have earned. X 233 Times Annex.

SILK THROWING MILL needs hard and soft silk winders, doublers, spinners, reelers, lacers, and bundlers; experienced only need apply. Ludwig Littauer, 179 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, temporary and permanent, $10-$18. Call at Remington Typewriter Co., Employment Dept., 8:30-5:00.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, assist children, $20 monthly; country. Farm, X 259 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, wide experience, ambitious, efficient, competent to take complete charge, seeks responsible position; at present secretary-treasurer $100,000 corporation; A1 references furnished. C. B. D., P. O. Box 381, Grantwood, N. J.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Lady's handbag, Central Railroad New Jersey Pier, containing gold necklace, money, and other trinkets; reward. Return O. R. Erklin, 1,028 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

LOST—5 keys, two flat gold cigar cutters attached to gold key ring. Reward $10. Address A. T., Box 290, N. Y. City.

LOST—Lady's solitaire diamond ring, Thursday morning, 81st St., Amsterdam Av., or 79th St. Reward if returned to 45 West 34th St., Room 605.

LOST—Cane, with silver monogram initials, "L. B. S., 1915," on Brooklyn Bridge; reward. L. B. Schlindler, 99 Duane St.

LOST—A satchel on road from automobile, between Amboy and Elberon; reward. Notify E. R. Masbach, 84 Warren St., N. Y. City.

LOST—Suitcase, valuable papers, clothing; $40 reward; no questions asked. Return Boris Crasnow, 70 West 46th St.

LOST.—Large diamond brooch, Ward's Island, Saturday; liberal reward. Ida Fuller, Hotel Bristol.

LOST—Black silk purse, Childs's, 47th and Broadway. Return Hotel Cumberland office; reward.

LOST — Lorgnette; subway, Bowling Green Station, or 26 Broadway. X 260 Times Annex.

$200 REWARD and no questions asked for return of jewels lost between 5th Av. and 46th St. and the Vanderbilt Hotel, Monday afternoon, June 28. Apply Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

$25 REWARD for return of two gold watches, both on same chain—one old hunting-case watch and one more modern, open face, with initials of owner on back; lost Wednesday night. D 366 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Collie mixed St. Bernard, white-brown markings; collar marked. Charles Carey, 98 Kelvin St., Forest Hills, L. I. Reward.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

WANT E. MANNHEIMER, FORMERLY with O'Neill-Adams, to call on Mr. Gradwohl.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MILL PROPERTY AND WATER POWER FOR SALE. 75 H. P. water wheel, 60 H. P. boiler, on good-sized stream, near R. R. station, on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. About 15,000 ft. floor space. Located in thriving village. Suitable for making gun cotton. Price $11,000. Address Wm. Sibley, North Windham, Conn.

Manufacturer of cycle cars desires to purchase outright, for cash, machine-shop equipment, either entire shop or single tools; must be up-to-date machinery; will pay good prices; no dealers. Wizard, D 363 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing concern has opening for party with $10,000; additional capital to be used for expanding business; reliable concern and will stand thorough investigation; excellent opportunity. D 364 Times Downtown.

Groceries and meats; fine corner store location; fast growing suburban section in Queensboro; splendid opportunity. Write Owner, Room 801, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Capable young man of large business experience and financially responsible desires active connection with successful business; replies must be given sufficient details to be considered. Box X 346 Times Annex.

Widow lady has valuable money-making patent and wishes to hear from party with capital to market it. Address Patent, 158 Bleury St., Montreal, Canada.

Flourishing firm earning large profits wants capable salesman as partner; investment desired but not absolutely necessary. T 117 Times.

Party with capital will invest and take active part in a live concern; only legitimate proposition considered. T 105 Times.

PICRIC ACID. Positive deliveries. Phone Broad 6995.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Business Loans.

Loans on outstanding accounts, notes, and various securities; confidential. Y 225 Times Annex.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Machine shop; fully equipped with machinery, in first-class condition, for sale; will not sell to dealers; will sell separate or whole. D 365 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

BARTENDER, German, (20;) experienced; reference, honest, reliable worker. Bartender, 637 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, employed part time, would keep books for concern not requiring constant service. Reasonable. T 109 Times.

BOY; silk house experience; (16;) German; reference; reliable. Haubennestel, 9 Columbus Av.

BOY, (17;) experienced silk stock clerk; German; city. Kelly, 523 Brook Av.

BOY, (15,) office work; references; willing, obliging worker. Klapthor, 627 11th Av.

BOY, (15;) office, errands; experience; willing, obliging worker. Azzara, 537 East 12th.

CHAUFFEUR, (30;) Swedish; single; with private family; city or country; do own repairs. Rutgerson, 727 Lexington Av.

DISHWASHER; experienced; reference; country; (30;) honest, reliable worker. Burke, 399 West St.

DISHWASHER, elevator, glassware packer; Greek; reference; honest, reliable. Docakis, 637 6th Av.

DISHWASHER, American, colored; honest, reliable worker; reference; city. Allen, 5 West 135th St.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, fifteen years' experience with large manufacturing company in switchboard design and power and light transmission work, desires position. T 111 Times.

ELECTRICIAN HELPER; own tools; reference; (26.) Pasdera, 210 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

ORDER, entry, charge clerk; former manager of shipping department; honest and competent; highly recommended. T. 95 Times.

PORTER, Polish; reference; city, (24;) honest, reliable worker. Dalowitch, 222 East 2d.

PORTER, Irish, (30;) single; reference; honest, reliable worker. Earley, 301 West 13th.

SALESMAN, clerical, German, (24;) single; reference; honest, reliable. Jacobs, 637 6th Av.

SALESMAN.—Boston salesman wants line of children's dresses or coats. X 252 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Real estate salesman; young, with wide experience; salary or commission. C 279 Times Downtown.

SPANISH-SPEAKING YOUNG MAN, wide instruction, ambitious and hard worker, desires position with export firm; salary no object to start. C 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, educated, neat, industrious, offers his services practically free to reliable store or manufacturing concern to get selling experience. Sales, T 114 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ENGINE DRAUGHTSMAN wanted for marine work; experience in machinery arrangements desirable. X 255 Times Annex.

MANAGER. — Competent, experienced, for largest fancy retail bakery in the South; must be man who has held responsible position; give age and former employer. Address Box 1384, New York, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—The largest manufacturer of vacuum cleaners and carpet sweepers in the world has New England territory open for a permanent wholesale salesman on salary; experience in housefurnishing field preferred; state experience and all necessary information in first letter. National Sweeper Company, Torrington, Conn.

SALESMAN.—Cotton piece goods salesman wanted; experienced; one who has been calling on the cutting-up trade in various lines and who has a following; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. D 362 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Textile line for Philadelphia, New York State, New England; only men highest standing, capable big business, need apply; commission. Box X 244 Times Annex.

SPINNERS, &c.—Silk throwing mill needs spinners, reelers, and bundlers; experienced only need apply. Ludwig Littauer, 179 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced young man, not over 25; office large oil company; give references and state salary expected. D 360 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, good penman, in office woolen house; state age, salary, &c. P. O. Box 60, Madison Square Branch.

BECKER PLEA FOR NEW TRIAL

Justice Philbin Grants an Order to Show Cause Next Monday.

WHITMAN MAY BE CALLED

W. Bourke Cockran Will Ask That Prisoner Be Brought from Death House to Testify.

CITES SULLIVAN STORY

And Affidavits Concerning Alleged "Frame-Up" of Becker as Grounds for New Trial.

W. Bourke Cockran, counsel for ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, obtained late yesterday afternoon from Supreme Court Justice Eugene A. Philbin an order directed to the District Attorney to show cause why a new trial should not be granted to Becker on the ground of newly discovered evidence. The order is made returnable on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock before Supreme Court Justice John Ford. Mr. Cockran and District Attorney Perkins will make their arguments on the motion then and perhaps call witnesses.

Mr. Cockran will ask that Becker himself be called from the death house to testify. He said yesterday that Jack Rose would be cited to appear as a witness to explain why he did not speak of "Big Tim" Sullivan's connection with the case during his testimony. Governor Whitman, also, may be cited to explain why, if he knew about Sullivan, he did not ask Rose about it.

The Sullivan episode is the main ground of the application for a new trial. John F. McIntyre and Martin T. Manton, both lawyers for Becker, submitted affidavits to Justice Philbin that they had never heard of "Big Tim's" connection with the case. An affidavit by Becker bears out their statement. Father James B. Curry, Becker's spiritual adviser, made an affidavit to the effect that Becker told him about "Big Tim," and that he urged him to testify about Sullivan, but that Becker was sure that he would be acquitted on the second trial without taking the stand. Isaac Cohen, a money lender, made an affidavit that Herman Rosenthal brought him a $5,000 note signed by Sullivan.

Affidavits About a "Frame-Up."

A second point made in the application for a new trial is the charge of a "frame-up" by the four informers—Rose, Webber, Vallon and Schepps. Louis Harris, known as "Dan, the dude," makes an affidavit concerning conversations which, he says, he had with Rose. A letter written from Sing Sing by Joseph Murphy, who said he heard the informers plotting to "frame" Becker while he was in the Tombs, was also submitted, together with Harford T. Marshall's letter to Judge Bartlett of the Court of Appeals concerning conversations which, Marshall says, he had with Webber while he was Webber's counsel.

Benjamin Kauffman, who describes himself as a friend of Herman Rosenthal, made an affidavit that Rosenthal told him he had an engagement to go to the Metropole to get $15,000 for keeping still. Kauffman said that Rosenthal told him he was not going to Whitman's office, but that he would be several hundred miles away within a few days. Former Deputy Sheriff Edward C. Ginty of Danbury swore that Rose told him it was never intended that Rosenthal should be killed and that he had $5,000 to give to Rosenthal on the night when he was killed.

An application for a new trial is usually referred to the Justice who presided at the trial, but in Becker's case that is impossible, since Judge Seabury is no longer in the Supreme Court. Justice Ford, to whom the case has been referred, is sitting in Special Term, Part I.

Becker's eleventh-hour step is the same as that taken by the four gunmen. They were to be put to death on a Monday morning, and on the Friday before their lawyer applied for a new trial. The application was referred to Justice Goff, who held a hearing, after which he denied the motion.

Order Is Not a Stay.

Justice Philbin's order does not act as a stay. If it seems likely that more time than the first two days of next week is needed to call witnesses, Governor Whitman may be asked to grant another reprieve. Justice Ford probably will decide upon the motion before Wednesday, however. If he grants a new trial, Becker gets a stay automotically. If he decides against Becker, no further move is left for Becker's lawyers to make.

Mr. Cockran said Becker's affidavit, in which he gives his reasons for not going on the stand, was one of the most remarkable papers in the history of criminal jurisprudence. He said Becker is willing to submit himself to cross-examination without any limitation. Jack Rose has also expressed a wish to take the stand in some proceedings at which Becker is called as a witness and have the charge of "frame-up" cleared up forever.

Becker's affidavit begins by saying he is not guilty, and he asks for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence which was not available at the time of his trial. He says the letter of Joseph Murphy is borne out by the admission of Harry Applebaum to his counsel that he visited the Tombs on a Sunday when Murphy says Rose, Vallon, and Webber plotted to charge Becker with the murder. Applebaum will be subpoenaed, Becker says.

Becker's Latest Plea.

Becker goes on:

"If the facts embodied in the annexed statement addressed to the Governor had been proved on the trial it can hardly be doubted that I would have been acquitted. They would have shown that, far from desiring Rosenthal's disappearance, I was most anxious to prevent it and that I had so informed Rose. Lest it be considered that I failed to take the stand because I was afraid of cross-examination, I tender myself now for examination and cross-examination on every matter embodied in that statement, to which I here make oath.

"The affidavit of the Rev. Father James B. Curry shows that these statements are not eleventh-hour inventions. They were all made to him in substance more than two years ago. He also shows that they were made public by him without my consent and without any authorization from me, and he has given the reasons for publishing them.

"It is quite true that I did not take the stand. The reasons are those which I gave Father Curry two years ago and which he states in his affidavit. However extravagant or ridiculous these reasons may have been, they were none the less those which actually governed me."

Prisoner Discusses Affidavits.

Becker says the testimony of Marshall, which is new, if given on the trial would have established conclusively that the testimony of Webber was entirely false and would doubtless have changed the result.

Becker says the affidavit of Edward C. Ginty, Rose's Danbury friend, and the affidavit of "Dan the Dude" show that the testimony of Jack Rose was false. He repeats much that was published in his appeal to Governor Whitman, and says:

"The man who prosecuted me as District Attorney is now the Governor of the State. Proceedings leading to my conviction, the conduct of the prosecution, the character of the evidence, all of which I have a right to have reviewed by an independent executive, must be reviewed by the man who brought about my conviction as District Attorney."

"Big Tim" to Be Protected.

Father Curry, in his affidavit, says:

"As the day of electrocution approached, and everybody still seemed afraid to mention Senator Sullivan's name, I deemed it a matter of conscience to disclose the facts in my possession, for the aid they might afford in making clear the true facts of this crime."

Mr. Manton and Mr. McIntyre made affidavits to the effect that Becker had never told them of the Sullivan episode.

Joseph Murphy, a prisoner in Sing Sing, signed an affidavit, including a letter to Mr. Cockran, which has already been published. It is to the effect that while Webber, Vallon, and Rose were in the Tombs he heard them plotting to "frame" Becker. Murphy said that he did not know which one of the three men made the suggestion.

"'We haven't a chance in the world unless we frame Becker up,'" Murphy quoted one of the informers as saying. "'According to the papers they seem to think Becker had something to do with the murder because Rosenthal made that squeak, and it won't be hard to make the people believe that it is the truth.'" Murphy continued: 'One of them said: 'Hell, Big Tim won't stand for that. He knows Becker is not in it.' Some one said, 'Why, you damned fool, Tim sent Applebaum to tell me to get Steuer or Stern to fix it up for us to keep Tim's name under cover and put it up to Becker. They can't convict an innocent man and we'll all get out.' Just then I got up and saw it was Webber talking.

"They saw me and they walked to Rose's cell. If this will help Becker I will be glad, but at any rate, I've got it off my conscience."

Louis Harris, or "Dan the Dude," who is serving a term in State's Prison on a charge of stealing a package, said that he knew Rosenthal, Rose, and Vallon. He said that he was at the Sam Paul outing and heard part of the plot to kill Rosenthal. Then he visited Rose in the Fifty-fourth Street prison and later saw him in South Norwalk, Conn. He said Rose admitted a "frame-up" on Becker.

Ginty Quotes Jack Rose.

The affidavit of Edward C. Ginty, formerly a Deputy Sheriff in Danbury and Chief of Police there, said he met Jack Rose in the Fall of 1913 and Rose told him it was never intended that Rosenthal should be killed; that the intention was to offer Rosenthal a sum of money and in the event that he refused to accept it the gunmen were either to kidnap him or beat him up.

Rose told him, he said, that on the night of the murder, he, Rose, had more than $5,000 in his possession, which he had been intrusted to give to Rosenthal to pay Rosenthal's expenses in going away.

The order to show cause was served on District Attorney Perkins late in the afternoon. Mr. Perkins made no comment.

Chicago Police Would Save Becker.

CHICAGO, July 23.—E. J. Dodd, President of the Chicago Patrolmen's Association, today forwarded to Governor Whitman of New York resolutions adopted by the organization asking that the death sentence of Charles Becker be commuted to life imprisonment.

SAID HE "KIDDED" WHITMAN.

Ginty Quotes Jack Rose as Admitting a "Frame-Up."

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., July 23.—Upon his return tonight from New York, where he had a second conference with W. Bourke Cockran, of Becker's counsel, ex-Deputy Sheriff Edward C. Ginty said:

"When I was Chief of Police of Danbury, Rose acted as my stool pigeon in return for privileges of pulling off prizefights and other things. He told me the Becker case was a frame-up and that Becker was being made the goat. We had been on intimate terms for many years, and it was only natural that Rose should have confided the truth to me. The only thing he said about 'Big Tim' was that if there was to be any collecting done from gambling houses, 'Big Tim' had his say and that he would not stand for any collectors or stools they did not know.

"Rose was telling me that the case had been all framed and that he had kidded Whitman. I said to him: 'You must have had an easy time kidding Whitman,' and he answered: 'Whitman fell as easy as a rube from the rural districts. After I found out what he wanted there was nothing to it.'"

BEGIN FRANK INQUIRY TODAY

Governor Will Investigate Story of Plot Back of Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—Governor Harris and members of the Georgia Prison Commission left here tonight for Milledgeville, where an inquiry will be begun tomorrow into the attack made on Leo M. Frank at the State Prison Farm.

It is expected that both Frank and J. William Creen, the life-term convict who cut Frank's throat, will be questioned. Physicians attending Frank announced today that he had so far recovered that they believed he would be able to talk sufficiently to disclose whatever he might desire concerning the attempt on his life.

Warden Smith has invited the Governor and Prison Commission to have the investigation include published charges made by George Johnson, a prisoner whose term recently expired, that Frank had been treated at the prison as if "he was on a social visit," that "he had been provided with a roll-top desk," and that "he had nothing to do."

The Warden, in a statement issued today, denied the charges and said that Frank had worked about the prison the same as any other convict up to the time he was attacked. The Warden has been angered by editorials in Georgia papers charging that rich and influential convicts, Frank among them, have been favored in the prison.

"I swear that this is one place where money doesn't count, and I'll prove it to the world," was the Warden's declaration.

Before leaving for Milledgeville tonight Governor Harris announced that he intended to go thoroughly into the attack on Frank. There have been so many charges that the attack was the result of a plot that Governor Harris feels the matter should be cleared up.

Frank Reed, the life-time convict who on Thursday stabbed Charles Mellon, an Atlanta convict in the State Farm Tuberculosis Hospital, refused to tell Warden Smith how he came into possession of the knife. Mellon reiterated his statement that the stabbing grew out of a dispute following the removal of himself and Reed as stewards in the hospital, each one accusing the other of being responsible. There is a story current, however, that the men quarreled about the Frank case.

ESCAPES BANDIT CAPTOR.

Ranchman Regains His Liberty and Abductor Is Arrested.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, July 23.—Cowboys late tonight captured the abductor of Earnest Empey, a wealthy rancher, who was seized several days ago and held for $8,000 ransom, according to a report received here. The bandit, it is reported, came down from Sheep Mountain at nightfall and was surrounded and taken on what is known as Crane's Flat.

Empey escaped late today while his captor was asleep in a hut on Sheep Mountain, five miles from Empey's ranch, where he was taken at the point of a rifle. According to a report from Montpelier, Empey recognized his abductor as a man employed upon his ranch five years ago.

GROUT JURY ARGUES IN VAIN FOR 32 HOURS

Rumored at Midnight That It Was in Favor of Conviction by Vote of 8 to 4.

SUPPLIED WITH FOUR COTS

Jurors Returned to Courtroom Yesterday to Have Certain Parts of the Evidence Reread.

After deliberating the longest time in a criminal case within the memory of the Kings County Court habitués in Brooklyn the jury in the case of Edward M. Grout, ex-City Controller and ex-President of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn, charged with perjury in that he swore to a false statement of the bank to the State Banking Department, knowing it to be false, was still deadlock at 2 o'clock this morning.

It was reported at midnight that the jury stood 8 to 4 for conviction, and this rumor gained general credence when four cots were sent to the jury room, supposedly indicating the determination of the men opposed to conviction to hold their ground.

The jury retired at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening after Judge Lewis finished his charge. Twice during the night the jurors requested exhibits for the people and the defense, but nothing was heard from the juryroom until shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when the jurors filed into the courtroom looking weary and exhausted.

The jurors requested that certain evidence be read to them to refresh their recollection of the loans and real estate owned by the bank affecting one-fifth of the bank's assets at the time the defendant made the report at issue. They also requested the reading of the testimony bearing on certain loans of the bank, including the Ellsworth E. Bogart item mentioned in the alleged false report.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Grout and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grout remained awake Thursday night to learn the verdict of the jury. The defendant, while technically in the charge of the Sheriff, remained in the office of Deputy Chief Clerk of the County Court Harry D. Ralston, in the custody of that official.

Wearied and almost exhausted from the all-night vigil, Mr. Grout asked permission at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon to go to his home, at 880 Carroll Street, to change his clothing and go to luncheon. The respite from the long hours of waiting was granted. Accompanied by Court Officer William H. Ten Eyck, Mr. Grout and his party went to the Brooklyn Club, at Remsen and Court streets, for luncheon.

Early Thursday night a report was circulated in the Court House that the jurors stood eight to four for a verdict of guilty. But when the jury filed into court yesterday morning the interest in the case centred on the attitude of one juror, reputed to oppose the opinion of the majority. The impression spread that this juror was responsible for the failure of the jury to agree.

The defendant was put in the custody of Court Officer Ten Eyck again when the court closed last evening, and the jury were permitted to go to the residence of Stephen C. Baldwin, at 73 Remsen Street, to await the action of the jury. Judge Lewis and District Attorney Cropsey went to the Bossert Hotel to be near at hand.

It was reported from the jury room at 8:30 o'clock that one of the jurors was sick. Dr. Frank Tucker, of 464 Ninth Street, was summoned, and he treated James M. Murphy, Juror No. 2, who was suffering from an attack of indigestion. Murphy was soon able to return to duty.

Judge Lewis, who had been suffering from tonsilitis, was under treatment again last night, but would not let his illness interfere with his part in the trial.

RUNAWAY BOY STARVING.

Son of Well-to-Do Parents Left Home After Reprimand.

John Simpkin, 15 years old, of 78 Jouvette Street, New Bedford, Mass., collapsed on the Chatham Square station platform of the Third Avenue elevated railroad last evening in a starving condition. Michael Powers, the station guard, gave him two sandwiches which he had for his own supper. When the boy revived he said he had run away from home on Wednesday, but had eaten nothing since Thursday morning, as his small supply of money, only $2, had been stolen from him in Harlem.

Powers took him to the Oak Street Police Station, where he told Lieutenant Collins that his father, a wealthy lumber merchant, had reproved him early in the week, and he made up his mind to come to New York and make his own way in the world.

The police communicated with the police of New Bedford, and the parents of the boy were notified. In the meantime he was taken to the Children's Society to await the arrival of his father.

GIRL ENDS LIFE BY GAS.

Florist's Clerk Was on Vacation After Breakdown Due to Hard Work

May Lynch, 32 years old, a florist's clerk, committed suicide last evening by gas in the bathroom at 35 Morningside Avenue, where she lived with her parents, who had gone out for the evening.

When her father, James K. Lynch, returned home, shortly after 9 o'clock, he smelled gas, and found his daughter unconscious in the tub. Dr. Holman, a Knickerbocker Hospital ambulance surgeon, and a pulmotor crew from the gas company worked over the girl for a long time in a vain effort to save her.

Miss Lynch left two notes, one addressed to her father and the other to her sister Anna. Their contents the family would not reveal, except that she asked her father's forgiveness for her act. Mr. Lynch said that she had been working hard of late and had suffered a nervous breakdown. She was on a vacation when she killed herself.

PASS AND REPASS ON FERRY.

Father Rides Back and Forth, Waiting for Girls on Another Boat.

For an hour last evening the three daughters of the Rev. John Johnson of 540 East 149th Street, pastor of a Russian Church in Second Avenue, rode back and forth on a Hoboken ferryboat, waiting for him, while he was passing and repassing them on another boat, waiting for them.

The children are Vera, 9 years old; Elizabeth, 6; Anna, 5. With sixty-two other children they returned last evening from a vacation trip to Oxford, N. Y. When the boat drew in at West Thirty-third Street the other children went home, but the Johnson girls waited on the boat for their father, who had written that he would meet them.

They crossed the river many times while he was on another boat riding to New Jersey and back. Finally the father learned that three little girls had left the ferry house in an automobile with Patrolman Flynn and he found his children at the West Thirtieth Street station.

WOMAN DENIES GEM THEFT.

Mrs. Underhill Says Jewels Were Sent by Her Mother, Mrs. Martini.

Mrs. Eva Underhill of 159 Liberty Street, Newburg, N. Y., pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Mark A. Sullivan in Jersey City to an indictment for grand larceny on two charges made by John E. Martini of 242 Bowers Street, Jersey City.

Mr. Martini alleges that she took from his house clothing worth $1,000 and jewelry worth $1,200 that had belonged to his wife, who is dead. Mrs. Underhill says she is a daughter of Mrs. Martini by a former husband, and that the clothing and jewelry were sent to her by her mother. Mr. Martini denies Mrs. Underhill is a daughter of his wife. Mrs. Underhill was released in $1,000 bail.

ATLANTIC CITY'S "LID" LOST.

Sunday Amusement Men Plead Guilty, but Action Is Deferred.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—There was a decisive victory recorded today by the sane Sunday forces in the first skirmish between reform bodies and the amusement purveyors of the Board Walk. Instead of imposing heavy fines, as was expected, upon eleven of the twelve defendants, who pleaded guilty before him on Wednesday to open violation of the Sunday amusement restriction, Recorder Edmund C. Gaskill, this afternoon, deferred action until Sept. 15. Mr. Gaskill was appointed yesterday for a full term of three years at $2,500 per annum.

The measure under which the prosecutions were brought expressly exempts pier concerts and moving picture shows, while making every other kind of diversion punishable by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $200.

"I cannot see my way clear at this time," the Recorder said, "to smile upon some persons who do business on Sunday and punish others whose offense at least is no greater."

The amusement men marched triumphantly out of court, while the Rev. W. R. Winter, President of the Law Enforcement League, and other discomfited reform leaders held a hasty conference. The reformers insist that Recorder Gaskill is in sympathy with the movement to open all of the amusements on Sunday, and that the City Commission was aware of that fact when he was placed practically in complete control of the amusement situation for the next three years.

This conviction is strengthened by the failure of Director William H. Bartlett and the police to act against proprietors of vaudeville houses in the roundup of those that ran wide open last Sunday. It is generally believed to be the intention of the administration to give the amusement men a clear track, and force the reform bodies and hotel men to assume responsibility for shutting up the town, if any action in that direction is taken.

ARMS MAKERS HERE SAFE.

Kaiser Can't Punish Former Subjects by Any Treaty with Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A search of the naturalization treaties negotiated by the United States with the various German States and the North German Union fails to discover any ground on which the German Government could undertake, by any means, to prosecute for treason a former German subject who had become a naturalized American citizen for working in any factory where munitions and supplies of war are being made for Germany's enemies, as an official declaration sent out from Berlin yesterday said might be done.

All the treaties except that with Baden contain the following article, which is Article 2 of the treaty with the North German Union:

A naturalized citizen of the one party, on return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punished by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration; saving always the limitations established by the laws of his original country.

In practice the limitations referred to, which are, specifically, stated in the treaty with Baden, are:

Emigration after being enrolled in the military service, emigration while in the military service, emigration while on unlimited leave or being in the reserve, or emigration after regular call into the service, or after a public proclamation requiring the appearance of the subject. In such cases the former subject, although naturalized in the United States, would be liable to trial and punishment.

The diplomatic correspondence between the State Department and the United States Legation and Embassy in Berlin for the past half century is filled with cases of naturalized American citizens arrested and tried in Germany for avoiding military service.

There is no instance to be found, however, where a naturalized American citizen has been tried or punished for committing a crime in the United States against the German Government. There might be exceptions in the case of children born of alien parents who may elect to be citizens of their adopted country or of the native land of their parents. It is quite possible that there are conditions that would give the German authorities jurisdiction over Germans who engage in making munitions of war to be used against the soldiers of their Fatherland. It also is true in practice that a naturalized German who returns to Germany and remains there and engages in business, or otherwise indicates an intention to remain, is regarded as having renounced his American citizenship.

Any German workman in a war munitions factory in this country who returned to Germany in a manner to suggest the renunciation of American citizenship would very probably lose all right to protection from this country if he were arrested and tried for treason. But the extradition treaty with Germany does not include treason as one of the crimes for which a former German subject may be given up for trial.

BROADHURST MAKES DENIAL

Playwright Files Answer to Wife in Alimony Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—George Broadhurst, the playwright, makes general denials of the allegations set up in his wife's petition filed in the Court of Chancery. Recently Vice Chancellor Stevens, on application of Mrs. Ida Raymond Broadhurst, allowed a writ of ne exeat, which was served on Mr. Broadhurst in Atlantic City, and he was obliged to give a bond of $7,000. The action was the outcome of a judgment recovered by Mrs. Broadhurst in New York, under which she obtained a partial decree of divorce with alimony.

According to Mrs. Broadhurst, her husband, up to June 1 last was in arrears in payment of alimony to the amount of $6,833.33. She stated in her bill that she understood her husband was going abroad to live permanently and that he had disposed of all of his holdings in this country and had disposed of his interests in "George Broadhurst, Inc." to Mark Bates of Chicago for $40,000.

Mr. Broadhurst specifically denied all the allegations and contended that the Court of Chancery of New Jersey was without jurisdiction and that the money judgment entered in New York was not binding in New Jersey.

COCAINE SOLD IN THEATRES.

Girls Led Into Drug Habit by Men Met at Picture Shows.

Moving picture theatres in Williamsburg are being used by an organized gang of young men as a place for the distribution of cocaine and heroin, and also to find new victims, according to the story yesterday told by detectives to Magistrate Farwell in the Manhattan Avenue Court.

Young girls were the chief prey, it was said, the cocaine being sold to them under the guise of talcum powder. In this way the girls contracted the habit and became steady customers.

Several letters have been received by the Seventh Detective Branch lately from mothers telling that their daughters were contracting the cocaine habit and suggesting that the drug might have been procured at picture shows.

Detective Reif was put on the case and arrested Paul Meyer, 20 years old, who gave a fictitious address. The youth was charged with having cocaine in his possession and held in $1,000 bail for a hearing.

Drowns Wading in Creek.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 23.—Unable to swim, Martin Stream of 39 West 120th Street, New York, was drowned in Catskill Creek this afternoon when he waded into deep water. Robert Hirsch, able to swim a little, started to his rescue, warning him not to grapple with him. Stream grappled with him, compelling him to fight for his own life. Stream's body was recovered in a few minutes, but efforts to resuscitate him were in vain.

MGR. GIBBONS, AT 81, TALKS OF BIG ISSUES

Still Thinks Order Can Be Restored in Mexico Only by Our Intervention.

LAUDS BELGIUM'S HEROISM

Well-Trained Militia, Not Strong Standing Army, Needed Here, Cardinal Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTMINSTER, Md., July 23.—Cardinal Gibbons spent the eighty-first anniversary of his birth today at the home of former Senator T. Herbert Shriver, near here. In an interview this afternoon he showed deep concern in the great world questions.

His first subject was the Mexican question, which he said would not down. Speaking of the practically unchanged conditions so far as our nation is concerned, he said:

"One year ago today I talked of the then conditions in Mexico and my views have not changed. The interview was published all over the world, and came under the direct notice of President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan. The former sent United States Senator Lee to confer with me on the subject and did me the honor to send by him copies of the telegrams he had transmitted to Carranza and Villa. I expressed to Senator Lee my opinion that neither Carranza nor Villa was capable of feeling the influence of lofty motives of patriotism, and that they would not heed his message. The end has justified my opinion.

"I am convinced that neither expostulation, entreaty, nor advice will ever have any effect on those who are now assuming the leadership in Mexico, and I fear that the sword is the only argument that can have any weight, and believe that sooner or later some form of intervention must be pursued by our country. The greatest difficulty will be for our President to find a Mexican who can be placed at the head of affairs, unselfish and patriotic, and for a time at least it will be necessary for an American with plenary powers to deal with the situation."

Speaking of the war in Europe, the Cardinal referred to the differences of opinions as to the source of responsibility for its beginning.

"One year ago," he said, "Europe was at peace. There was no horror of war, no shattered cities, ruined cathedrals, devastated fields and forests, weeping women and breaking hearts. I had just returned from Europe. Only a month previously, in June, I had seen and talked with King Albert of Belgium and his consort, and they were happy in the devotion of a people who loved them. Their nation numbered only a scant seven millions, but they were industrious, frugal, happy and contented. Everywhere were beautiful cities, smiling villages and fertile fields. Little did the King and Queen or the world dream what a change would come in a few months.

"Too much cannot be said in praise of the heroism of the little nation and its King. Had Belgium acquiesced in the demand of Germany and permitted free passage of her armies, they would have marched straight to Calais and dictated terms to the world. If the Allies should prove victorious, Belgium should be reimbursed fourfold for what she has sacrificed. Our prayer goes up each day and in all our churches that God may bring to a speedy end this dreadful war."

Asked his opinion of the need of a strong standing army in the United States, he replied with unusual force:

"We do not want it, we do not need it. Let the energies of the people be directed to peaceful pursuits, let their lives be given to commercial development and educational uplift; do not divert a great mass of men into a professional soldiery. Let each State have its thoroughly equipped and well-trained militia under the supervision of the National Government, and we will have an army if emergency should arise. A well-trained militia and our coast properly and fully fortified and garrisoned are what we need."

The Cardinal then introduced the subject of the Philippines, saying:

"I am still deeply interested in our attitude toward those islands, and my views have not undergone any change. I still believe, or perhaps I would better say think, that it might have been better if we had not acquired the Philippines, but now that we have them we not only owe a debt to the inhabitants of the islands, but we are a factor in the commercial world to keep them until they are ready for self-government.

"I am glad that there seems to be no disposition on our part to give them speedy independence. With thousands of islands, peopled by dissimilar races, speaking almost different languages and no common interests, autonomy is absolutely impossible, even as a dream. Allow them to become self-governing, and it means the rising up of demagogues and conditions more intolerable, if that were possible, than are even those of Mexico."

ARREST JERSEY PUBLISHER.

Accused of Collecting Money for Advertising Fraudulently.

Bert Cross, 41 years old, of 41 Thomas Street, Newark, who is at the head of the Report Publishing Company, a small concern at 21 Prelinghuysen Avenue, was arrested yesterday in Newark at the request of the Red Bank (N. J.) police, and later turned over to an officer from that city. Cross was charged with embezzling $30, the complainant being J. Leslie Elsner of Red Bank.

It is claimed that Cross traveled from city to city throughout the country publishing trade reports of the towns wherein he stopped. From business men and manufacturers he collected for advertisements and cuts in his proposed books, the police allege, but failed to carry out his agreement.

GOES TO HEAD BIG COLLEGE.

J. Campbell White Elected President of Wooster Institution.

It was announced yesterday that J. Campbell White, Senior Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, had accepted the Presidency of Wooster College, Ohio, the largest Presbyterian college in the country. Mr. White is a brother of the Rev. Dr. W. W. White, head of the Bible Teachers' Training School in this city, and a brother-in-law of John R. Mott, the world leader of foreign missions.

For ten years he was a Y. M. C. A. Secretary in Calcutta, in India, and in 1906 became General Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Ice Cream Swindlers Sentenced.

William E. Moore and William Clevenger, who pleaded guilty in the Federal Court of using the mails to defraud, were arraigned for sentence yesterday before Judge Howe. Moore was sent to the Atlanta Prison for a year and a day and Clevenger was fined $25. The prisoners used the mails to dispose of ice cream concessions at Coney Island which they said they owned.

E&W RED MAN COLLARS SHIRTS
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT
EARL & WILSON

McADOO WARNS EMPLOYES.

Must Not Accept Favors from Internal Revenue Taxpayers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury today issued stringent regulations against the solicitation or receipt of funds by employes of the department from persons or corporations subject to internal revenue tax. The regulation follows a report from the Civil Service Commission that the National Federation of Storekeepers, Gaugers, and Stock Gaugers, raised nearly $5,000 by advertisements in the souvenir program of the convention held in Cincinnati in 1910, and that 72 per cent. of this amount came from distillers and other internal revenue taxpayers. The Federation is composed entirely of treasury employes.

The report shows that the programs carried forty-three pages of advertisements at $100 a page and a total of $4,897.50 was collected. Half of this went to the publishers of the program, the other half to the Federation. Thus the program cost the Federation nothing, and from the fund the expenses of the convention were paid, $150 was paid for a Congressional campaign, and $700 net profit was turned into the Federation Treasury.

"It is a most reprehensible practice that might result in great abuses," said the formal statement of the Treasury Department on the subject, "and it will not be tolerated by Secretary McAdoo and Commissioner Osborne."

BATTLESHIP NEBRASKA WINS

Again Ranks as Most Efficient Vessel in the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The battleship Nebraska, of the third division of the Atlantic Fleet, was the most efficient vessel in the navy during the year which ended on June 30. Secretary Daniels today announced that the Nebraska stood first in the engineering competitions for the year, and was therefore the trophy winner. The Nebraska also won the trophy in 1910. Captain Guy H. Burrage is the commander of the Nebraska, and Lieutenant Frank P. Sadler was its ranking engineering officer.

The relative standing of the vessels in the competition was: Nebraska, 135.3 per cent.; Michigan, 116.1; Kansas, 107.2; New Hampshire, 106.6; New Jersey, 104.3; Virginia, 97.06; Arkansas, 97.01; Delaware, 91.9; South Carolina, 91.4; Florida, 90.3; Maryland, 89.8; Texas, 85.6; Utah, 88.2; New York, 81.68; Vermont, 81.60; San Diego, 73.8; and Louisiana, 32.6.

The following vessels did not conduct full power trials and are not assigned a standing:

Minnesota, 51.0; North Carolina, 44.6; South Dakota, 41.1; North Dakota, 40.9; Connecticut, 40.2; Saratoga, 39.1; Georgia, 37.5; Maine, 36.3; Rhode Island, 34.7; Montana, 31.8; Colorado, 30.2, and West Virginia, 26.0.

NEW TRY FOR THE F-4.

Special Pontoons Are Going Forward to Raise Lost Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Plans have been perfected by the Navy Department for proceeding with the work of raising the sunken submarine F-4 of the Hawaiian Flotilla, which was sunk after an accident outside Honolulu Harbor several months ago. The salvage work was delayed after the submarine had been located and raised and brought nearer to the shore, until specially constructed pontoons could be built and sent from this country. These pontoons have been finished and Secretary Daniels announced that he had issued an order today to the Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard to place the six pontoons on board the armored cruiser Maryland, which will sail at once with them for Honolulu.

When the pontoons reach Honolulu the work of raising the F-4 will proceed in accordance with the plans suggested by Rear Admiral Moore, commandant of the naval station at that place.

BRYAN'S RELATIVE NAMED.

Brother-In-Law Gets Federal Post in Nebraska—Jobs for Other Faction.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson today appointed Thomas S. Allen of Lincoln to be United States Attorney for Nebraska, and Thomas J. Flynn of Omaha to be United States Marshal for the same district.

George L. Loomis of Fremont was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Nebraska, and Charles W. McCune of Omaha was appointed Collector of Customs for the same district.

Mr. Allen is a brother-in-law of ex-Secretary Bryan, and Mr. Loomis is classed by the White House as a Bryan supporter. Mr. McCune and Thomas J. Flynn are understood to be supporters of Senator Hitchcock. The Bryan and Hitchcock forces heretofore have been unable to agree over appointments in Nebraska.

6-Year-Old Drowns in Bronx River.

Edward Vasahla, 6 years old, of 4,326 Martha Avenue, sank while bathing in the Bronx River at the foot of East 238th Street yesterday afternoon. His two companions, Joseph Becker, 12 years old, of 405 East Twenty-fourth Street, and John Lauricella, 13 years old, of 500 East 233d Street, dived several times at the spot where he had sunk, and after some minutes found his body. Dr. Scott of Fordham Hospital said that if first aid had been administered as soon as the boy had been brought to shore, his life would have been saved.

GIRL KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Unlicensed Driver Arrested on a Charge of Homicide.

Rebecca Kammarman, 17 years old, of 524 West 134th Street, was killed early yesterday morning when an automobile in which she was riding with her cousin, Irene Silverman, 18 years old, of Baltimore, and two men, ran against a pole and overturned on Pelham Parkway, near Baychester Avenue, in the Bronx. The other three escaped with slight injuries.

The police of the Westchester Station arrested Seymour Felix, 23 years old, of 56 West 148th Street, on a charge of driving the car without a license. Mortimer Levy, 22 years old, of 581 West 161st Street, the other man in the party, was detained as a witness.

The police learned that, after attending a dance on Washington Heights, the party went for a ride in an automobile hired from Thomas Kaughran of 569 West 141st Street. Felix admitted he had no license to drive the car. Coroner Healy held Felix in $2,500 bail on a charge of homicide for an examination next Monday. The other two members of the party were each held in $100 bail as material witnesses.

Get the Best Hat at the Price
All $2.00 Straws Reduced to $1
$2.45 Leghorns, Valued up to $5.00
$3.45 Panamas, Values up to $5.00
Truby Warner
New York and Everywhere

LION-ROLL
THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TODAY and Wednesday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mat. TODAY 2.20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE World's Greatest Farce
THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8:15
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Sr. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphonic Orchestra of 40.
HARRIS 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS
FITZ-JAMES E. BROWNE
World-famous Real Estate Auctioneer, Sells at Edgemere TO-DAY, 35 minutes by frequent trains from Penn. Station. Auto Buses meet all trains. Dancing in Auction Tent After Sale. (Sale Continues Monday Night.)
M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO. AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY
NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE Matinee Today 2:30. By Fred Jackson.
PALACE B. F. KEITH'S 47 St. FRITZI SCHEFF, LYNN FONTANNE & MOORE, Courtney Sisters, Avon Comedy Four, others. Dly. Mat. 25c. to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10c to 50c. LAURA HOPE CREWS in "THE FIGHTING HOPE." STRAND ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS.
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 & 8:30. On Her Wedding Night—The Goddess. Beg'g Sunday—"MY LOST ONE."
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.
Loew's American Roof BERNE TROUPE Moss & Frye, 10 Other Acts. 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.
LUNA Oriental Midway Concerts, Midget City, Free Circus.